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WISCONSIN

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED AT MADISON
BY THE ALUMNI OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Vol. 6 | October, 1904 | No. 1

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ONE of our departments in which we take considerable pride, is that devoted to the making of Class and Fraternity **Pins, Badges** and **Medals.** In these we claim an originality, and an excellence of execution, not surpassed anywhere. There is no necessity whatever for Wisconsinites to send out of their own state to have this kind of work done, while our facilities for doing it are so great and our prices so moderate. We shall be pleased to prepare, free of charge, special designs in colors for anybody interested.

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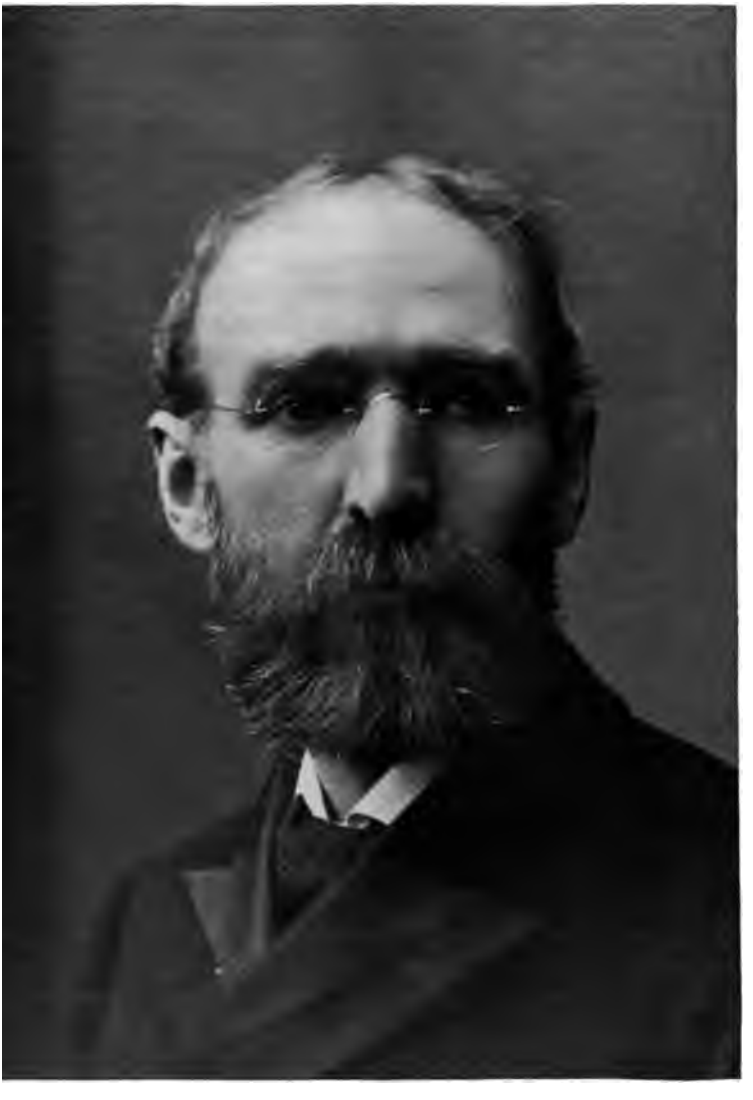


PRESIDENT CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE.

THE

WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. VI. October, 1904. No. 1.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this special number is to preserve for those who were here, the impressions of the Jubilee, and to convey to alumni who were absent, some idea of the nature of the Semi-Centennial. Many of us have few recollections which we would not more willingly surrender than the memory of that celebration. With its five crowded days of addresses, receptions, processions, and pyrotechnics, without a discordant or a disappointing note, the Jubilee was a remarkable achievement. Back of all that was picturesque and inspiring was the significance of half a century of service, crowned by the selection of one of the University's own sons to guide its future fortunes. None who returned to Madison and the old Hill last June went away disappointed. The Jubilee was a perfect and complete success which left only delightful memories. It is to preserve these memories, these choice impressions of that wonderfully successful celebration, that we offer this account of the Jubilee. Even the most cherished mental pictures fade in time. But material records aid in their preservation and restoration. Here is the raison d'etre of this Jubilee number. In it, we say to you who were here, come and enjoy again those perfect days in June, and you, too, who were absent, come with us and watch the stately processions, listen to the eloquent addresses, saunter with us at night under the myriad lights of the old campus, and hear again the old songs, sung as only Wisconsin under-graduates can sing them. But with our best efforts, there is much that we cannot convey in these pages. Recollection and imagination must supply the atmosphere, which, after all was the most characteristic thing about the Jubilee. The thrill of pride at the ringing tributes to the greatness of the University, the keen pleasure of the meeting, the hand pressure of friend or class-mate of the splendid years of youth, the satisfaction of contemplating the evidence of growth and prosperity in our beloved Alma Mater, these and much more, page and picture cannot convey. We submit this description fully conscious of its limitations but believing it is better that the Jubilee should be imperfectly preserved than not at all.

In preparing this account of the Jubilee, we have not hesitated to make full use of, even to the extent of copying exactly, any material which came to hand. It does not seem practical to give credit in each special instance, without breaking the continuity of the story, hence we make general acknowledgment and gratefully express our thanks for all the matter thus used.

The Semi-Centennial Celebration of the University of Wisconsin, June 5-9, 1904

SUNDAY

Baccalaureate Day

The week opened most auspiciously. The weather, on which so much depended, many of the exercises being arranged to take place in the open air, was all that could be asked and continued perfect throughout the week. Alumni from Maine to California came back by hundreds to celebrate Wisconsin's birthday about the old Hill. The students, who usually leave in considerable numbers before the close of commencement week remained, almost to a man, and added much to the spirit of the occasion. Distinguished guests from the great educational institutions of the world came to add their congratuiations on the occasion of the installation, by the University, of one of its own sons as President. Unquestionably, it was one of the greatest university celebrations in the history of the country.

The Jubilee was formally opened Sunday with the baccalaureate sermon of former President John Bascom. Owing to Dr. Bascom's serious illness, he was made unable to attend and his address was read by the Honorable John M. Olin of the law faculty, who graduated from the University during Dr. Bascom's administration.

At exactly four o'clock on Sunday, the academic procession began its march from the Library to the gymnasium. Regents, members of the faculty, and distinguished scholars of other institutions, to the number of 250, gathered in the corridors of the Historical Library, the faculty being arranged in sections by colleges. President Van Hise, with President George F. Merrill, '72, of the Board of Regents, led the impressive company. Dr. James Davie Butler, Hon. William F. Vilas, 58, and Hon. John M. Olin, '79 *l*, followed. The following was the order of the procession in detail:

President Board of Regents, George F. Merrill, President Charles R. Van Hise.

Dr. James D. Butler, Col. William F. Vilas.

Hon. John M. Olin.

Vice-president J. B. Parkinson, Rev. George Edwin Hunt.

Members of the Board of Regents.

Judge George H. Noyes, Judge J. B. Winslow.

Representatives of foreign universities.

Representatives of American universities.

Representatives of learned societies.

Deans and directors of University schools and colleges.

Faculties of college of letters and

science, college of agriculture, college of law and college of engineering.

Issuing from the east entrance of the Library, the procession passed down the terrace to State street, and by State, Park and Langdon streets to the gymnasium. The leaders passed slowly up the great hall, and ascended the platform, the members of the faculty following. Unaccustomed as is the present age to dignified ceremonial, the impression created by the sober black gowns, set off by their glowing cardinal and parti-colored hoods and mortar-boards, was one of deep solemnity, to which the semi-religious character of the baccalaureate exercises strongly contributed. The Madison Choral Union of 200 persons, seated in the north end of the hall led the singing, under the direction of Professor Parker, the vast audience joining in the doxology. The venerable Dr. Butler pronounced the invocation in a voice trembling with emotion, ending with the words, "Almighty God, we come before thee with a half hundred years of memory behind us and we now invoke thy blessing."

The Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's Messiah was rendered by the Choral Union, with the audience standing. President Van Hise then read a letter from Dr. Bascom regretting his absence at the ceremonies, and introduced the Hon. John M. Olin who read the baccalaureate address. Prof. Olin's distinguished oratorical ability and close acquaintance with the former president, admirably fitted him for the difficult task. Alumni whose undergraduate days in the University were spent when Dr. Bascom was its head remarked upon the sympathetic rendering which Prof. Olin gave to the address. He caught its spirit completely and the very intonations of his voice resembled those of the beloved former president.

Bishop Fallows, '59, the Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, '80, and the Rev. C. H. Niles, '85, officiated in local churches Sunday morning.

MONDAY

Class and Alumni Day

Although Monday's schedule included no formal program it was one of the great days of the Jubilee. The class day exercises in the morning contributed the requisite enlivening touch of student color, which was still more effectively displayed in the marches and torch-light procession of the evening. Through the afternoon, the Alumni held sway in the annual meeting and the president's reception, and at six o'clock again assembled for the alumni dinner. Everywhere enthusiasm was unrestrained. Old graduates who had not met in thirty years fairly rushed into one anothers' arms, and to see one such meeting was worth all the Jubilee cost anyone. The man who thinks that sentiment and tradition can have no hold in an institution but fifty years of age would, had he been at this celebration, have paused to meditate as, through the progress of the days he saw the Wisconsin

spirit, rising with each new occasion, through triumph after triumph, until the closing hours, Thursday night, when, even with the last strains of music dying in a final echo through the great armory, Wisconsin was loath to leave till the last light flickered out.

The class day exercises of the seniors were not greatly different from other class days. A burlesque on the original research idea in the class history was a clever hit, which, with poems, oration, statistics and various farewells, constituted the swan song of the class of 1904.

The Alumni Meeting.

With the annual meeting of the association in the afternoon and the yearly dinner at the Armory in the evening, Monday was Alumni Day, in fact, if not by designation. The meeting of the association was the most notable in its history and the banquet was the largest and most enthusiastic ever given, as was but natural.

More than two hundred of the University's most representative graduates, men and women attended the alumni meeting in the auditorium of University Hall and manifested the keenest interest in the business transacted. The greater part of the afternoon was devoted to an earnest and spirited discussion of alumni matters, chiefly financial. On every hand there was evidence of a desire to strengthen the association and enlarge its field of usefulness to the University. Opinions differed as to ways and means but in every mind there was clearly the thought, that the opportunity which the Jubilee offered for reorganizing and strengthening the alumni association and the magazine, ought not to go unimproved. The executive committee for 1903–1904 proposed a number of amendments which became the basis of debate.

Before the regular business was taken up, President Van Hise was given the floor, to speak on matters which were to be taken up as he could not remain during the entire discussion. He first read this letter of regret from ex-President Bascom:

"To the Alumni of the University: I wish to express my profound regret to you—Alumnae and Alumni—who graduated at the University during my presidency, that I am unable to meet you at the Jubilee.

"I have long anticipated the pleasure of seeing you, but now find it impossible. O, for two weeks longer in which to have gathered further strength.

"I trust that this present disappointment may be partially atoned for by some future greetings, the hope of which I shall not yield. Your constant friend,

"JOHN BASCOM."

Resolutions were at once adopted conveying to President Bascom the sympathy and regret of the association at his poor health and much-mourned absence, and expressing a hope for his early recovery, a committee being named to forward the message by telegraph.

President Van Hise then spoke briefly of the plan of reorganization to be offered, expressing the hope that the association would not adjourn without taking some action in the direction proposed. He was not, he said, committed to any particular form of action, but he believed that an of-

IVY EXERCISES ON CLASS DAY.

ficer should be provided to give his time to the work of the association, in order to make it an efficient factor in the advancement of all University interests.

Regular business was then taken up in order. President H. C. Martin, '79, appointed a nominating committee, consisting of S. S. Gregory, '70, Charles F. Harding, '75, Ernest N. Warner, '89, Mrs. Frank Heim, '89, and Mrs. Grant Showerman, '85, which reported as follows:

President—Magnus Swenson, '80, Madison.

Vice-president—Miss Emma Gattiker, '81, Baraboo.

Secretary—John M. Nelson, '92, Madison.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Bertha Pitman Sharp, '85, Madison; James G. Wray, '93, Chicago; Mathew S. Dudgeon, '95, Madison.

Prof. D. B. Frankenburger, '69, Mrs. Anna Dinsdale Swenson, '80, and John M. Parkinson, '86, held over as members of the committee.

The main interest of the meeting centered in the constitutional amendments proposed by the executive committee; first—to create the office of general secretary, carrying with it a fixed salary, this general secretary to give his entire time to the alumni work; and second—to establish a life membership, fixed at $30. The plan was explained in detail by Secretary Allen, who stated that under the old system, with but 600 subscribers, the magazine had paid as much as $450 a year in salaries. Under the new plan it was expected that the general secretary would be paid, probably, $1,000 a year. Graduates who knew of the struggle to keep up alumni interest in the past were skeptical as to its feasibility. The debate which ensued was spirited, and was participated in by a large number of graduates, particularly the older men present, but the amendments finally prevailed.

John M. Dodson, '80, spoke of the necessity of getting the younger alumni into the association, particularly the graduating classes, from year to year. This, he said, could only be done by taking the matter to them directly and offering them inducements to affiliate. To this end he proposed the amendment by which members of each graduating class may become life members of the association for $20, payable $2 a year for ten years, provided they join within 60 days after their graduation. By this means, it is hoped to retain their interest when it is keenest and when the ties of college sentiment are strongest. Dr. Dodson declared that if alumni were but kept in touch during the first three or four years after their graduation, there would be little danger of their later growing away. The proposal met with general approval, the only debate being on the amount of the reduction to be made to the seniors.

Other methods of getting hold of the graduating classes were discussed and it was voted to make them the guests of honor at the alumni banquet each year, special invitations to the class and a committee of welcome being suggested. It was pointed out that in the past the graduating classes had been neglected, no effort having been made to get them to the dinners and meetings, with the natural result that they did not feel themselves to be of the alumni. Colonel George W. Bird, '60, Miss Louise P. Kellogg,

upon the grass to form a figure like a vast, living rose. In the center stood the May-pole, around which selected dancers from each class executed the May-pole dance as a climax to the women's portion of the celebration. The University band played for the march on the campus, but for the dance the young women themselves furnished the accompaniment of mandolins, guitars and banjos.

Immediately after the close of the girls' drill, the crowds swept down to the lower campus and Park street, where the torchlight procession had been forming for an hour. The students in the parade were dressed in mantles of red and white, with military hats of various styles and colors, and each bore a flaming torch. They were martialed in companies by the officers of the University regiment. Throughout the entire evening there was the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the students. Time after time, the varsity yell was given, and the band was forced to constant repetitions of popular old Wisconsin airs. When the column finally formed by fours and began its march, over a thousand men were in line. The march was down to the campus, past the President's house and by Langdon street and Wisconsin avenue to the Capitol square, returning by Washington avenue and State street. On the avenue the men marched by companies, filling the entire street with a solid bank of lights for a distance of two blocks. The rear of the procession was brought up by the float rigged by the engineers on which was a gasoline engine operating a dynamo, illuminated devices and a search light.

Returning to the campus, the procession formed a hollow square around the parade ground, within which picked companies gave an exhibition torch-light drill.

Then the torch was applied to the enormous pile of combustable materials gathered for the bon-fire and the flames shot up a hundred feet in the air. The whole district surrounding the campus was brightly illuminated, and the great library building, blood red in the reflected glow of the leapng flames was a spectacle of remarkable beauty. People were loath to leave, but as the bon-fire waned, they finally turned homeward and left the campus to the upper classmen for the traditional midnight pipe of peace ceremony.

TUESDAY

Inauguration Day

The inauguration of President Van Hise was the central event of Tuesday's program and a more impressive testimonial of the esteem and personal devotion of his students, fellow faculty members and brother alumni cannot be easily imagined. The stately, academic procession, the solemn exercises within the great hall, the stirring strains of orchestral music and the

splendid efforts of Wisconsin's most eloquent sons, welcoming a brother alumnus to the highest and most honored position in the service of the state, all contributed to an effect of surpassing and majestic dignity. All through the long morning of a beautiful June day, such as only Madison knows, 2,500 persons listened, with no thought of time, to words of welcome, greetings of good cheer and pledges of devotion from Wisconsin to her new leader, that found an echo and awoke a thrill in every heart. The attention of the vast audience was broken only when it rose to cheer the words of a favorite speaker or to greet his successor with the ringing, old Wisconsin yell.

President William Rainey Harper of the University of Chicago, bringing the greeting of the sister universities, was given a most cordial reception and his address was a happy one. From the point of view of a dozen years' experience, he spoke to Wisconsin's president-elect of the problems, the disappointments, possibilities and compensations of his position. President Harper pointed out how the isolation from his fellows, misunderstanding of his acts and motives, the bigness of his task and the difficulty of seeing tangible results from his efforts, would at times deeply depress him.

The compensation would come, said President Harper, in the ideal character of the life and in the satisfaction, which no man can describe, of helping and uplifting others.

In his last message, President Harper exhorted President Van Hise to coöperate with the other universities of the West in matters of common interest to the universities and the constituencies they represent, to lay special emphasis upon those features of university work which sustain close relationship to the interest of the people and finally, if possible, so to arrange his affairs, that it might be possible to continue his own personal work in his chosen field of scientific research.

"There are many considerations in favor of this suggestion," said President Harper. "I would urge this upon you, in part, because in view of the character of your past contributions, otherwise science will sustain great loss; in part because if you maintain such work you will hold a place among your colleagues which otherwise might be lost; in part because if you give up such work for a period of years you will be unable to resume it after so long an interval; but I beg you to consider this chiefly for the joy and satisfaction which it will bring you. Such work, in contrast with the rigor and the weight of your official duties, will prove to be a source of recreation and intense enjoyment. You will thereby increase your strength for other duties. You will secure for yourself a calmness of temper, a courage of heart and mind which might otherwise be unattainable.

"With these warnings and assurances and exhortations, I bid you, on behalf of the sister universities, a hearty welcome into the brotherhood of presidents and wish for you and your institution richest blessings from the great giver of all good."

Governor Robert Marion La Follette, '79, followed President Harper, and was received with a storm of applause as he advanced to the front of the platform. Governor La Follette's address was in his best style, polished, beautifully rounded and faultlessly delivered. He spoke of the university as among the highest products of a democratic commonwealth, and the closing words of his address, which follow, epitomize its whole thought.

Standing here at the close of the first half century, we turn to meet the increasing responsibilities of the coming years. It is not enough that this university shall zealously advance learning, or that it shall become a great storehouse of knowledge into which is gathered the accumulating fruits of research and all of the world's best culture, or that it shall maintain the highest standards of scholarships and develop every latent talent—all these are totally essential—but the state demands more than all these. The state asks that you give back to it men and women strong in honesty and integrity of character, in each of whom there is deeply planted the obligation of allegiance to the state. That obligation should meet them as they cross the threshold of this institution and go in and out with them day by day until it is a conviction as strong as life.

That obligation can not be discharged by the passive performance of the merely normal duties of citizenship. Upon every citizen rests the obligation to serve the state in civil life as the soldier serves the country in war. To this high duty the children of the university are specially called. The state has prepared you for this work, and you are honor bound to strike the blow or say the word which will make the state stronger, promote a better public policy, insure a better government. To be silent when you should speak, to dodge, or evade, or skulk, is to play the coward. To compromise with the opponents of just and equal government for personal advantage or business gain is to betray the state and make barter of citizenship.

In the words of him whose precious life is too enfeebled to permit him to be with us today: "Your training pledges you to the state. Redeem this pledge and you will grow in wisdom and in favor with God and man."

This inauguration of a new president into the duties of his office is but a form. But it is the highest tribute that can be paid the state and the university to inaugurate as president on this fiftieth anniversary a man who is the best type of both its citizenship and its scholarship.

To have attained a growth in fifty years which enables this institution to take a boy from the farm, train him for his profession, and then a quarter of a century later take him from the acknowledged head of that profession before all the world and find him the best equipped man the country could offer for the presidency of this great institution, is the living pledge that it is doing good work, and that it is a thoroughly democratic state university.

William Freeman Vilas, '58, spoke on behalf of the regents and was accorded an ovation surpassed only by that later given President Van Hise. His address was scholarly and eloquent, leading from the progress of learning through the ages, to the present and future of the University of Wisconsin. Colonel Vilas, too, pointed out the University's grand objective, the creation of citizens of intelligence and virtue, apt to enjoy and advance the privileges and aspirations of a noble community and closed with these words to Wisconsin's president:

Your task as your succession, sir, is great and splendid. All the energies of life will be none too much for it. To its worthy performance the regents, who have already given you their trust, now bring you hope and cheer. May this institution of learning, which we so love, forever stand a beacon of light from yonder hill, a blessing to mankind.

Congressman John J. Esch spoke for the alumni and his address was one of the most popular of the day, being repeatedly interrupted by rounds of applause. He spoke as follows:

During these last fifty years who shall set a limit to the influence which this institution through its graduates has exerted in amalgamating and Americanizing the heterogeneous tribes and peoples who settled this mighty commonwealth? It is today an institution more cosmopolitan than many a foreign seat of learning, hoary with age. Its annual catalogue will

show more Scandinavians than that of Heidelberg, more Germans than that of Oxford, more Irish than that of Paris Students have come hither from the uttermost parts of the earth and, returning as alumni, have carried something of our Wisconsin spirit and tradition unto the masses of India and China, and to Japan, apt child of our civilization.

A university tradition can come not suddenly, nor through rich endowment, but through length of years and the achievements and sacrifices of its faculty, students and alumni. It is tradition which is the cohesive power binding together students and alumni as with bands of steel. It is tradition which makes the son follow the footsteps of the father until the family name recurs with each succeeding generation. It is tradition which endears the names of "fair Harvard," "Sons of Eli," and "Old Nassau," to the thousands who have passed out from the portals of Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Though but one-half a century old the genuine Wisconsin spirit of fighting best when nearest defeat is becoming traditional. The same determination shown on many a historic athletic field has been carried into social, political and intellectual contests in after life. One element of college life which manifests itself in older and, especially eastern institutions, is that which inspires the alumni to show their gratitude to their alma mater through bequests, gifts or endowments. All the financial aid given to the university other than by the state and federal governments in fifty years would not equal a single one of the many bequests showered upon Harvard, Yale or Princeton. Why is that? Is it because being a state institution, supported by general taxation, we, students and alumni, feel no sense of obligation or of gratitude for an education which compared with the cost in other institutions is comparatively free? I hope not. Our earlier graduates, few in number contending against adverse conditions, in an unsettled state, had fewer opportunities to amass such fortunes as would justify considerable benefactions.

With the increasing size and influence of the university and the growing prosperity of many of its alumni, I wish on this most auspicious occasion to appeal to the hundreds of them here assembled in the words of President Angell, "If you would cherish a reasonable hope of future felicity you must first provide for a generous gift to the university." Perpetuate yourselves by founding some scholarship or endowing some chair for original research to the end that opportunities may here be offered second to none in the land. At Princeton's sesqui-centennial in 1896, a memorial fund was raised by friends and alumni of over $1,600,000. May the time come, and that speedily, when from out our midst, there may arise a second Pierson, Cornell, Hopkins, or Stanford, to provide means for educational work and research which even a just and generous state can not undertake.

Mr. President, just a quarter of a century ago, you and I were college mates. In those days of comparatively small things you imbibed large ideas from big men. While some of us "are scarce our fathers' shadows cast at noon," you have grown to full stature. Honored as no other alumnus has been in being elected to the presidency, you, in turn, have brought to your high office a reputation fairly won in the world of science, as an indefatigable, independent seeker after truth.

In behalf of over five thousand alumni, I congratulate both the university and yourself upon this glad occasion which marks your formal induction into office and the beginning of another fifty years of progress. During the twenty-six years of John Witherspoon's presidency of Princeton there were graduated no less than thirteen governors of states, three judges of the supreme court, twenty-three representatives, twenty senators, one vice president and one president of the United States, and scores of others, who in the days of the revolution, were veritable fathers in Israel. May your administration usher in the Augustan age of our university, and may she, with the great universities of sister states, here represented, train the youth of our land into obedience to constituted authority, respect for the state and its institutions and into a public spirited, courageous and patriotic citizenship.

State Superintendent Cary brought the welcome of the public school system of the state, pointing out some of the problems which he considered that President Van Hise would have to solve: the necessity of professionally training teachers; of delegating strong men to instruct the university's first year students; of developing the graduate school; and not permitting utilitarian studies to overshadow the humanities, in which pulse the warmth of life, the bonds that make the whole world kin.

Prof. Frederick Jackson Turner, '84, extended the greeting of the faculty in a brief speech and Eben Roger Minahan, '05*l*, spoke for the undergraduates of the University, closing with the words:

For many years we have known Professor Van Hise. As a member of the faculty he endeared himself to all. He was ever mindful of the students' interests and only a complete list of the undergraduates would show the number of his friends. We believe in him. We know that his ability, his enthusiasm and his fairness insure the advancement of the university. His untiring energy will keep Wisconsin at the front. The student body, three thousand strong, with all due respect, but with genuine Wisconsin democracy, extends the right hand of friendship and congratulation to Charles R. Van Hise, our new president.

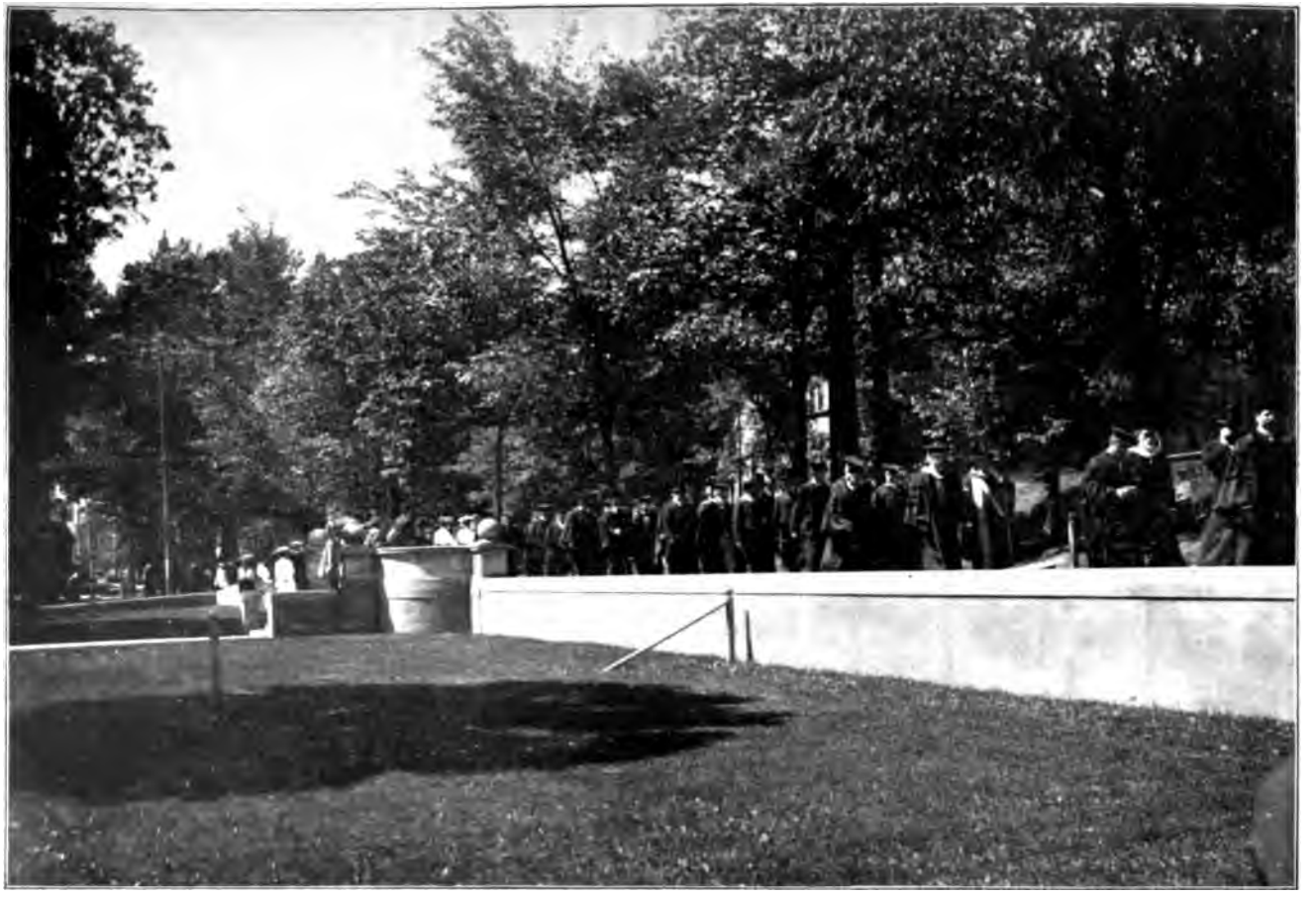
President Van Hise's inaugural address closed the exercises of the day.

Inaugural Address of President Charles Richard Van Hise

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year. . . . A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you."—*Leviticus*, xxv: 10 and 11.

UPON behalf of the regents and faculty I thank the hundreds who have come here to join in the jubilee of the University of Wisconsin. We are delighted to welcome our guests from all parts of the United States, from Canada, from Europe, and from other parts of the world. Among the honored guests are official representatives of universities, academies and learned societies, of museums and libraries, bearing the congratulations of the institutions which they represent. That the chief learned institutions of the United States, a considerable number of foreign institutions, and many renowned scholars should regard this jubilee as of such consequence as to wish to take part in it, should encourage the state to continue to support and further to develop its university.

Fifty years ago the instructional force of the very small college here situated, even then called the University of Wisconsin, consisted of four members—three professors and one tutor. That year there were in attendance 56 students all men of whom only 41 were of collegiate grade. The only building on the ground was old North Hall. This building still stands to give evidence of the architectural taste of those who designated it. Even in these early days Chancellor Lathrop and other men who controlled the policy of the university had visions of the future. A wide avenue was laid out from the head of State Street to the crest of University Hill. Upon one side of the avenue, somewhat down the slope, was placed North Hall, it being planned to build a South Hall at the corresponding place upon the



PROCESSION ON PARK STREET.

other side, and to locate the main building of the future university upon the crest of the hill. The dreams of the men of this time went even further than this, their plans providing for four dormitories. Later structures, and all succeeding plans, have left open the broad avenue above State Street, and the three buildings—North, South and University Hall—stand at the places assigned them by the men who, in their minds, created these structures before the foundation of any was laid.

At the end of the college year of a half century ago two students were graduated, Charles T. Wakeley and Levi Booth. We hoped the latter would sit upon the platform to-day as a guest of the university, but in the midst of his preparations for the long joruney from Denver he was stricken with a serious disease. We deeply sympathize with him in his misfortune and hope for his speedy recovery. Upright and influential in the community in which he lives, a leader in his chosen vocation, we recognize him as a type of the thousands who since 1854 have been granted the degree of this university.

The morning is too far advanced to permit a narrative of the development of the University of Wisconsin from the time it bestowed its first degree upon Charles T. Wakeley and Levi Booth. Many of us have read of, and some of those here know of the struggle first for existence and, later, for advancement, during the twenty years from 1854 to 1874.

At the beginning of this period John H. Lathrop was chancellor; then followed the two years' incumbency of Chancellor Barnard; the headship of Professor Sterling for six years; the presidency of Paul Chadbourne for four years; and the four years' term of President Twombly. During these years great progress was made, with exceeding slowness and difficulty at first, haltingly always, but still progress. South Hall and University Hall, planned by the adventurous thoughts of the leaders of the early days, were built. Slowly recognizing that in a state university there must be no distinction between the sexes, the authorities of the university constructed Chadbourne Hall and gradually admitted women to all the privileges of the university. Substantially the same relations which now obtain between the high schools and the university were established, the certificates of high schools being accepted by the university, thus linking together in one unbroken chain the various branches of state education. The departments of law, agriculture and engineering were started. Finally, in 1872, the state, confessing that it had frittered away the university land-grants in order to attract settlers to Wisconsin, recognized its obligation, and gave to the university financial support to the extent of $10,000 per annum. This sum was small, but it was of profound significance as marking the recognition of a fundamental obligation of the state, the ignoring of which would have delayed for many years the growth of the university, if it would not have indefinitely condemned the institution to obscurity. At the end of this period of twenty years, in 1874, the faculty consisted of 29 members; the students, exclusive of the preparatory class, numbered 310.

While the dawn of prosperity may

be said to have appeared between 1870 and 1874, this latter year marked a new epoch in the university, for then came John Bascom, of Williamstown, Mass., as our president. His administration continued for thirteen years, from 1874 to 1887. Preparatory work was now cut off, and transferred to the high schools. The College of Letters and Science, in these earlier years called the College of Arts and Letters, became consolidated and unified. Strong courses in the liberal arts were built up. While instruction in law and the applied sciences of agriculture and engineering increased somewhat, these subjects were still of very subordinate importance. During the administration of Dr. Bascom the instructional force increased from 29 to 49, the college students from 310 to 505. At the beginning of this administration there was one so-called resident graduate and at the end there were three. These advanced students mark the beginning of graduate work. During President Bascom's administration Assembly Hall and the first Science Hall were built. A few years later the latter was destroyed by fire; but so rapid had been the development of science in the university, that it was necessary to replace this building by a larger and better Science Hall and to provide separate buildings for chemistry and shop work.

Of deep significance with reference to the future was the fact that during these years ex-Governor C. C. Washburn, a man who had gained his fortune in the Northwest, gave a portion of this wealth to the university in the form of Washburn Astronomical Observatory. For more than twenty-five years this institution has been of inestimable advantage to students of science, and one of the important centers of productive scholarship at the university. It has thus helped to make the university known, not only in the state, but throughout the nation and the world. But, perhaps, most promising of all with reference to the future, was the action, in 1876, of the state legislature, which levied a continuing one-tenth of a mill tax for the support of the university. In 1883 this tax was increased to one-eighth of a mill and in later years the state grants have been further increased from time to time. Thus the state became committed to permanent and liberal financial support of the university.

While the alumni of the time of John Bascom remember with delight their student days, while they retain much that they then acquired, while they place above price the intellectual attainments which have enabled them successfully to deal with the world, probably for many of them the most treasured remembrance, the most potent influence which they carried away from the university, was the pervasive, mastering, moral power of John Bascom, whose personality wrought itself during his presidency into every graduate. The men of the days of Dr. Bascom may, or may not, now believe the tenets of his formal philosophy and ethics as given in his books, and as pounded into them in the class-room with sledge-hammer blows, but they believe and share in his high ideals, are inspired by his burning enthusiasm, and have thus been led to stand steadily for the right.

Following the administration of Dr. Bascom came that of President Cham-

berlin, from 1887 to 1892. During these years the new Science Hall was completed, the Law Building was constructed, and an appropriation was secured for a gymnasium. The instructional force increased from 50 to 68; the students from 505 to 1,092. The graduate students increased from 3 to 22. The work in law, agriculture, and engineering, which had been mere adjuncts to the study of liberal arts, received organization as colleges. This perfected the present organization of the university into Colleges of Letters and Science, of Engineering, of Agriculture and of Law.

A distinctive feature of Chamberlin's administration was the recognition of the importance of applied science. The profound necessity for raising the ancient art of agriculture to a science in order that the land shall yield its fullest return, and that the occupation shall be dignified and ennobled, was fully appreciated. It was also seen that in this age, in which the world is for the first time being taken possession of by man, advance is largely in the hands of the engineer.

But, perhaps, of even greater significance than the development of applied science was the emphasis placed by Chamberlin upon scholarship and research—a definite attempt on his part to make the institution of which he was the head justify the name of university. To this end the system of university fellowships was established, scholars and investigators were added to the faculty, and the small beginnings of what, during the present year, became a graduate school appeared. The profound influence of this movement was not limited to the advancement of knowledge. It was equally important in the diffusion of knowledge. The man who is so full of enthusiasm for his chosen subject that he will burn his brains for its advancement is an inspiring teacher. He is the man who illuminates the knowledge of a thousand years ago with the discovery of to-day.

Following Chamberlin's administration came that of Adams from 1892 to 1901. On account of the ill-health of Dr. Adams, for the last two years of his administration, the charge of affairs was largely in the hands of Dr. Birge, and, after Dr. Adams's resignation in 1902, Dr. Birge was acting president until 1904. During these twelve years the gymnasium was finished, the large group of agricultural buildings, including Hiram Smith Hall, the Horticulture-Physics building and Agricultural Hall, were constructed. And, crowning all, by the joint efforts of the Historical Society and the University, the superb state library building arose, little short of the perfection of the structures of the ancient models. This building stands as a permanent and powerful influence for the promotion of the beautiful and appropriate in architecture.

During the twelve years' administration of Drs. Adams and Birge the instructional force increased from 68 to 180, the number of students from 1,092 to 2,877, and the graduate students from 22 to 115.

The applied sciences of engineering and agriculture rapidly developed during those years toward their true proportionate position in the university. The course in commerce, which may be called a course in applied arts, was organized. This course was at once a conspicuous success.

The rapid rise of applied education in the university during the administrations of Chamberlin and Adams alarmed some persons, who feared that the influence of the liberal arts was thereby endangered. As a matter of fact, during Chamberlin's administration the number of regular undergraduates in the College of Letters and Science increased from 217 to 711, and during the following twelve years to 1903, excluding those in commerce and pharmacy, from 711 to 1,232. During these same seventeen years the number of graduate students increased from 3 to 119.

In education, as in industry, when a fortunate development takes place which meets a need, it finds students adapted to it. Were it not for the courses of applied education in the university, it is safe to say that about 1,000 students now here would be somewhere else, and it is also certain that if technical education had nowhere developed in this country, a large proportion of this 1,000 students would never have entered a university. If one but compares the very slow increase in the number of students at Oxford, where the old curriculum has remained largely intact, with the rapid increase in the number of university students where applied education has developed, he will not doubt the correctness of these statements. Applied education is mainly fed by a new constituency. While applied education may attract a few students who otherwise would have gone into the courses of liberal arts, the tremendously increased momentum of the educational movement produced by the large numbers that flock to the universities probably has brought to the liberal arts more students than have been lost to it by the rise of applied knowledge.

While all this is true, it is fortunate that in this university the College of Letters and Science became so firmly established before agriculture and engineering were developed. So strong are the liberal arts and pure science, that I have no fear that the College of Letters and Science will lose its leading position in the university. For this college the union of the great Historical Library, the University Library and the Wisconsin Academy Library is most fortunate. This superb joint library is doing for the liberal arts what the various science buildings with their equipment have done for the pure and applied sciences, affording opportunity for the highest grade of work, an opportunity utilized by the students in those departments in which men of university caliber occupy the chairs. As evidence of the increasing power of the College of Liberal Arts is the recent growth of graduate work, the students in which, with few exceptions, are in the College of Letters and Science.

During the current year the schools of economics and political science, of history, of pharmacy, of education and of commerce, which had been organized under the administrations of Chamberlin and Adams, have been merged in the College of Letters and Science. These changes place all of the economic work done in the university in the Department of Political Economy; all of the botanical and chemical work heretofore done in the School of Pharmacy under the Departments of Botany and Chemistry, respectively. The purpose of the change is to correlate the work in these vari-

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ford and Cambridge. It might almost be said that this constitutes Oxford and Cambridge. So fundamental have the English regarded the system that, from time to time, when the students have become too numerous for accommodation in existing quadrangles, another college has been founded upon the pattern of the others. If one were to consider the modern demands upon a university and especially the demands for wide opportunity to study science, pure and applied, he could scarcely imagine a more antiquated system than that represented at Oxford and Cambridge. Indeed, the old system has failed to meet the new conditions, and Cambridge especially is being rapidly modified under them, the various colleges contributing jointly for laboratories in pure and applied science, which may be utilized by the students of all the colleges. But, in making these radical changes, there is no thought of abandoning the halls of residence, with their communal life. Rather than surrender these, the authorities would, I believe, give up all modern lines of work. The college system of Oxford and Cambridge may seem absurd, but for some reason these universities have produced an astonishingly large proportion of great statesmen, writers and scientists. The men of Oxford and Cambridge have been largely instrumental in extending the empire of Britain over the earth; they have contributed liberally to the greatest literature of the world; they have furnished many fundamental ideas to science. In view of these stupendous results we need scarcely wonder that the Englishman is not eager to make over Oxford and Cambridge after the Yankee or the German model.

In the early days of the University of Wisconsin, when the only college buildings were North and South Halls, when Professor Sterling, his family, several instructors and a majority of the students lived in these halls, we had the essentials of the English system. Even when President Bascom came here in 1874 the remnants of the system still existed. Many of the men, a majority of the women and a number of the instructors lived in the dormitories. In 1884 came the disastrous fire which destroyed the first Science Hall. There was urgent necessity for lecture rooms and laboratories to carry on the instructional work of the institution. Without any definite plan to change our system, indeed without any thought of the profound change which was being made in the character of the university, the students were turned from the dormitories, and halls of residence for men at Wisconsin were abandoned.

I have no doubt that every one of the alumni here, who in the old days lived in North or South Hall, feels that this change, although possibly necessary at the time, was most unfortunate. The professor in the classroom and the laboratory can do much for a student, and especially he can do much if he believes that one of the highest functions of a professor is is that of a comrade. But, when the student goes out into the world, there is no other part of his education which is of such fundamental importance as capacity to deal with men, to see the other fellow's point of view, to have sympathetic appreciation with all that may be good in that point of view, and yet to retain firmly his own ideas and to adjust the two in fair proportion. Nothing that the profes-

sor or the laboratory can do for the student can take the place of daily close companionship with hundreds of his fellows. In the intimate communal life of the dormitories he *must* adjust himself to others. He must be genial, fair, likable or else his lot is rightly a hard one. This fundamental training in adaptibility to and appreciation of his fellows can only come from attrition between a large number of human units. These are the reasons, understood without statement by Englishmen, which make them adhere to the Oxford and Cambridge system. These are the reasons, profoundly comprehended by Cecil Rhodes, which lead him to leave his entire fortune to establish the Rhodes scholarships at Oxford for the Teutonic race, knowing as he did from experience the influence of the communal life of Oxford in molding a world-conquering man. Believing, as he did, that the Teutonic people are to control the destinies of the world, he was deeply anxious that many of the best of the youth of Africa, Australia, Canada, Germany and America should gain the Oxford point of view.

Harvard, Yale Princeton and Pennsylvania, originally modeled on the English university, and suffering under no accidental disturbance, have retained many of the features of this system to the present day. If the University of Wisconsin is to do for the sons of the state what Oxford and Cambridge are doing for the sons of England, if it is to do even what the eastern institutions are accomplishing for their students, not only in producing scholars and investigators, but in making men, it must once more have halls of residence, and to these must be added a commons and a union. At the commons the men meet one another each day; at the union they adjourn for close, wholesome, social intercourse. The union should be a commodious and beautiful building, comfortably, even artistically, furnished. When the students are done with their work in the evening, the attractive union is at hand, where refreshments may be had, and a pleasant hour may be spent at games, with the magazines, in a novel, or in a social chat. The coarse attractions of the town have little power in comparison.

But, to build adequate halls of residence, commons and a union will require large sums of money. What more fitting thing for wealthy men of the state, who have gained their riches by taking advantage of its natural resources, than to turn back to the state some portion of their wealth for this most pressing need? In no way can a man leave a more appropriate and permanent monument for himself than by building a hall of residence, a commons or a union. The State of Wisconsin is a safer trustee than any individual or corporation. The man who attaches his name to a hall, a commons or a union will fix that name as one to be loved in the minds of the unnumbered sons of the state that during the centuries to come will flock to the University of Wisconsin to obtain intellectual training, to develop high ideals, and more than all, to gain sterling, vigorous, self-sufficient, adjustable manhood. May I not hope that before the end of this jubilee year the money will be forthcoming to provide for these needs, so that the necessarily very large demands upon the state may be re-

stricted to supplying additional buildings, equipment and instructional force made imperative by the extraordinary increase in number of students at the university?

We have now very briefly sketched the effect of *one* of the influences of the English upon the American university, but there remain other influences to be considered. The original American college was essentially a counterpart of the English college; indeed, this was true well into the nineteenth century. But, in the second half of that century, important American modifications appeared to better adapt the college to our needs. Perhaps the most important of these was the development of pure science and its assimilation by the college of liberal arts. This radical change met a much more ready welcome in the west than in the east. For a long time in the east science was regarded as an intruder, and was only slowly and partially admitted to full fellowship with the studies of the old curriculum. When science was finally, grudgingly, given a place in some of the more important institutions, it was made an appendix to the college, and in a number of cases a new name was attached. This is illustrated by the Lawrence and Sheffield Scientific Schools. In the west science did not receive separate foundations, although the courses in which science was the major line of work were at first kept separate from the old course in which the classics and mathematics dominated. A new degree was given for science, which, for many years at least, was regarded as inferior to the A. B. degree. To the present time in some institutions of the east the distinction between work in science and work in the old curriculum is retained; and in one the organization of the college and the scientific school are so nearly independent that the college has introduced science into its courses, thus duplicating much of the work of the school. And in another, where the separate organization of the classical college and the scientific school is more or less formal, different degrees are granted in the college and in the school, without regard to whether the subjects pursued by the students receiving the different degrees are the same or not. In the state universities where the college and school of science were never made separate foundations, and where with the great increase in number of subjects, freedom of election has been introduced, it has become recognized either that there should be a separate degree for every group of studies, or else one degree for any group of liberal studies. This latter alternative has been accepted by the leading state universities, and, in this respect, it is believed that they are leaders in educational progress, although not pioneers, for Johns Hopkins led the way. No one now doubts the right of pure science to full admission to the list of subjects which may be pursued for a liberal education. Not only so, but it is recognized that the scientfic spirit has permeated and vivified the studies of the old college course.

Scarcely less noteworthy than the winning of a place for pure science in the university has been the rise of the great groups of studies classified under political economy, political science, sociology and history. From a very subordinate, almost insignificant,

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place in the curriculum, they have risen to a place not subordinate to classics or science.

The development of these subjects in the universities is destined to have a profound influence upon governmental progress. In the university men are trained to regard economic and social questions as problems to be investigated by the inductive method, and in their solutions to aim at what is best for the whole people rather than at what is favorable to the interests with which they chance to be connected. Such of these men as are filled with a burning enthusiasm for the advancement of the race, are capable of great accomplishment, for they possess the enlightenment upon which wise action may be based. Already men who have studied history, economics, political science and sociology in the universities have achieved large results in the formulaton and enforcement of the written law, and in the growth of a healthy and powerful public sentiment. Soon such men will be found in every city and hamlet, leading the fight against corruption and misrule, and, even more important and vastly more difficult, leading in constructive advance. In these men lies, in large measure, the hope of a peaceful solution of the great questions deeply concerning the nation, some of which are scarcely less momentous than was that of slavery.

But the western people were not content with the expansion of pure knowledge. They demanded schools of applied knowledge. This demand was early recognized in this and many other universities by the organization of law schools, which deal with subjects more closely concerning each individual. So important is the subject of the law that these schools of applied knowledge were very early established and their subsequent development has been uninterrupted.

After science found its way into the universities, a natural, indeed an inevitable outcome of its admission into the institutions supported by the states demanding both culture and efficiency was the rapid growth of the applied sciences, of which the more important are agriculture, engineering and medicine. The people of the west went even further than this and demanded that language, mathematics, political economy and history should be so taught as to serve the man of affairs, and thus there arose here the first strong course in commerce in the United States. Such a course has now been introduced into a number of other institutions, including one of the principal universities of the east. Whether one deplores or approves the rise of applied knowledge in the universities, it is an inevitable movement which, for my part, I expect to see extended. In the recognition of the intellectual power gained by pursuit of applied knowledge and its extreme importance in the development of the nation, the state universities of the west have been at least abreast of the eastern institutions.

From the foregoing it is plain that the most important American modifications of the English college system have been the introduction and development of pure science and applied knowledge. While these modifications represented a great broadening of the classical college, they did not produce a proportional increase in the height of the edifice of knowledge.

This leads us to another influence upon the American university, which has profoundly modified it—the German influence. Some thirty years ago John Hopkins, at Baltimore, left his fortune to found a university, and Daniel C. Gilman was called as its first president. President Gilman saw an opportunity for a new type of institution in America. Having visited universities abroad, he became convinced that the great need was for a university upon the German model, where investigation and the production of scholars should be the dominating ideas. The ablest scholars at home and abroad were invited to fill the chairs of Hopkins. The success of this new type of institution in America was almost instantaneous. Not only did Hopkins soon become a chief center of research in this country, but it sent scores of men with Hopkins training as professors to other universities. Even earlier than the foundation of Hopkins, a steady stream of students was returning to America from German universities, bringing with them the German spirit. After the foundation of Hopkins this stream increased rapidly in size. The students trained at Hopkins and in Germany could not fail to influence the more important institutions of the country. There slowly appeared upon the stronger of the old colleges a superstructure.

This upward movement was more quickly felt in the east than in the west, but, even in the west, here and there, a scholar in the state universities appeared who was not content to do instructional work alone. At Wisconsin the first of these were Allen and Irving. Chamberlin, an investigator, believing in research in state universities, when he became president at Wisconsin, began systematicaly to develop scholarship and research. Other state universities have gone through similar stages of growth. Thus both in the east and in the west the graduate school has arisen upon the college, and its influence permeates all parts of the university. But the growth of the graduate school in the American university has been slow. The cost of such a school, relative to the number of students within it, is large, and it has been assumed that the state universities especially must not go too far in the development of such a school. No mistake could be so fatal to the power for good of the state university. In Germany, where the universities mainly devote themselves to the class of work done in the graduate school, the universities are, without exception, supported by the government. The German statesman regards it as a matter of course—as settled beyond dispute—that the production of scholars and investigators at the university is a necessity to the nation. To them, he believes, is largely due the great position which Germany has taken during the last half century. It was after the disasters of the Napoleonic wars that the German educational system was reconstructed, at the top of which was the university. The rise of the university has been correlative with, and one of the chief causes for, the rise of Germany.

If time permitted, I should be glad to consider the effect of university work upon the mind of the student, that is, work in which he takes a share as an investigator and during

which he requires the spirit of research. It would be easy to show that the qualities of mind gained by such work are those which best fit him for the struggle of life—which best fit him to handle difficult business, social and economic problems. In Germany the university scholar is a man of affairs. He is found in all important divisions of administration. Almost every prominent German and Austrian professor is an official adviser to the government. Already, in America, we see the beginning of this movement. University professors are asked to serve on tax commissions, in the valuation of railroads and in various other capacities. Within the next half century the number of such men in these and similar positions will increase many fold. The college-trained man, and especially the university-trained man, is, directly or indirectly, to control the destinies of the nation.

But while the professor performs important service outside the university, his greatest service is his own creative work and the production of new scholars in the laboratory and seminary. I unhesitatingly assert that there is no investigation of matter or force or mind to-day in progress, but to-morrow may become of inestimable practical value. This could be illustrated by various investigations which have been made here. It is easy to show that the discoveries at the University of Wisconsin bring vastly more wealth to the state each year than the entire expenditure of the institution, but to tell of them might seem like placing too great emphasis upon our own achievements, and I, therefore, turn elsewhere for illustrations.

Scarcely more than a century since, Franklin began studies upon the nature of lightning. Later the character of electrical force was during many years investigated with remarkable power by Faraday. If, during these studies, some one had said: 'Of what practical value can be the discoveries of Franklin and Faraday?' no one could have given the answer. Had this work been paid for by the state it would have been easy to show to the legislature that such a foolish waste of money was wholly unwarranted. But out of the discoveries of Franklin and Faraday, and those who followed them, has come one of the greatest material advances that the world has known. Electricity has become the most docile of the forms of energy. It serves to carry to distant points the power of Niagara. It is the nerves which make all the world one body, which bring to us instantaneously all the happenings in every quarter of the globe, which puts in our ear the vibrations of the voice of our friend a thousand miles away. Through increased knowledge of nature the peoples of all nations are being made slowly, haltingly, with occasional disastrous wars, into one family. And this is largely the result of recondite studies upon subtle forces, which, even now, we can not define, but which we can utilize.

A striking case of the profound service of the investigator is furnished by the studies of Pasteur and Koch. If, a half century since, a legislator in France had wished to be humorous at the expense of the scientist, what better object of derision could he have found than his countryman, Pasteur, who was looking through a miscroscope at the minute forms of life,

studying the nature and transformations of yeast and microbes? And yet, from the studies of Pasteur and Koch, and their successors, have sprung the most beneficent discoveries which it has been the lot of man to bestow upon his fellow men. The plague and cholera and yellow fever are controlled; the word diphtheria no longer whitens the cheek of the parent; even tuberculosis is less dreaded and may soon be conquered; aseptic surgery performs marvelous operations which, a few years ago, would have been pronounced impossible. The human suffering thus alleviated is immeasurable.

These illustrations are sufficient to show than no knowledge of substance or force or life is so remote or minute, although apparently indefinitely distant from present practise, but that to-morrow it may become an indispensable need. The practical man of all practical men is he who with his face toward truth, follows wherever it may lead, with no thought but to get a deeper insight into the order of the universe in which he lives. It can not be predicted at what distant nook of knowledge, apparently remote from any practical service, a brilliantly useful stream may spring. It is certain that every fundamental discovery yet made by the delving student has been of service to man before a decade has passed.

Already at Wisconsin here and there a scholar has arisen whose most elemental thought is to see deeper into the order of nature. Let the university search well for such spirits and give them unbounded opportunity, for they are to be the benefactors, not only of the state, but of the entire earth; for a new truth, a new principle, is not the property of any state, but instantly belongs to the world. May men of creative power, trained by Wisconsin, leave our doors in ever-increasing numbers, until they become a great enlightening influence in the state and the nation! The final and supreme test of the height to which a university attains is its output of creative men, not in science alone, but in arts, in literature, in ethics, in politics and religion.

I, therefore, hold that the state university, a university which is to serve the state, must see to it that scholarship and research of all kinds, whether or not a possible practical value can be pointed out, must be sustained. A privately endowed institution may select some part of knowledge and confine itself to it, but not so a state university. A university supported by the state for all its people, for all its sons and daughters, with their tastes and aptitudes as varied as mankind, can place no bounds upon the lines of its endeavor, else the state is the irreparable loser.

Be the choice of the sons and daughters of the state, language, literature, history, political economy, pure science, agriculture, engineering, architecture, sculpture, painting or music, they should find at the state university ample opportunity for the pursuit of the chosen subject, even until they become creators in it. Nothing short of such opportunity is just, for each has an equal right to find at the state university the advanced intellectual life adapted to his need. Any narrower view is indefensible. The

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university should extend its scope until the field is covered from agriculture to the fine arts.

The barrenness of America in the creation and appreciation of literature, music and art is the point upon which Europe charges us with semi-barbarism. If the university does not become the center for the cultivation of the highest capacities of the human mind, where is the work to be done in this country? In America there is no other available agency. This work must be undertaken by the university, or else remain undone.

If the people of the United States are to cease being mere money getters, if they are to accomplish more than material advance, if they are to have proportional development, the university must give opportunity for training in all lines of human endeavor.

If the University of Wisconsin is to do for the state what it has a right to expect, it must develop, expand, strengthen creative work at whatever cost. Only by so doing is it possible for the university to serve the state in the highest way. For my part, I look forward with absolute confidence to the liberal support by the state of a school whose chief function is to add to the sum of human achievement. I am not willing to admit that a state university under a democracy shall be of lower grade than a state university under a monarchy. I believe that legislatures elected by all the people are as far-sighted as legislatures that represent an aristocracy. A great graduate school will be realized at some state university during this century. Is Wisconsin to have this preeminent position?

We are now able to suggest the ideal American university—one which has the best features of the Englsh system with its dormitories, commons and union; one which includes the liberal and fine arts and the additions of science and applied science; and one which superimposes upon these an advanced school modeled upon the German universities, but with a broader scope. In such a university the student in the colleges of liberal and fine arts has opportunity to elect work in applied science, and thus broaden his education. He feels the inspiring influence of scholarship and research, and thus gains enthusiasm for the elementary work because it leads to the heights. The student in applied knowledge is not restricted to subjects which concern his future profession, but he has the opportunity to pursue the humanities and the fine arts, and thus liberalize his education. He, too, feels the stimulus of the graduate school, and, if one of the elect, may become an investigator and thus further ameliorate the lot of mankind by new applications of science to life. The student in the graduate school, primarily concerned with creative scholarship, may supplement a deficient basal training by work in the liberal arts and in the schools of applied knowledge. Thus the college of liberal arts, of applied knowledge and of creative scholarship interlock. Each is stronger and can do the work peculiar to itself better than if alone. This combination university is the American university of the future, and this the University of Wisconsin must become if it is to be the peer of the great universities of the nation.

Wisconsin is among the state universities which have this opportunity

open to them. Many of the states have divided their grants among several foundations, supporting at different localities, schools of liberal arts, of agriculture, of medicine and of mining. In Wisconsin there is only one institution which attempts to do university work. Public and private funds alike, which are to go to a university, should come to that institution. This statement does not imply lack of appreciation of the excellent and very important work done by the colleges of the state. May they continue to thrive; may they continue to have the support of the citizens of the state; for the many thousands of students that during the next half century are continuously to demand a college education in this state can not be accommodated in one institution. Collegiate work should be done at several centers within the state, but professional and university work is so expensive and the different schools and colleges are so closely related, that the best opportunities can only be furnished in the various fields in the university. At a university of the first rank the opportunities for instruction in the fields strongly covered are superior to those which can be offered in an institution devoted to a single field. Wisconsin has fortunately escaped the fatal mistake of subdivision of its university effort. With the concentrated support of the state, public and private, there is no reason why the University of Wisconsin should not do in every line as high grade work as any in the country. My faith is such that I look forward with confidence to the future, with profound conviction that the breadth of vision, which has enabled this institution to grow from small beginnings to its present magnitude, will continue to guide the state, until a university is built as broad as human endeavor, as high as human aspiration.

Luncheon and Drive.

Immediately following the inauguration exercises a buffet luncheon was served in the corridors of the Historical Library. The original plan had been to have the luncheon outside on the Library terrace but the sky clouded shortly before noon and fearful of a shower, the committee decided to serve it within the building. The effect was equally satisfactory, and the four hundred guests, the majority of them wearing academic garb, made a picturesque assemblage scattered through the marble corridors of the magnificent library. The charming informality of this luncheon was in pleasing contrast to the average seriousness of functions of its character. Grave college presidents balanced tiny coffee cups and consumed paté while they chatted with members of learned societies.

Luncheon and the succeeding reception over, the guests of the University were driven through the grounds and over some of Madison's matchless pleasure drives. This event was managed by the Forty Thousand Club and over a hundred vehicles, tendered by citizens of Madison, were occupied by the visitors and members of the faculty designated to act as cicerones. Any alumnus who ever wandered out between classes on a perfect June day to the crest of Observatory hill and fed his soul on the beauties of that gorgeous panorama stretching away from the Heights down to Lake Men-

dota and Picnic Point, along the sweep. of blue waters to the Yaharra, over the city to Monona and on up to the Heights again, can understand the enthusiasm to which the visitors gave voice. To many it was a revelation and their appreciation was manifested in the most unstinted terms. The public spirit which has paid by subscription for all the works of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association was also highly commended.

The carriages started from the Library, swung around by Chadbourne Hall and up to the crest of the Hill, past University Hall, down to the lake shore drive and on to the limits of the university grounds, returning by way of Camp Randall, to the campus, where most of the visitors inspected the college buildings. Everywhere there was enthusiastic agreement with the sentiment of Professor Woodburn when he declared that the University of Wisconsin is situated in one of the chosen spots of the earth.

Orchestral Concert.

An orchestral concert in the gymnasium at 4 o'clock completed the afternoon's entertainment. Bach's orchestra, which furnished the music at all the formal events throughout the Jubilee, rendered the following program:

PART I.

Overture to Marritana .....Wallace
"The Peer Gynt Suite".....Grieg
"Morning" .....
"Aase's Death" .....
"Anitra's Dance" .....
"In the Hall of the Mountain"....King
Cantabile, solo for violoncello.....
.....Saint-Saens
By Hugo Bach.
Northern Carnival ..... Svendsen

PART II.

Selections from Wagner—
Overture from "Rienzi".....
Prelude to "Parsifal".....
"The Procession of Women," from "Lohengrin" .....
"The Death of Siegfried," from "Die Götterdämmerung" .....
Grand March, from Tannhäuser.....

The audience was one of the largest of the week, every seat and aisle being filled with people. The numbers were repeatedly encored and the concert was one of the most popular features of the Jubilee.

Water Fete.

The water fete in the evening was a marvel of gorgeous beauty, the most spectacular of the purely display events during the Jubilee. The press accounts convey a measurably good idea of the scene and one of the best is here given.

"It was a spectacle of marvelous beauty, a veritable scene from fairyland, this festival on the water. Even before the beginning of the pyrotechnic display the decorations on the shores of Lake Mendota presented a brilliant picture with the brilliantly festooned trees of the upper campus and the temple of light into which the main hall has been literally transformed by the thousands of incandescent lamps in two mile array.

"The capitol dome was outlined by electric lights in honor of the occasion. The distant background, the broad lawns sloping gently down to the water edge, were illuminated with long garlands in brilliant colorings, looped in pleasing design beneath the branches of the stately broad spreading shade trees which are one of Madi-

son's just causes for pride. Odd shaped Japanese lanterns swinging beneath the trees, and long strings of fairy lamps made the outdoor scene one of oriental splendor, and outlined the shores of the lake with a necklace of gleaming diamonds, flashing forth radiant and ever shifting colors. From a pagoda erected some distance from the shore near the home of President Van Hise soft strains of music floated out over the water, and the verdure clad lawns, which were thronged with people.

"At 9:30 o'clock the approach of the naval parade was heralded with the boom of canon and a fusilade of fireworks from the extreme northeast end of the lake. Soon the gleaming red lights of the naval pageant appeared in the distance as the line of boats started on its journey down the lake. Slowly they floated over the bosom of the picturesque expanse of water, new beauties unfolding to the eyes of the interested spectactors with the advance.

"Hundreds of boats were in the line, launches radiant with electric lights, sailboats with all the ropes outlined with Japanese lanterns and little skiffs which seemed to drift idly and aimlessly over the waters. Students in each of the boats carried two or more bright red lights made by flaming ends of tubes of stron salts, and the effect of these wa torches covering the lake is be the power of description.

"Great waves of limpid red streamed from them crimsoning waters, the hundreds of lights ca by the boat men dotted the lake balls of flame and red light was bu at frequent intervals along the s Showers of rainbow fire filled heavens, there being an incessant p technic display. Whistling bombs high into the air and the expl was followed by a rain of glea golden dust or of green, red, blue, yellow stars. Roman candles, mense rockets, flower pots, and v fountains sending a spray of fire the surface of the lake made the s one of unrivalled beauty until n midnight.

"Some distance from shore an tric fountain on a float compl covered with tree boughs played stantly, catching the changing li until every drop in the giant s seemed a gleaming diamond. fountain was the result of the in uity of the engineering departmer whom the credit for the entirely play is due."

THE WATER FETE

WEDNESDAY

Jubilee Day

Wednesday was Jubilee Day and the splendid pace set on the preceding days was easily and magnificently maintained. Representatives of the great universities and learned societies of the world brought their formal greetings to Wisconsin and the presidents of five great universities offered their felicitations to the University and its new leader. All the addresses were attuned to the same key-note, the special character and ideals of the state-supported university, in contrast to the institution of private foundation and endowment. The fact that four of the five leading speakers of the day were state university presidents went far to explain the emphasis of this point, but throughout the week the fact was never wholly lost to view, that the state university occupies a distinctive position in the educational world. Recognition of the University of Wisconsin as the typical state university was equally general.

The formal exercises of the forenoon, preceded by the usual academic procession, began with the presentation of accredited delegates from the universities and learned societies, who then delivered the greetings of the institutions which they represented.

"The University of Munich extends its greetings, through its representative, Kuno Francke," announced Prof. J. F. A. Pyre, of the Wisconsin faculty, acting as herald, and the distinguished scholar was escorted to the platform, where he presented to President Van Hise the formal salutation and congratulation of the great University of Munich. One by one, in like manner, some twenty delegates delivered their messages of greeting. The academic garb of cap and gown, the clear ringing voice of the herald, the dignified mien of the delegates, all contributed to an effect of almost mediaeval solemnity. Alumni and students alike gave unbroken attention through the entire ceremony.

President Daniel Coit Gilman of the Carnegie Institution, the first of the speakers, reviewed the progress of higher education, particularly in America, and closed with these words:

"May I ask your attention for a few minutes while I take a look around and forward. I see around us these convenient halls, well equipped with apparatus of instruction and investigation, and chief among the libraries of this country, the library of this university. I meet the men who are the coming generation the interpreters of the coming generation, the interpreters of tion and fame. I hear of the alumni, of the position which they hold, and the influence they exert throughout the state and beyond its borders.

"All this, I say, is the achievement of fifty years. I pray that under the guidance of almighty God and with the blessing of providence, the state of Wisconsin, its administrators, its legislators, and its people will continue to foster, enlarge, and enrich this great institution until its benefits shall reach every one of the inhabitants of the state, and its fruits be distributed for the healing of nations in every part of this world."

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler followed with California's greeting. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"California sends greeting to Wisconsin California has reason to know that it is men and not things that make a state. For ages treasures of gold lay hidden in its hills, untold fertility slumbered unvexed by plows in its valleys, its highways to the commerce of the orient lay untracked by ships, until there came men with daring and wit to find and create and use.

"The greetings which the university of California, out of the sober discretion of its five and fortieth year, brings to your fiftieth commencement, are still greetings of the heart. You are indeed a university after our own heart. We love you for the comeliness of your outward visage. We love you for the steadfastness and truth that is in you; your ideals are our ideals. We love you for the struggles you have endured; through the same waters have we passed. We love you for the enemies you have made; they are our enemies—ignorance and the sordid look, narrowness of vision and slavery of the mind.

"The state university is inevitably appointed to serve the highest needs of the highest life of the state, to determine its standards, to provide its experts, to solve its problems, to lead it toward the things that are highest and freest and best. In realization of its appointed task the state university will tend to give over the cramming shop, and the recitation mill, and the coddling house."

President Northrup's address echoed the cordial sentiment of President Wheeler's, his reference to the friendly relations of Wisconsin and Minnesota bringing a round of student applause. His address included the following:

"I take great pleasure in presenting to the University of Wisconsin the greetings of a younger sister, the University of Minnesota. We offer you our most hearty congratulations on the success which has attended your work during the half century just now closed, and our best wishes for your continued prosperity in the years to come.

"The University of Wisconsin has always impressed me as being characterized by an eminent degree of virility. With a distinguished faculty, not only teaching with success but making notable contributions to knowledge, and with a most generous equipment for research in some lines of study, its students are trained in an atmosphere of liberality and freedom, and they become in the process independent and self-reliant. Wisconsin undergraduates are always plucky in athletics—taking defeat with noble fortitude, all the more praiseworthy because they are not used to it—and when victorious somewhat considerate of the feelings of the less fortunate.

"The University of Wisconsin is notable for the number of its distinguished alumni. I can not but think as I recall the names of some of her eminent sons—among them Vilas, Spooner, La Follette, and Van Hise—that the university has been peculiarly fortunate in the student raw material it has had to deal with, if, indeed, these men ever were raw material."

"No characteristic of the American people is nobler than their devotion to universal education. It is, however, a fair question how far the public education should be carried. In the early days of the country only a common school education—common indeed—was furnished by the state, and even that was paid for by all who were able to pay. As emigration has moved westward and states of imperial dimensions have been organized hundreds and thousands of miles from the traditional seats of higher learning in the east, these new states have felt that institutions for the higher education were absolutely necessary, and that without these in the new states it would be possible for but few of the rising generation to secure such education. As a consequence, state universities have been established in nearly all of the states not embraced in the original thirteen colonies; and though the expense has been large and the annual outlay for the support and extension of the work is not inconsiderable, it is yet true that the additional burden imposed on the taxpayer by

the state's support of the university is so small as in reality not to be felt at all by most, and not to be a hardship to any; while the benefits to the state in elevating the thought, knowledge and purpose of its citizens, and in securing as the products of intelligence and scientific knowledge, larger returns from labor expended on the soil or on the materials furnished by nature surpass the cost fifty fold. Wisconsin certainly needs no special argument to justify her liberal support of the state university. She has only to look at the results that have been secured by original research here which have made her a leader in the onward march of progress in agriculture and in scientific production in many other departments of labor.

"I am sure there will be no steps backward. On the contrary I sincerely hope that progress will continue to be our watchword — a progress possible only through careful experiment and systematic original research; and that in some degree what Macaulay said of the Baconian philosophy may be truthfully said of the state university: 'A point which yesterday was invisible is its goal today and will be its starting post tomorrow.'"

President Angell's reception indicated both the high regard in which he is personally held and the cordial feeling of all Wisconsin men towards the University of Michigan. His closing tribute is here given:

"How full of hope is this hour for this university whose day of jubilee we have met to celebrate! Here she sits like a queen in the heart of this proud commonwealth. And what a commonwealth! With an area greater than that of some European kingdoms, with boundless wealth of soil, and mine, and forest, with a population drawn from the most virile states of the old world and of the new, with two great lakes and the majestic current of the Mississippi washing her shores and waiting to carry her teeming products to the markets of the world, with a history full of romance and heroism, it needs no seer to predict her future greatness. And worthy of this proud and intelligent state, the center of her intellectual force, the object of her generous care, this university is developing its strength with a speed which is even outstripping that of the material growth of the commonwealth. With the rapidly increasing number of earnest students taxing her resources to the utmost, with faculties whose merits are heartily acknowledged by all scholars, with a new president whose scientific work is honored on both sides of the sea, and whose decisive mind and administrative ability are fitly recognized by his call to the executive office, with the hearty and effervescent enthusiasm of these sound lunged and clear voiced undergraduates, with a great body of zealous and devoted alumni so numerously represented here today, with every manifestation of a most ardent public interest in the institution, and with the sincerest good wishes of colleges and universities from all parts of the land, what single thing is wanting to make this a jubilee to be remembered and talked about until the centennial celebration. We rejoice together, therefore, not only over what has been achieved, but still more over the brilliant future which we are sure is in store for the university. For though we who celebrate today must grow old and pass away, thank God the university does not bend under the weight of years, but grows ever more vigorous with the lapse of years, and shall greet her coming centennial fresh in eternal youth."

In bringing the congratulations of the University of Missouri Dr. Richard Henry Jesse, president of the university, said:

"The University of Missouri sends greetings and congratulations to the University of Wisconsin, feeling the strength of the common bond between them. Each includes a college of agriculture as well as of letters and science. The first president of Missouri came to Wisconsin as the first chancellor, and then returned to serve us as president for the second time. With gladness of heart we of Missouri wish you of Wisconsin Godspeed, as, with not a cloud in the sky, you start out afresh un-

der the leadership of that distinguished scholar, on whose shoulders has fallen the mantel of the mighty Adams."

Alumni Reunions.

The afternoon was given up entirely to class reunions and alumni gatherings of a social nature. Practically all classes, from '59 to '03, had reunions. The form of entertainment varied from afternoon teas and evening dancing parties to banquets and basket picnics. Few of these gatherings were marked by any formal proceedings, and as no records were kept, except in one or two instances, it is impossible to name the graduates who attended each one. But the numbers were surprisingly large and the enthusiasm of the meetings unbounded.

In the evening the university dinner to the official Jubilee guests was attended by three hundred distinguished visitors, members of the faculty and friends of the university. Here, as at the more formal exercises of the day, the key-note was seriousness and dignity. The speaking was excellent but for the most part was, in effect, a continuation of the congratulatory addresses of the morning. There was little distinctly after-dinner speaking. The program, as given below, was not finished until nearly 1 o'clock.

TOASTS.

William Freeman Vilas, Toastmaster.

RESPONSES.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Lakes.

Dr. William Lowe Bryan, President of the University of Indiana.

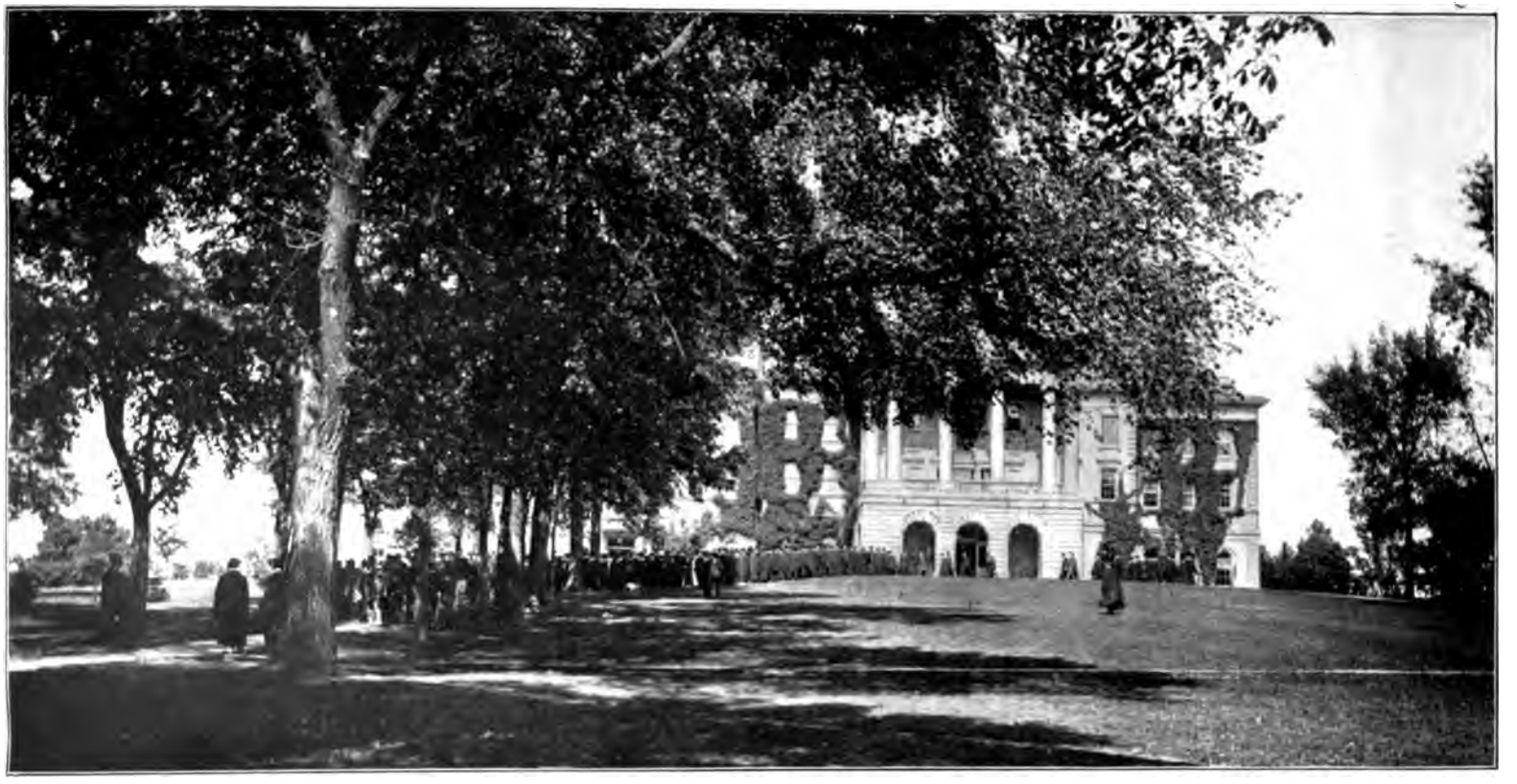
Mr. Grove Karl Gilbert, Geologist, United States Geological Survey.

Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor of the Review of Reviews.

After the regularly designated speakers had finished Col. Vilas called upon a number of distinguished guests who responded briefly. They were Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; Edwin Hale Abbott of Cambridge, Mass., formerly connected with the Wisconsin Central Railway; Dr. Theodor Lewald, German commissioner to the St. Louis fair and a noted scientist; Dr. Henry Taylor Bovey, English scholar and dean of applied science of McGill university, and James Ford Rhodes, the American historian.

Promenade Concert.

In the early evening, the Wisconsin State Band and Men's and Women's Glee Clubs gave a promenade concert on the Upper Campus which attracted great numbers of Jubilee guests who were not present at the dinner. The concert was a splendid success. The numbers rendered were, many of them, old, familiar Wisconsin favorites whose popularity never wanes, and the hundreds who strolled about the brilliantly lighted upper campus received them with the greatest enthusiasm. Encores of Wisconsin songs were frequent and when the last number was finished the crowd seemed reluctant to leave the campus and turn toward home.



STUDENT PROCESSION FORMING.

THURSDAY

Commencement Day

Commencement, the last formal ceremony of the Jubilee, was a fitting conclusion to a supremely successful celebration. Conferring the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon thirty-nine distinguished scholars, whose achievements in letters, science, art and philanthropy have made their names international possessions, was the academic climax of the great semi-centennial. Never in the history of the West has a university thus honored at one time so many notable men. The graduating class, usually the lions of commencement were, for once, observers rather than observed. There were no graduating orations, no march up to the platform to receive the coveted diplomas from the hand of the President. Instead, the candidates for the baccalaureate degree simply rose, en masse, in the auditorium, standing while President Van Hise pronounced the words conferring on them their degrees.

Thursday's procession was the most impressive of the Jubilee. In addition to the regents, the faculty, and distinguished official guests, three hundred fifty-five seniors in full array of gown and mortar-board, more than doubled the number of previous days. The Hill graduates formed at University Hall and marched down the south side of the campus, the law class falling in line as the procession passed the Law building. On Park street they formed behind the faculty, and at 10 o'clock, the procession entered the Armory to the strains of Meyerbeer's march from "The Prophet."

In place of a program rendered by members of the class, Dr. Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin, former president of the University, and Dr. William Peterson, principal of McGill University and delegate from the University of Oxford to the Jubilee, delivered the longer addresses of the day. Dr. Chamberlin was the opening speaker and was given a most cordial reception. His theme, "The State University and Research," was a scholarly effort, characteristic of this deep thinker. In closing, Dr. Chamberlin paid a high tribute to the University of Wisconsin as a leader in research, and expressed the hope that it would continue in this direction until it became the ideal state university.

Dr. Peterson's address was, perhaps, the most pleasing of the entire week, completely captivating the great audience. As aptly expressed by a member of the Wisconsin faculty, famed among his associates for terse characterizations, Dr. Peterson combined British steadiness with Yankee versatility. While his subject was "The Unity of Learning," the genial English scholar devoted much of his time to an introduction which was in the nature of a message of good will and fellowship from across the sea. His delicious humor and brilliantly witty sallies won the instant sympathy

of his audience. He spoke feelingly of his own university, explaining how Oxford had been misunderstood. But no more brilliant or effective justification of the Oxford system could have asked, than Dr. Peterson himself, the polished product of the Oxford system.

After an orchestral interlude, the deans of the various colleges and schools introduced the candidates for degrees and ranks to the President. They were admitted in the following order: bachelors of art, bachelors of philosophy, graduates in pharmacy, graduates in music, bachelors of science, bachelors of law, and bachelors of science in agriculture. The graduates, as noted, received their degrees while standing on the floor of the auditorium, but the granting of the higher degrees took place on the platform, with more than the usual ceremony. The candidates were admitted in groups as follows: masters of art, masters of science, masters of pharmacy, electrical engineers, civil engineers and doctors of philosophy.

The ceremonies of granting the honorary degrees, which followed, were picturesque and impressive. President Van Hise occupied the chair of state at the right of the circle and Professor Balthasar H. Meyer acted as herald, presenting the recipients of the honorary degree. As the name and rank of the prospective LL. D. was announced, he came forward and was escorted by a faculty usher to the president's chair. The president rose and acknowledged the lifted mortarboard by a similar courtesy.

While the president addressed the candidate, two faculty members bearing the doctor's collar came forward, and at the words: "I admit you to the degree of doctor of laws," slowly lowered the purple yoke lined with cardinal over the new doctor's head.

Salutes with the mortar-board were then once more exchanged, and the doctor escorted back to his seat on the arm of an usher.

The audience followed the ceremony with rapt attention, receiving and dismissing each of the honored ones with applause.

A few provoked great enthusiasm, either on account of personal popularity or because they came from foreign shores. At such times the audience rose en masse and remained standing during the ceremony. Those thus distinguished were President Angell of Michigan University; Theodor Lewald of the Imperial Psychotechnic Institute of Berlin; Miss Jane Addams of Hull house; Alexander Botkin, the earliest Wisconsin alumnus present; Principal Peterson of McGill university; Secretary Thwaites of the State Historical society; Profesor Rateau of the Paris Ecole des Nimes; and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Miss Addams, perhaps, was paid the greatest tribute.

President Van Hise addressed each one of the candidates briefly, indicating the services to mankind for which the university saw fit to confer upon them of the highest gift in its power to bestow.

Following is the text of the various addresses:

James Burrill Angell—Scholar of distinction, diplomat and man of affairs, of persuasive speech and winning address, now completing your thirty-third year of service as the head of the foremost state university, a service not to your institution and country only, but to all universities and na-

tions, on you the State University of Wisconsin takes peculiar pleasure in conferring the degree of doctor of laws.

Daniel Coit Gilman—Successively professor at Yale, president of the State University of California, first president of Johns Hopkins University, first president of the Carnegie Research Institution of Washington, for leadership in education, and especially for the foundation and development in America of an institution of the highest type, committed primarily to scholarship and research, in behalf of the faculty and regents, I have the honor to confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws of the University of Wisconsin.

William Rainey Harper—Man of courageous initiative and volcanic energy, bold and successful experimenter in education; wise fashioner of a great university, effective and inspiring teacher; creative scholar in Semitic languages and literature, professor and president of the University of Chicago since its foundation; upon you, particularly for the organization of a university of the first rank in the chief city of the entire Mississippi Valley, and as a mark of our confidence in its surpassing future and our love for our nearest and youngest neighbor, by authority of the regents, I take peculiar pleasure in conferring the degree of doctor of laws of the University of Wisconsin.

Henry Carter Adams—Author of notable works on the theory and practice of public finance; eminent as a statistician; distinguished as a public servant laboring for the interest of the nation; upon the nomination of the faculty, by the authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws of the University of Wisconsin.

Jane Addams—Your eminence as a philanthropist, social reformer, author and creator of the greatest of all social settlements is recognized the world over. The University of Wisconsin wishes today to express its high appreciation of your work and to this end has given me the authority, which I now exercise, to confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Henry Prentice Armsby—Formerly professor at this university, with the aid of ingeniously devised apparatus you have for years been successfully working upon the very important problems of metabolism of food nutrients. Upon you, for these valuable researches on the nourishment of the body, and for vigorous administration of the Pennsylvania state agricultural experiment station, we confer the degree of doctor of laws.

Joseph Henry Beale, Jr.—Resourceful teacher, master of the socratic method, stimulator of original thought and investigation, keen and direct analyst and writer, organizer and dean of the first graduate law school of the middle west, Wisconsin honors you today with the degree of doctor of laws because of your contributions to legal education and to the literature of the law.

Alexander Campbell Botkin—The University of Wisconsin recognizes in you one of her oldest sons, whose loyalty has never wavered, whose indomitable will and tireless enery in the face of grave misfortune has won her admiration, and whose valuable service in many positions of trust and responsibility has wrought her honor. As a token of her affectionate regard, she confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws

George Lincoln Burr—Your work upon the history of superstitions is well known to scholars; today we wish to emphasize your service to the nation. When war with England seemed a possibility, the Venezuela boundary commission chose you as the scholar best fitted to act as its historical expert. You investigated fearlessly and impartially a question of the deepest moment to three nations. Your report was of the greatest service to the cause of peace. In recognition of this work, by authority of the board of regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin—It is with the greatest pleasure that we confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws. The University of Wisconsin owes you much. As her president for five years, you contributed to her development and upbuilding more than can be estimated. She honors you today for this, and also for your contributions to the science of geology. In your work in connection with the state and federal surveys, and in your com-

prehensive scientific investigations regarding the principles of ore deposition, the pleistocene formations, and the evolution of the solar system, you have combined in a rare manner patient collection of facts, discriminating reasoning power, and constructive scientific imagination. You have richly deserved the highest academic honor in the gift of this university.

John Dewey—Profound philosopher and psychologist, you have successfully applied your learning to the study of childhood and youth. You have been an inspiration and a guide to students of education in every progressive country. For distinguished service in the development of educational theory and practice this university confers upon you its degree of doctor of laws.

William Gilson Farlow—For your fundamental contributions to the morphology and classification of cryptogamic plants, in which you have advanced our knowledge of the evolution of plant life; for your valuable studies in applied botany, and because of your distinction as a representative of all botanical enterprises of international scope, the University of Wisconsin confers on you the degree of doctor of laws.

John Huston Finley—In recognition of the service you have rendered to education in the capacity of professor and college president, and of the contributions you have made to the solution of the problem of poverty by your studies among the poor of New York city, upon the recommendation of the faculty and by authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws of this University.

Kuno Francke—By the authority in me vested I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws in grateful recognition of your eminence in the interpretation of literary phenomena as reflections of the social and intellectual development of a people, of your authorship of an original and scholarly history of German literature, of your work as originator and first curator of the Germanic museum established at Harvard university, and of your great service in giving to wider circles of American readers a better appreciation of German literature and German character.

Grove Karl Gilbert—Deep interpreter of nature, scientist of balanced judgment, geologist of the first rank, pre-eminent in the development of physiography; upon you, especially for the masterly formulation of the principles of erosion, by the authority of the regents, I confer the degree of doctor of laws.

George Hempl—With the philologists of this country and of the world, we recognize in you a great interpreter of the laws of linguistic science, a teacher who is revolutionizing the methods of instruction in modern languages, and the author of an epoch-making work on the Runes. As evidence of our appreciation of your work, the regents have authorized me to honor you with the highest degree of this university, I confer upon you the degree of doctors of laws with all its attendant privileges.

William Edwards Huntington — Your Alma Mater remembers how, in the old times, in her days of weakness and littleness, your young enthusiasm stood always for culture and character. For more than a third of a century, in pulpit and professor's chair, and at the head of a sister university, you have insisted upon the deeper things of the spirit. For these high services to education and to humanity, your mother today crowns you with the degree of doctor of laws.

Richard Henry Jesse—President of the University of Missouri, educator for many years, conspicuous for moral power, builder of a strong state university, on you, for the advancement of education in the south, upon recommendation of the faculty and by authority of the regents, I confer the degree of doctor of laws of the University of Wisconsin.

Theodor Lewald—We honor in you that rare combination of administrative talent and scientific spirit which has contributed so much toward the development of modern civilization. You have been a leader in many scientific and economic enterprises of national importance. Your work in organizing the German Antarctic expedition and the exhibits at Paris and at St. Louis of the various phases of the life of your country are particularly noteworthy. In

STUDENTS WAITING FOR PROCESSION TO FORM.

recognition of the part you have played in the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and of the friendship which exists between our country and yours, upon recommendation of the faculty and by authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Graf Limburg Stirum—We recognize you as a representative of the department of public instruction of the German empire, the educational system of which has influenced the development of scholarship and research in the universities of this country more than that of any other nation. As an expression of the educational obligation of the United States to Germany, I take pleasure in conferring upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Franklin Paine Mall—Foremost investigator in anatomy in America, leader in recent advance in medical education, you have established productive departments of anatomy in three universities. Your teaching has inspired a strong group of disciples doing important work at this and other universities. You are well worthy the honor of all, for your aim is to decrease human suffering. This university, therefore, confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Edward Laurens Mark—This university confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws in recognition of your profound researches upon embryology and the animal cell, and of your services, for more than a quarter of a century, as the head of a great laboratory in which many of the zoologists of this country have been trained in the methods of fruitful research and inspired with the highest ideals of their science.

Eliakim Hastings Moore—Teacher stimulating the study of the higher mathematics in America; leader accomplishing much for the betterment of mathematical instruction in schools of all grades; mathematician, whose erudite labors and fruitful research in an ancient science have made the world your debtor, upon you, for mathematical investigations, by authority of the regents, I confer the degree of doctor of laws.

Alfred Noble—I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws on account of your eminence as an engineer, a scientist, and a man of affairs. Your skill in large construction, your broad views and sound judgment, and your knowledge of applied science, have made you an eminent expert and enabled you to make important contributions to the solution of the great problems of transportation.

Cyrus Northrop—Renouncing high position in one of the foremost of American universities to give yourself to an institution hardly more than beginning to accomplish its splendid destiny, you have seen it, under your leadership, pass from obscurity to greatness. In recognition of this service to the sister University of Minnesota, on the recommendation of the faculty, and by authority of the board of regents, I confer on you the degree of doctor of laws of the University of Wisconsin.

George H. Noyes—Son of this university, you have achieved distinction, both as a practicing lawyer and as a jurist. You have honored your state and your profession by promoting reforms in legislation and in the administration of justice. For twelve years you served this university as a member of its board of regents with unusual ability and self-sacrificing fidelity. For these reasons your alma mater confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Samuel Lewis Penfield—Your determination of the molecular structure of complex minerals and researches upon the relation of crystal forms to chemical composition have advanced the knowledge of the constitution of matter. For determinative mineralogy you have written the authoritative text. Worthy successor of your illustrious predecessors, Silliman and Dana, you have won fresh laurels in science for Yale university. In recognition of this work we confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

William Peterson—Your ripe scholarship and high attainments in the discovery and critical study of classical texts are known to scholars throughout the world; but today we wish especially to honor you as the head of a great university, famous for sound learning and brilliant research, located at the principal city of Canada, the

twin offspring with the United States of our loved mother England. Upon the recommendation of the faculty and by the authority of the regents, I have the pleasure of conferring upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Herbert Putnam—As an efficient administrator you stand in the front rank of those who have made the libraries of America a vital part of our educational system. In acknowledgment of your work at Minneapolis and Boston, and especially in recognition of your successful efforts to transform the library of congress into a truly national institution, it gives me pleasure, upon behalf of the regents and faculty, to confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Auguste Rateau—In recognition of your achievements as a mechanical engineer, as a contributor to the science of the flow of fluids, as a distinguished inventor of steam turbine engines and as an author of standard books in engineering, upon the recommendation of the faculty, by the authority of the regents, I confer on you the degree of doctor of laws of the University of Wisconsin.

James Ford Rhodes—Son of the middle west, your history of the United States from the compromise of 1850 is the product of a master hand. You bring to the discussion of great political questions rare felicity of phrase, vigor of treatment, and a judicial temperament which give sure promise that your work will live. Upon you, for your eminence in historical research, this university confers the degree of doctor of laws, with all its attendant privileges.

Albert Shaw—In conferring the degree of doctor of laws upon you we express our appreciation of a great editor, a pioneer in the scientific investigation of conditions of municipal life and government in the Old world and the New, a promoter of well-considered reforms, an author of important economic and sociological works, and a wise counselor in public affairs.

Edgar Fahs Smith—For pioneer work in the electrolytic separation of metals; for valuable researches upon the compounds of tungsten, molybdenum, and uranium; for the training of a large number of scholars devoted to the advancement of the science of chemistry, this University confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Reuben Gold Thwaites—The University of Wisconsin feels especial pleasure in conferring upon you her highest academic honor. As secretary of the State Historical society you have contributed much to her efficiency as an educational institute. As a collector of historical documents, as editor of the Jesuit Relations and the Journals of Lewis and Clark, you have made substantial contributions to the history of the west; and your charming literary style, discriminating scholarship and breadth of view, have popularized accurate historical information. By authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Edward Bradford Titchener—Through your skill in experimentation and your independence and sanity of judgment, you have become a leader in modern psychology. In many ways, and especially by your laboratory manual of experimental psychology, you have contributed to the creation of a new department of university study. For this work, the university confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler—In you we desire to honor today an unusual combination of scholarship, literary culture, and executive ability. We recognize in you a scholar with a rare faculty of literary expression, one of the foremost American philologists, and an executive of force and sound judgment. In recognition of your service as president of a sister state university, and of the strong impulse which you have given to the study of the Greek language and literature, by authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

John Bradley Winslow—Your alma mater is pleased to honor you with its highest degree. Through a series of legal opinions, which are models of soundness, clearness, and conciseness, you have made important contributions to domestic jurisprudence. By long service upon the board of visitors of our university you have con-

tributed much to her prosperity. Upon the nomination of the faculty, and by the authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Robert Simpson Woodward—As a mathematician you have departed from the beaten paths, and have applied your art with unusual power to new fields. in the border-land between astronomy, geodesy, and geology. In recognition of your important contributions to knowledge in this department of learning, the university confers upon you its honorary degree of doctor of laws and welcomes you to its fellowship.

James Wilson—From the presidency of Iowa Agricultural College, you were called to the cabinet by William McKinley. By President Roosevelt you were retained as the head of the United States department of agriculture. Under your solicitous care scientific work has risen to a first place in the greatest bureau of agricultural research in the world. Upon you, for the encouragement and fostering of agricultural education and research, and thus helping to dignify the great fundamental vocation of agriculture, this university confers the degree of doctor of laws.

President Van Hise's Address to the Class of 1904

"Members of the Graduating Class: The University of Wisconsin commemorates fifty years of service to the commonwealth. These words inscribed on the medal struck for our jubilee were chosen as standing for the idea most worthy of celebration. The university was founded and has been supported by the state for service to the state. Only so far as the university has rendered service has it a right to expect support.

"Young men and women, you have obtained an education for a fraction of its cost. You should have the same feeling of gratitude toward the state that one has toward a benefactor. The state does not ask, it does not expect, each of you to turn into its treasury the amount expended upon your behalf, but it does ask that you shall feel under deep obligation to Wisconsin. For my part I have no doubt that you will carry back to the state, in increased efficiency, manyfold the wealth expended upon you. I have not the slightest doubt that Wisconsin is vastly richer today than it would have been had it kept the money it has given to the university and maintained no high grade institution of learning.

"This added wealth has been due to the dissemination of practical knowledge to all the people and to discoveries which have been taken advantage of, not only by this state, but by the nation and the entire civilized world. To utilize effectively natural resources requires deep insight into the order of the universe. While the material gain to the state by the application of knowledge obtained through the university is already vast, there remains possibilities in the further utilization of our natural resources beyond the dreams of the imagination. But to accomplish this development will require the trained hands and brains of thousands of youth intimately acquainted with the forces and substances of the world, from gravity to electricity, from the almost insubstantial ether to the wonderfully organized forms of life.

"But the material gain to the state in consequence of the university is small compared with the intellectual

and spiritual gain in having in every community men and women with high ideals, trained and efficient in doing the day's work—in helping others the better to do their day's work—and thus raising the commonwealth to a higher place. Wisconsin alumni have taken distinguished parts in the state and the nation as statesmen, as scholars, as scientists, as inventors. These men we all delight to honor, and nothing that I might say can increase the appreciation of their service. The training of these men alone would more than justify the university.

"But I wish also to emphasize the service of the more numerous and less noted alumni, that during the past fifty years we have seen spreading throughout the state, the nation, and to foreign lands, capable, strong, clean, faithful, influential in the communities in which they live, true to family ties, fighting the disintegrating forces of the nation, standing unfalteringly for social and governmental advance, serving the state and nation, finding life well worth the living, and thus helping to make the world a more fortunate environment to the human beings of the future. These men and women are at work in the home, in the school room, in the business office, in the pulpit, upon the platform, in the legislative hall, in the study, in the laboratory, and in other lines of human endeavor. Almost without exception they are men and women of standing and influence in the communities in which they live. From them radiate uplifting forces and in them we find a chief justification for the support of higher education by the state.

"Certainly so far as this world is concerned, the highest achievement is to diminish human suffering and to increase human happiness. If this be so, the service to the state of the university through its alumni is immeasurable.

"It is my hope, it is my profoundest desire, that you of the graduating class of this jubilee year serve the state with ever-increasing devotion; that if possible you extend a larger service than any preceding class. This should be the ideal of each class that goes out from these halls. By serving the state you also serve the university. If the graduates of the university do their part in the world, the state will ever continue to enlarge its support to the university. In advancing the state and nation to the best of your ability you best advance your alma mater. May you and your successors so do your work that at the end of another fifty years Wisconsin may be among the group of states representing the highest type of civilization in America, and a vastly broader and loftier university may commemorate one hundred years of service to the commonwealth."

STUDENT PROCESSION ON THE UPPER CAMPUS.

The Alumni Reception and Ball

The closing scene of the great five days' celebration was one of gaiety. The alumni reception and ball was a brilliant event, attended during the evening by more than five hundred guests. The reception lasted from 8 to 11, the guests being received by President and Mrs. Van Hise, Col. and Mrs. Wm. F. Vilas, Governor and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Vice-President and Mrs. Parkinson and other members of the reception committee. The dancing lasted until a late hour and furnished a spectacle rivalling the great undergraduate "Proms." The decoration was the most satisfactory and artistic piece of work ever done on the interior of the Armory. With the last strains of the "Home, Sweet Home" waltz, the great Jubilee passed into history, but for the hundreds who returned to their Alma Mater for the celebration it will live always as a delightful memory. As a demonstration of the splendid growth and foremost position of the University, it was absolutely convincing. Considered as a reunion of alumni, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, it exceeded all expectations. As a simultaneous celebration of the state university idea in education, the fiftieth anniversary of the University and the installation of its new president, it was a perfect success. More could not have been asked by Wisconsin's most devoted sons.

The Organization of the Jubilee

The Jubilee idea had its inception with President Adams who long looked forward to a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the University's founding. His illness, however, put an end to such plans as he had in mind, and although Acting President Birge favored the plan, he did not wish to attempt anything definite until a president should be permanently chosen. Soon after President Van Hise assumed his office, he called a large meeting of representative members of the faculty to whom the question of holding a semi-centennial celebration was submitted, and in case of a favorable decision, to make suggestions as to the nature of the celebration to be attempted. The decision of the meeting was entirely favorable and it was further recommended that the growth of the state university idea and the present status of the state universities in higher education should be made the dominant note of the celebration. It was also agreed that the formal inauguration of President Van Hise should form a leading part of

the Jubilee ceremonies. Similar views were subsequently expressed by the University faculty when the matter was formally brought before it.

President Van Hise appointed a large committee to have charge of the details of the celebration and during the year this committee worked out all the plans for the Jubilee, the execution of which was left to a considerable number of sub-committees, some twenty in all. The sub-committees were responsible for the execution of the details, all acting under the general supervision of the chairman of the general Jubilee Committee, Professor George C. Comstock. At a meeting of Madison ladies held at the residence of the president, the question of aiding the Jubilee committee in the entertainment of the official guests was taken up and a Woman's Auxiliary Committee with Mrs. W. F. Allen as chairman, was appointed for this purpose, which subsequently rendered most valuable service.

The matter of raising funds for the celebration was left to President Van Hise, who appointed finance committees in important alumni centers, which committees had charge of the solicitation of funds. Particularly vigorous assistance was rendered by the Madison committee, composed in part of alumni of the University, and in part by business men of the city who were not alumni. It is interesting to know that on the day appointed for closing the Jubilee subscriptions, just $100 in excess of the amount asked for had been subscribed and when the bills were finally paid, the total expense was within $20 of the amount called for by the budget prepared by the Jubilee Committee.

The Brenner Bronze Jubilee Plaque

The oblong plaque (2½ x 1⅞ inches), exquisite in color and technique, just executed under the auspices of the University, wakens a wish to know what had formerly been done here of analogous nature. This wish grows stronger the more it proves impossible to find any connected account of the scattered particulars concerning which it calls for and rewards research, and hence the following details have been compiled:

On January 15, 1850, the regents, of whom J. H. Lathrop, who had begun service as chancellor on the first of the previous October, was president, adopted for their seal "the eagle side of the American half-dollar, until a permanent corporate seal should be provided," and on January 22, 1852, they instructed their executive committee to procure an official seal with such device as the chancellor should determine. On February 11, 1854, they accepted the chancellor's report that he had designed and caused to be engraved a corporate seal, its device being an upturned eye surmounted by converging rays, with the motto NUMEN LUMEN, surrounded by the legend *Universitatis Wisconsinensis sigillum.*

In the same year, 1854, this seal must have been affixed to the diplomas of Booth and Wakeley, the two who then became the earliest graduates of the University.

Numen Lumen, a device equally ancient and honorable in Madison educational history, printed in the upper left hand corner of the primitive or first plaque, may be fancied to overlook it all, as a guardian angel. This motto was probably Greek to a smaller percentage of undergraduates under Lathrop than in any subsequent era. Like oracles and other laconisms it must be in a sense a dark saying, and the shorter the darker. It not only permits but prescribes the supplying of unspoken words. But there is in this couplet nothing ambiguous. It can afford to be misunderstood by those who interpret it as *new light,*—taking its first word from a fancied Latin form of new.

To those who remember Cicero's Dii suo numine defendunt, Deus cujus numini parent omnia, or Plutarch's translation of it as Τὸ θεῖον, Numen is the supreme attribute in the classic pantheon, called accordingly sanctum, sacrum, adorandum, venerabile, Olympicum. Above all is it the title of the only god who was viewed as optimus and maximus.

Cognate in etymology with the English word nod, it brings us at once to the nod of Jove, in the first book of Homer, which was given in place of oath or seal or sign manual to prove his decree to be beyond all shadow of turning. This nodding, which Homer calls "the stamp of fate and sanction of a God," sends a thrill into all Grecian pages and ages and is even echoed in Shakespeare's nod which "unmanned Macbeth in strange infirmity."

Numen Lumen! Did Lathrop, a man of keen and delicate taste,—and

by no means a man of small Latin and less Greek,—originate the happy marriage of these words by what Horace calls a *callidajunctura?* (A. P. 47.) It is possible, and will seem more so to those, who like the writer, have never been able to detect these two words standing in a separate phrase, or as initial. It is, however, more likely that the chancellor chanced, as I did, to meet them as the closing clause in the verbal cognizance of the Earl of Balcarres which was: Astra castra, numen lumen; that is, Stars my camp [or field bed *canopy*]; God my light.

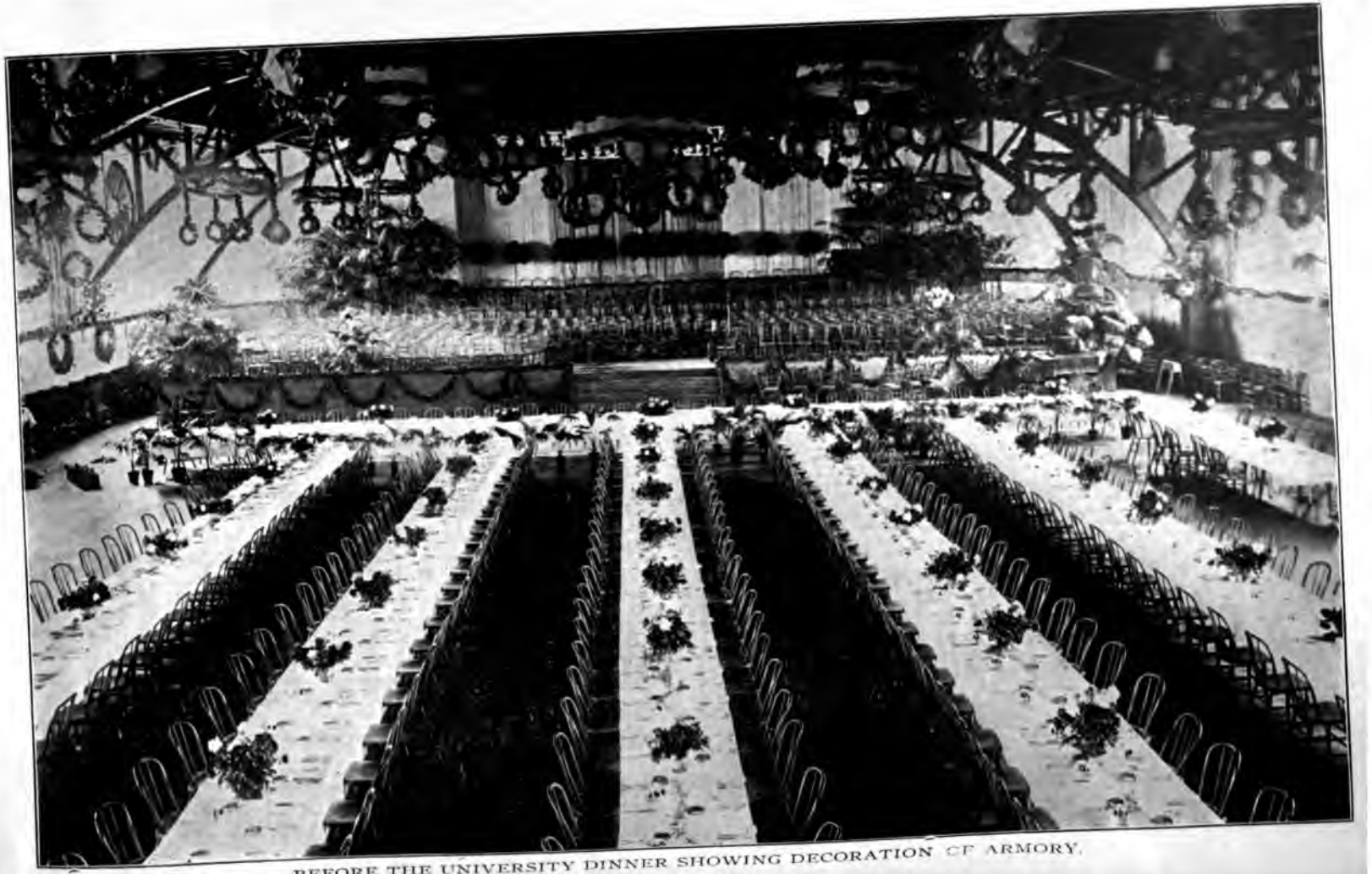
This Earl, whose family name was Lindsay, was born in 1618 and died in 1659. In the troublous times when England and Scotland were newly merged, his influence on both was equally great and good, and he was worthily ennobled, while his issue have showed themselves undegenerate. One, an officer under Burgoyne, was a leader in the only hostile force that was ever victorious in Vermont. Years afterward George III, as yet half-witted, welcomed him among courtiers and very naturally delighted to honor him by an introduction to Benedict Arnold, then dancing attendance there. "What!" cried Balcarres, "the traitor!" and turned his back. Challenged by Arnold, he met him in a duel and received his fire. Unscathed, when Arnold shouted, "Why don't you shoot?" his answer was, "I leave your slaughter to the hangman!"

Lathrop had the Greek horror of too much. He knew as well as Hesiod that half may be more than the whole, as well as when it is, so he chose the last half in the quaternion of Balcarres' vocables and refused the first. He enriched his poor infant with a badge of honor, small as all jewels are,—but which the richest and oldest universities must envy, and which no one can think of discarding or translating more than of braving the curse overhanging him who moves the bones of Shakespeare.

Momus, sitting in judgment while the gods passed before his critical eyes, detected something to carp at in one and all, till Venus stood at his bar, when he was struck dumb. Yet after she had started away triumphant his speech returned and his verdict was, "Her shuffle is, if not conceited, a trifle too self-satisfied." Some trifles in our admirable memorial bronze rouse the captious spirit of Momus.

Germans who are so largely clarifying their own alphabet, which had doubled their myopia, will consider Brenner's preferring a cris-cross-row which confounds the forms of U and V, and betrays other literal malformations which dictionaries have eschewed for generations,—a step backwards towards the dark ages.

The five Latin words on the seal,—though thanks to nine points of possession they hold their own,—are scarcely enough to save the University from the reproach of provincializing itself in the eyes of cosmopolitan institutions which understand Latin better than English. A university which thinks itself old enough to borrow the costume of most ancient institutions and to lavish their hoods and badges with a profusion undreamed of where those insignia originated and are still "as thinly placed as captain jewels in the carcanet," should not quite cast off the time-honored words



BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY DINNER SHOWING DECORATION OF ARMORY.

with which those decorations are still so widely conferred and associated.

Words are things, and were never more precious than today.

In the life of Cornell I see upon the title-page, inscribed on his seal the words, "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study." His aim, however, was long more narrow, and it is said up to an epoch-making day when he learned by asking a scholar the desiderated meaning of a hard word.

The final fling of Momus at Venus shall be brief. Brenner's artistic motive or cardinal idea is an ideal of aspiration and of inspiration. In his handiwork, however, it is more evident that the torch in one hand of the climber stands for Lumen than that the uplift of the other hand is in prayer to Numen for more of that enlightening. Neither of the Brenner lessons shines with such a self-manifesting brightness as does the Balcarres' blazonry of *astra castra,* which in Fairbairn's heraldic emblems is a star-studded sky so high above a tent that a revelation of both Numen and Lumen is borne in upon us. Yet all blazonry where there is no *man* is a solitude. Insensate matter cannot rouse an interest or feeling that is really human. Brenner's achievement is of a higher order. He sets before our eyes the agnostic man of whom Longfellow's Excelsior gave a prototype,—a man to whom in his heaven-climbing endeavor our fellow-feeling must glow with brotherly kindness.

—JAMES D. BUTLER.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning with the November issue, a new department, to be known as The Month Current, will be inaugurated. In it important news of the University will be handled, with such editorial interpretation as the facts may seem to require. The field of the new department will include not merely matters related to the official life of the University, but, in addition, such subjects as student activities, alumni organization, intercollegiate relations, in fact all matters related in any direct way to the welfare of the institution.

All the regular news departments are much cut down this month to make room for Jubilee matter: e. g.—nearly ten pages are omitted from a single department.

NEWS

Daily Calendar

This department is conducted by L. W. Bridgman, '06.

SEPTEMBER.

Monday, 26.—Registration began.—Contract for erecting the new Y. M. C. A. building let to T. C. McCarthy of Madison.—Prof. Howard L. Smith returned from his European trip.

Tuesday, 27.—Entrance examinations.—First issue of Daily Cardinal.—New University water plant tested, demonstrating its efficiency for fire protection.

Wednesday, 28.—Delta Delta Delta entertained at Devine cottage, Elmside.

Thursday, 29.—Regular class work resumed on the Hill.—Twenty-five men responded to Coach E. S. Driver's call for candidates for freshman foot ball team.—First meeting of University band held in the Armory.—Board of regents selected 42 new members of the faculty, as follows: 5 professors, 22 instructors, 14 assistants.

Friday, 30.—President Van Hise at first convocation of the year urged students to affiliate with university organizations, commended idea of Greek-letter societies and took a strong stand against hazing.—Commodore E. B. Rose of the varsity crew announced that $300 had been raised for the crews this year.—All literary societies resumed work with regular debates.—Messrs. Louis and Pierri Dupont of Paris, France, visited Experiment Station and University grounds under escort of Dean W. A. Henry.

OCTOBER.

Saturday, 1.—After four days of registration, Registrar Hiestand reports 2,207 students enrolled.—Weather bureau station on North hall, secured through efforts of President Van Hise and Professors Birge and Comstock, began operations.—Varsity foot ball team defeated Ft. Sheridan soldiers 45 to 0 at Camp Randall.—Engagement announced of Miss Aurie V. Hedrick and Prof. Ernst Voss of the German department.—Harold Geisse, '05, elected to succeed William T. Evjue, '06, on Hesperia's joint debate team.

Monday, 3.—Board of regents elected eight to fellowships and scholarships.—First interfraternity party held at Keeley's.

Tuesday, 4.—Self-government association gave a tea in the rest room in Main hall.—Yellow Helmet elected to membership: Edward S. Jordan, '05; Otto Kowalke, '06; Henry C. Allen, '06; Harry Parker, '06; William B. Roys, '06; Thaddeus Brindley, '06; Hugo E. Ernst, '06; Harold Falk, '06.

Wednesday, 5.—Military drill for freshmen began, the sophomores to begin later.—Dr. Albert Orth, director of the Berlin Agricultural school, foremost German authority on agriculture, the guest of the college of agriculture.—Dean E. A. Birge returned from a meeting of the state fish commission at Minocqua.—President Van Hise held conference with representative body of students in reference to mutual university interests; the conference is to become permanent feature, with all student organizations represented.

Thursday, 6.—Frank Waller, '07, the star quarter-miler, point winner in recent Olympic games, returned to University after a week at Yale.—First recital of University School of Music given in Library hall by Mrs. Inga Sandberg and Miss Daniel, both new instructors.—Freshmen, through overwhelming numbers, won the annual freshman-sophomore rush; no injuries.

Friday, 7.—Prof. Paul S. Reinsch at convocation gave address on "Japan and Leadership in Asia," a powerful defense of Japanese methods of warfare and of their institutions.—First scrimmage of the freshman foot ball team took place. Coach Driver predicts a championship freshman team.

Saturday, 8.—'Varsity foot ball team won poorly played game from Marquette College at Camp Randall, 33 to 0.—Paul B. Rogers, '05, chosen leader of the Mandolin club.—Record attendance at all-university reception in the gymnasium by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. The Apollo orchestra played.

Monday, 10.—Athletic board filled vacancies by the election of Captain Miller, Van Meter and Burling of the crew, Captain Leahy and Brush of the baseball team, Captain Breitkreutz and Daniells of the track team.—Open foot ball practice resumed. Coach Curtis addressed students on the lower campus, urging them to support the team in its struggles.—A. L. Stone, assistant in agronomy, and Mr. Fuller, assistant in animal husbandry, left for St. Louis, Mr. Stone representing the Agricultural college as delegate to National Plant Breeders' association.—Walter Wellman, famous newspaper correspondent, visited his daughter, Miss Rose Wellman, '07.—The Edwin Booth Dramatic club initiated seven men: J. G. Hamilton, '05; W. G. Darling, '05; T. Logan Boyd, '07; Ralph Hetzel, '06; Rowland Hill, '07, and W. S. Griswold, '05.

Athletics

This number of the Magazine will reach the alumni only a short time before the Michigan game. Those who live in Wisconsin are able to follow the work of the team reasonably closely, others who reside farther away and are interested in foot ball, wish to know something about the material and the prospects. The remainder of the schedule is as follows:

October 15.—Notre Dame at Milwaukee.
October 22.—Drake at Camp Randall.
October 29.—Michigan at Camp Randall.
November 5.—Beloit at Camp Randall.
November 12.—Minnesota at Minneapolis.
November 24.—Chicago at Chicago.

Two games have been played. The 'varsity beat the regular army team of Fort Sheridan October 1, 45–0, in two twenty minute halves. In this game Wisconsin showed a very good offense for the first test of the season. The soldiers were led by Lieutenant Hackett, last year captain and quarter back at West Point, and they displayed admirable pluck, but were entirely outclassed. Wisconsin relied largely on straight foot ball from the regular formation and gained ground steadily and fast. The halves, Vanderboom and Grogan, made long gains outside of tackle; Clark, at full back, was used successfully in line plunging, and Bertke was drawn back and run into the line for steady gains from guard back formations. The 'varsity line-up when the game began was Findlay, l. e.; Donovan, l. t.; Bertke, l. g.; Remp, c; Stromquist, r. g.; Kinney, r. t.; Captain Bush, r. e.; Kuhmstead, q. b.; Vanderboom, l. h. b.; Grogan, r. h. b.; Clark, f. b. In the second half many substitutes were tried, twenty men being used by Wisconsin.

In the second game against Marquette College of Milwaukee, October 8, several substitutes were used and the work of the team was distinctly poor. The faults of indifference, loafing and self-satisfaction were glaringly apparent. The men did not play the foot ball which they knew. Since that game the coaches have given the team a severe shaking up. Older players counseled an increase of the scrimmage work, of which there had been little. The student body was urged to come out and the policy of secret practice was suspended until the near approach of the Michigan game shall make it imperative. The result of opening the practice has been an interest not equalled in years.

The coaches have been greatly chagrined by reports that they were not in agreement, whereas the force is absolutely united. In the nature of things Messrs. Curtis and Cochems hold different ideas at times, but in every such instance they have gone over matters together and decided

upon their course, which, once decided, represented their united views. Both men are working hard and proceeding along lines which they have planned out together, and on which they have reached a complete agreement at every step.

The material is abundant and heavier than ever before. All have had considerable experience, though some, notably the tackles, have not played the positions for which they are now being coached. At center, Remp played on the 'varsity last year, was a substitute in 1902, and had considerable experience before that. Donovan, at left guard, played three years on the University of Iowa; Stromquist had several years' experience on teams in Kansas; Bertke, left tackle, Captain Bush, right end, and Vanderboom, left half back, are all playing in their third year. Findlay was a regular at left tackle in 1903 and a substitute end in 1902. Clark, full back, played in 1903, as did Perry and Wrabetz. Grogan played several years at Marquette and Sacred Heart Colleges. Kinney, right tackle, is about the only wholly inexperienced man on the team. He played three years on the Fond du Lac high school and a few weeks at Wisconsin in 1900 but has never been tried out in fast company. Kuhmstead and Jones at quarter back were substitutes in 1903.

When the question is asked whether Wisconsin will beat Michigan, one can only say if the development of the team is consistent in the next two weeks, and the full possibilities of the material are realized the 'varsity will enter the game with a good fighting chance of victory. In any event the team ought to hold Yost to a close score. Beyond the Michigan game, Wisconsin has had little time to look.

The policy instituted last fall of developing the foot ball material in the freshman class by providing a coach for the class team and giving the first-year men a good schedule will be continued this fall. Earl Driver, who coached the 1907 team, has been re-engaged and several games have been settled. It is hoped that a game can be arranged with the University of Chicago freshman team, to be played at Marshall Field during the forenoon of Thanksgiving Day.

On account of the large number of student members of last year's athletic board who graduated in June, it was necessary to make appointments to fill the board up to a point of working efficiency. The constitution permits the board to fill vacancies in its own membership, for the term between the opening of the school year and the annual election in February. Under this provision, the following men were named at a meeting held October 10th, to replace graduates of 1904: Captain Miller, Van Meter and Burling of the crew; Captain Breitkreutz and Daniells of the track team, and Captain Leahy and Brush of the base ball team. Subsequent to the election a question was raised as to constitutionality of this action, it being claimed that the members of the board had no authority to make so many appointments and that the constitution required, in such cases, a general election. It is so long since the constitution of the athletic association was revised that it is hardly a working instrument now, and no one seemed to know what the law in the matter was. A compromise was finally made, by which it was agreed to submit the whole matter to a general election which will be held October 19th. Only three student members of last year's board, Captain Bush, Bertke and Wrabetz, of the foot ball team, returned to college this year. Whatever the law of the situation may eventually be discovered to be, it does not seem reasonable that three members of a board, which normally comprises ten students, with others, should not be permitted to fill seven vacancies. It is raising no question as to the intentions or merit of the recent action to say that a condition such as existed this fall should call for a general election.

The boat race on the Hudson came so late last spring that the result was merely noted by this department in the final number of the magazine. Inasmuch as Wisconsin's showing—last place in a field of six—was a surprise and a disappointment to all Wisconsin men, the writer took some pains to carefully look up the facts regarding the crew and the outcome of the race. If, as was generally believed, the varsity eight was a fast one, there must be some explana-

tion for its crushing defeat. If it was not a good one, if the men were inefficient, or improperly handled, or if circumstances affected the result, over which coach and crew had no control, an explanation was due. Certainly justice demanded that the exact facts, uncolored by sympathy or adverse prejudice, should be clearly stated to the alumni and students of the University. Refusal on the part of the crew and coach to make excuses in the moment of defeat was admirable and in keeping with Wisconsin tradition, but a just and complete statement, not for the outside world, but for Wisconsin men alone, is in order. To secure it seemed the proper province of this department. Coach O'Dea was first asked for his version of the race and the season's showing, and in response to the request, wrote me a letter. Members of the crew and substitutes were separately questioned, former oarsmen who saw the race, disinterested spectators, and newspaper men, were asked for their impressions, and all agreed upon the essential point.

At the time of the race it was stated privately, by some of the crew, that the Wisconsin shell shipped four inches of water in the first mile. Here was the gist of the whole matter. If this statement was true, it constituted a good and entirely sufficient explanation of the varsity's failure to show better, for no crew, however good, could row four miles, so handicapped, and win or finish anywhere near other even fairly good eights.

While the actual strength of the varsity was not generally known before the crew went East, the feeling of alumni and students was pretty well expressed by a former varsity oar who said, "Some day Wisconsin is going to Poughkeepsie and, without attracting much attention before the race, is going to win an unexpected victory. This may be the year." Coach O'Dea believed he was taking the best eight he had ever developed at Wisconsin, and his opinion has not changed in spite of the fact that Wisconsin finished last and was beaten by Syracuse a full minute,—winner's time, 20 minutes 2 3-5 seconds; Wisconsin's, 21 minutes 1 1-5 seconds. The boat load of water, shipped because Wisconsin rowed in a shell which was not at all adapted to the weight of the crew, made speed impossible. About ten minutes before the start, a little blow came up from the southeast which, against the tide, roughened the water a good deal. Wisconsin's light shell, built for a smaller set of men, was very low in the water and in spite of the fact that a new and higher washboard had been added shortly before the race, shipped, in the first mile, fully four inches of water. Any one who is at all familiar with eight-oared rowing will understand, without further explanation, why the crew finished in the ruck. Every time the oars were pulled through, the water rushed astern and splashed clear up on the cockswain's body. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the course improved after a mile had been passed, otherwise Wisconsin would never have finished at all. As it was, it was only clean blade work and beautiful watermanship that kept the boat afloat. Wisconsin was pretty tired at the finish, but more disappointed than tired, for every man in the boat knew that the crew's poor place at the finish was due to circumstances over which he and his fellows had no control. It was characteristic of the Wisconsin spirit that no man offered excuses after the race. No public statement has been made by any member of the crew or the rowing department, but the facts, as here given, have been sought out, as stated, and I have not been satisfied until all were carefully verified. I believe this is the real reason for Wisconsin's defeat.

If it be asked why the crew was sent East to row in a boat not fitted for the men, it need only be said that the finances of the Athletic association forbade the purchase of a new shell. The boat used was thoroughly tried out, and in dead calm proved to be very fast, but would stand absolutely no sea. Coach and crew knew this perfectly and hoped and prayed for smooth water at Poughkeepsie, with what result, everyone knows. Before leaving Madison, the men rowed four miles in this boat on Lake Mendota in 21 minutes, 45 seconds, which is the best time a Wisconsin crew ever made over the Mendota course. In the Duluth race, the varsity rowed two miles in dead water in 10 minutes, 35 seconds, which would be as good as 10.10 at Poughkeepsie. Several times while en-

deavoring to row a four mile trial on Lake Mendota, the crew was compelled to stop and bail out. I personally know of one instance when, in trying to get home from the north side of the lake in a very light sea, it was necessary to stop four times to bail.

In view of the facts, as here given, it seems to me that Wisconsin has no reason to complain at the showing of the 1904 crew and of the sportsmanship which declined to make excuses, when, if ever, excuses would have been justifiable.

It should be added that there was no slump in condition at Poughkeepsie. The men stood the trip well, and were worked very lightly after their arrival, being on the river only during the three days before the race.

Alumni

Alumni are requested to contribute to this department. When uewspaper clippingc are sent, care should be taken to indicate date and place, clearly. Distinguish between date of paper and date of event recorded. Report all errors promptly. The notation used in this department is as follows: Two figures preceded by an apostrophe indieates the year of graduation. Two numbers separated by a dash indicate the period of residence of a non-graduote. Where only figures are given the college of letters and science is indicated; e stands for engineering department: l, law; p, pharmacy; h, higher degrees; Hon., honorary. Addressed envelopes will be furnished to any one who will use them regularly to send news to this department.

The Milwaukee Alumni Association held a business meeting October 10th to prepare plans for a vigorous campaign to increase its membership. Officers and members are enthusiastic in their determination to make the association the largest and strongest organization of university alumni. Judge Warren D. Tarrant, president, appointed a special membership committee to carry on the work and expects to have 400 or 500 members within three months, and between 600 and 700 at the end of the year. All of the old officers who were chosen at the annual banquet in the spring, were re-elected as follows:

President—Warren D. Tarrant.

Vice President—Dr. T. L. Harrington.

Secretary—Mrs. Caroline H. Pier-Roemer.

Treasurer—Robert Wild.

Executive committee—H. J. Desmond, E. P. Vilas, and Robert N. McMynn.

Membership committee—Robert E. Wild, A.. C. Umbreit, H. H. Jacobs, and Miss Mamie Laflin.

The executive committee was instructed to arrange for a banquet during the year, and other social features as may be deemed proper. These will probably include an informal smoker for the men, and some suitable entertainment for the women members of the association.

The University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago held its regular dinner Tuesday evening, October 11th, at the Bismarck Garden. About fifty alumni attended and Geo. F. Downer, '97, secretary of the general association, was present and addressed the club, explaining the reorganization of the association and the work that is now being carried on in the General Secretary's office. Frederic Whitton, '89, of the noonday luncheon committee, announced the resumption of the Friday luncheons which have been so popular with the Chicago alumni for a number of years. On Fridays, from 12:30 to 2, Wisconsin men who are in business down town, lunch together at the Grand Pacific hotel. A special dining room, the Touraine room, is reserved by the club for the luncheons throughout the year, and alumni, professors or students of the University are invited to come in at any time when they are in Chicago on Fridays at these hours. The attendance at these weekly gatherings is from fifteen to twenty-five alumni and former students.

BLAIR HALL, PRINCETON.

THE

WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

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The Month Current

Greeting.

With this issue, the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine assumes the general form and character which it will retain throughout the year. The number of pages will vary with the material, from month to month, but the present issue may be regarded as about the standard. Former subscribers will note many changes, which have been made in the belief that they would improve the Magazine, and on the assumption that Wisconsin alumni would support a first class publication devoted to their interests. The large number of commendatory letters which have been received since the appearance of the Jubilee issue seems to show that this belief was well founded. These changes have, however, entailed a large expense which can only be met by additional subscribers. Hundreds of Wisconsin men and women who ought to subscribe to the Magazine fail to pay their dues simply through carelessness. Not all of these can be reached by personal appeals of the secretary, and the co-operation of all interested alumni is earnestly besought. If you know any graduate who has not paid his dues, suggest to him that you think the Alumni Magazine will be worth having this year, providing, of course, you believe that it will, and we trust you do.

The Magazine is not in itself an end, but rather one of the most important means of furthering the welfare of the University, by retaining the interest of its graduates, an interest which cannot be held if alumni lose track of the progress of their Alma Mater. To furnish this information and to keep the alumni in touch with the University, we conceive to be the proper field for the publication. To this end, emphasis will be laid on the news departments. The Progress of the University covers the official life and happenings of the institution; the Daily Calendar furnishes a concise record of campus occurrences; athletic interests are represented in the appropriate department, and under the title Alumni, the Magazine aims to give all available personal items regarding Wisconsin graduates. Each issue will contain leading articles by alumni or men connected with the University, such as

are usually found in publications of this class. This department, The Month Current, will occupy the first pages of each issue and in it will be discussed all matters of large importance to the University with such editorial interpretation as the facts seem to demand. Contributions from alumni for all departments of the Magazine are earnestly solicited. Next month a Book Review department will be inaugurated which will take notice of books by alumni, members of the faculty and undergraduates of the University, and publications from other sources relating to the University.

The General Secretary wishes also to call attention to the fact that the Magazine is not by any means the sole activity of the Association. Local alumni are to be organized where this step has not already been taken, and existing organizations are asked to make occasional reports. The Association will this year prepare the copy for the alumni directory, published by the Regents. Criticism and suggestions looking to the increased efficiency of the Secretary's work or the improvement of the Magazine are earnestly solicited and will receive prompt attention. Only by the active co-operation of alumni everywhere can the full possibilities of the present plans be achieved. One of the most important departments of the Magazine, that of Alumni Personals, might easily be increased four fold in amount and interest if alumni would only take the trouble to send the Editor occasional items of news which come under their notice. A fairly good showing is made in this department this month but this is because it represents the gleanings for tl issue as well as this one, ar number of personal items is de larger than can ordinarily be ex unless alumni contribute. No a dozen of the personal not month were contributed by p not members of the staff.

The matter of the circulation Magazine is one which has much trouble in the past and has been more or less unsatisf to subscribers. Every effort made to deliver the Magazine larly this year, but if mistakes it is desired that they be repo once, when they will be given p attention. The list of subscrib ceived from last year's mana more or less defective as to t dresses, and for this there is n edy except to await comp Many graduates change thei dence frequently, forgetting t notice of such changes, yet are perplexed to know why th to get their Magazines.

Every effort will be made to errors, yet from time to time m are certain to occur. These sho reported promptly, when they given immediate attention.

The President's Annual Rep

President Van Hise having pied the office of president f year, made a report to the Bo Regents at its meeting in C upon the progress of the Uni during the last year, and broug fore the Board of Regents the of the University. A brief su of the report of progress follo

During the past year the Col

Letters and Science has been partially reorganized. By this reorganization the semi-independent schools of Economics and Political Science, History, Commerce, Education and Pharmacy have been merged into the College of Letters and Science. All the work within and without the schools of the same kind has been placed in the same department. Thus, all the work in botany and chemistry within the College are within these respective departments. This change has resulted in unification and harmony in the College of Letters and Science and at the same time has increased the vigor of such courses as those in commerce and in pharmacy.

Since last year, the broad principle has been adopted that students in the College of Letters and Science may elect work in other colleges to the extent of twenty semester hours, or one-sixth of the course. This change gives an opportunity for the student to broaden his education and thus take advantage of university associations. Similar privileges are given to students in other colleges with reference to the studies of the College of Letters and Science.

By recommendation of the faculty and approval of the regents the degree of bachelor of arts has been determined as the one appropriate to graduates of the course in commerce.

The department of home economics has been organized, and is now offering courses. This department is located in the College of Letters and Science and only such students are admitted to it as were admitted to the University upon the basis previously established.

There have been considerable additions to the instructional force. These additions occur in rank from full professors to assistants.

In the College of Agriculture a farmers' course has been introduced. This course, offering the advantages of the university for two weeks to all the farmers of the state, was taken advantage of by about 170 men, the first year in which the course was given. This work has been such a decided success that the farmers' course will become a regular part of the university schedule.

The graduate work of the University has been organized into a graduate school. Since the graduate work is in all departments of the various colleges, this organization seems best adapted to the administration of the advanced work.

An exhibit has been prepared for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This exhibit comprises a beautiful model of the steam engineering laboratory, a collection of the publications of the members of the University staff, various scientific instruments invented at the University, many beautiful pictures of the grounds and campus, and charts illustrating the growth of the University. It is planned to assemble the material at Madison at the close of the exposition and to use the same as a part of the permanent museum material.

A fully equipped weather bureau station has been established at Madison, without expense to the University. Since the nearest weather bureau stations are those at Milwaukee and La Crosse, this station will serve a very useful purpose in prompt distribution of maps and local forecasts throughout the central part of the

state. Also the weather bureau observer, Mr. Bartlett, will give course in meteorology in the University, without cost to it. This will give opportunity to all who are interested in this important science to gain training in it under the most favorable conditions.

Possibly the event of greatest importance with reference to the future of the University was the Jubilee held in connection with the June commencement. The events of the Jubilee are so well known that they need not be recited. There are many lines of evidence which leads to the belief that the Jubilee has already been of benefit to the University. One of these is the larger proportion of new students who have entered with advanced standing, and the very large number who have come from various parts of the country, from California and the east.

During the year the University has received in private gifts about $[illegible]. The largest gift is $30,000 for investigation upon the history of industrial democracy in the United States. The alumni raised approximately $[illegible] for the Jubilee fund. From various sources about $5,000 have been given for fellowships, scholarships and the purchase of books.

The catalogue of [illegible] shows an increase in attendance over the previous year of [illegible]. To October [illegible] the registration in all departments, excluding the school of music, was [illegible]. This is an increase of [illegible] as compared with the corresponding time last year. This probably means that the increase in the number of students for the present year will be at least 525, or more than the [illegible] attendance at the university d[illegible] the closing year of Dr. Bascom' [illegible] ministration. This increase ir[illegible] tendance has been unprecede[illegible] The increase for a number of [illegible] antecedent to last year was abou[illegible] per annum. The great increa[illegible] number of students makes it n[illegible] sary that the income of the Univ[illegible] be largely augmented, if it con[illegible] its work without a falling off c[illegible] ficiency. The growth in the nu[illegible] of students of the University ove[illegible] year 1902–3, when the legislature [illegible] is about one-fifth, and by the [illegible] 1905–6 will be at least one-fo[illegible] At the present time the Univers[illegible] in the same condition with refe[illegible] to its necessities as is a twelve [illegible] old boy who is obliged to wea[illegible] trousers made for him when he [illegible] ten years old.

The various needs of the Unive[illegible] both in the matter of increase i[illegible] come, additional buildings and e[illegible] ment, were reported upon by [illegible] President, and a committee of th[illegible] gents appointed to take the va[illegible] suggestions under consideration [illegible] to report to the meeting of the B[illegible] of Regents to be held December [illegible]

Registration Record Broken.

The directory of the Unive[illegible] which is now in press shows tha[illegible] total attendance thus far this ye[illegible] [illegible] an increase of 278, or 11.6 [illegible] cent over the number enrolled a[illegible] same time last year. The numbe[illegible] students in the College of Letters [illegible] Science this year is 1,451 ag[illegible] 1,[illegible] last year, an increase of 16 [illegible] per cent. The College of E[illegible] neering has [illegible] students, an inc[illegible]

of 103, or 14.3 per cent. The Graduate School has 116 enrolled against 95 last year, an increase of 21, or 22 per cent. The College of Agriculture in proportion to its number shows the greatest gain, as there are 90 students this year, a gain of 35, or 63 per cent. The Commerce Course has 206 students, an increase of 33, or 19 per cent.

New Student Council.

President Van Hise seems to have solved the problem of bringing in touch the University faculty and the student body in matters of government and mutual University interests without finding it necessary to create any new or complicated machinery, with its attendant dangers of red tape and depressing formality. On the call of the President, a conference of representative men of the University was held at his office on October 5th with this end in view. The various classes, the literary societies, the Athletic Association, the Y. M. C. A., and the important clubs were represented by their presidents, and the fraternities by delegates. President Van Hise asked each of these organizations to name, for the year, a representative to whom he could turn for consultation with reference to the particular interests which they represent, and also as to general affairs. It is believed that such a conference committee will promote cordial co-operation between faculty and students. It will be a means through which the President may communicate the views of the faculty to the various student organizations and an official medium through which the students, in turn, may present their point of view to the faculty through the President.

A specific point on which the President asked the immediate co-operation of the organizations represented was in reference to the freshman-sophomore class rush, the request being made that the upper classmen see that this affair did not go beyond the stage of fun, and especially that they should prevent injuries to any individual. This instance showed the value of the plan, the rush being, as a result of the request, conducted in a notably good spirit.

Subsequently, at their regular meetings, most of the organizations passed resolutions expressing their appreciation of President Van Hise's plan and promising their hearty co-operation.

Wisconsin at the Fair.

The University of Wisconsin was strongly represented and took a prominent part in the recent International Congress of Arts and Sciences, the sessions of which were held at the World's Fair at St. Louis. University professors took part as officers and speakers in every important division and department of the Congress, and many others attended the meetings of the several sections.

The Congress, which lasted a week, was divided into twenty-four sections, representing each of the great departments of knowledge, and in each section the program included two principal addresses of forty-five minutes each and brief discussions. The plan was, so far as possible, to have the two principal addresses in each section delivered by distinguished foreign scholars, and this purpose was ad-

hered to, except in certain cases, where Americans manifestly led all foreign students of their particular fields, or where the men originally selected were unable to fill their engagements.

Of these principal speakers Wisconsin had five. President Van Hise, who was the principal speaker in the geology section, delivered an address on the "Problems of Geology." Professor Richard T. Ely spoke before the industrial group of the social science division on "Industrial Problems." The section in American history was addressed by Professor F. J. Turner, whose subject was "Problems in American History." Professor Paul S. Reinsch read an address before the division of colonial administration, on "Problems of Colonial Administration;" and Professor B. H. Meyer addressed the insurance section of the economics division. Professor G. C. Comstock was chairman of the department of astronomy; Professor F. C. Sharp was secretary of the ethics section; Professor A. Trowbridge acted as secretary of the physics group of the ether section; Mr. Jerome Dowd was secretary of the social structure of the sociology section; and Professor T. S. Adams was secretary of the industrial group of the social science. Among the other speakers and the sections of the congress before which they spoke were the following: Professor L. W. Dowling, mathematics; Professor W. H. Hobbs, petrology and mineralogy; Professor L. Kahlenberg, physical chemistry; Professor C. E. Mendenhall, physics of matter; Professor F. C. Sharp, ethics; Professor A. R. Hohlfeld, German; Professor E. A. Birge, biology. Besides those assigned to regular parts in the program, a number of other members of the faculty were present and took part in the discussion; among others, Professors Slaughter, Voss, Freeman, Burgess, O'Shea, Tressler, Skinner, Cranefield, Snow, Daniells, Pyre, Slichter.

Several of the faculty acted as jurors in the several departments. Dr. E. A. Birge was on the jury of awards in the department of fisheries; Professor B. V. Swenson, in the department of electric lighting, and was secretary of the group; Professor Storm Bull, in the department of general machinery, was chairman of the group and a member of the departmental committee; Professor C. F. Burgess, in electrochemistry. President Van Hise was one of the jurors in the division of ores, minerals and rocks, was chairman of the group and a member of the departmental committee of mines and miners.

Settlement a Success.

Field work is becoming more and more the natural complement of class room and lecture work in all departments of University instruction. This is true, not merely of the natural sciences, in which work of this character has long been regarded as a matter of course, but in such departments as economics and sociology it is coming to be recognized as necessary to any vital, thorough study. In the study of sociology the natural field is found in the social settlement.

Elsewhere in this issue the Reverend H. H. Jacobs, '93, describes the work being done in Milwaukee by the Wisconsin University Settlement, of

which he is warden. The article is worthy of a careful reading by every alumnus who is interested in those great social problems of which the Settlement is seeking to aid in the solution. Sooner or later many of these questions are certain to force themselves upon the attention alike of the interested and the indifferent citizens of the Republic. In Milwaukee the value and efficiency of the work being done by the Wisconsin University Settlement is already generally recognized, and the Editor speaks from personal knowledge when he adds his individual testimony as to the good work being done by Warden and Mrs. Jacobs. To particularize in a single instance, Warden Jacobs, by acting as probation officer, with responsibility for scores of boys from twelve to eighteen years old, has arrested the criminal tendencies of many of these young "toughs" and turned their lives back into useful channels. Probably 75 per cent of all the Milwaukee boys committed to the State Industrial School at Waukesha come from the South Side, and from that particular part of the South Side, in the center of which the Settlement is located. A residence of five years on the South Side convinced the Editor that this single line of effort justifies the existence of the Settlement. The criminal tendencies in the youth of certain foreign populations largely represented in Milwaukee is simply appalling.

But this is only one of dozens of equally useful lines of uplifting endeavor. The institution is supported by the voluntary contributions of men and women who believe in its work and has no other sources of income. The obligations of good citizenship do not end with an attendance at the primaries, and alumni who desire to carry their civic service a little further than the casting of a vote according to conviction every two or four years, may well read Warden Jacobs' description of the work being done by the Wisconsin University Settlement.

Doctors in Demand.

The number of graduate students in economics at the University of Wisconsin, who completed their work last year and have since been called to university positions in the middle west is significant and worthy of note. Dr. H. W. Quaintance, who received his doctor's degree from the University this fall, has been appointed instructor in political economy at the University of Missouri. Dr. James E. Boyle, sometime fellow in economics, who received the degree of doctor of philosophy at the last commencement, is instructor in political economy at the University of North Dakota. Arthur S. Field, fellow in economics last year, is now instructor in political economy at the University of Illinois.

There seems to be a growing feeling that those who have received their graduate training in the middle west understand the conditions in the state universities more fully and hence the colleges and state universities of the west are seeking western men more frequently as instructors and professors. The east, on the other hand, is by no means averse to calling men trained in the middle west to important academic positions. In fact, so marked has been the change in this respect that President Tucker of Dartmouth has recently called attention to

what he calls the invasion of the east by the west. Professor Grant Showerman of the Latin department, a Wisconsin graduate, is filling one of the chairs of Latin at Princeton this year, and Dr. George R. Wicker and Dr. Allyn A. Young, both former fellows at the University, are this year professors of political economy at Dartmouth. Professor Charles J. Bullock, sometime fellow in economics, who received his doctor's degree from the University, has been elected to an assistant professorship in that subject at Williams College for several years.

Manager Kilpatrick Resigns.

The announcement of Graduate Manager Charles Kilpatrick's resignation early this month came as a surprise to most alumni, who will regret the departure from Wisconsin of a splendid, big-hearted fellow who did well in a difficult position and during whose administration Wisconsin's athletic relations with the leading Universities of the West have been maintained on a most cordial basis. Mr. Kilpatrick came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1899 to take charge of the track team and the next year was elected graduate manager, retaining his position as track athletic coach. Although he has never been fortunate enough to have the material for a championship track team, he has turned out some splendid individual athletes, particularly distance runners. As manager, his administration has been above the breath of suspicion as to his honesty and he will probably leave Wisconsin with a comfortable b in the treasury. During the la or three years, some of the cr which has been passed on phases of the athletic situat Madison has fallen on Manag patrick's shoulders, which shoul been directed at the system which he was working. The ate manager, while he has a power of initiative, has the fina sion regarding nothing. His a subject to ratification by the bc athletic directors and to revi the athletic council and gener ulty, in addition to which he mu sult a large number of indi who for one reason or another large degree of control over at Many of these are necessar proper checks, but there is a feeling among the alumni, at and it is reflected to a large de the student body that the gr manager's position should be greater dignity and somewha authority, and should be d from the coaching of any bra athletics. Wisconsin is now tl important institution in the V which the director of athletics i university employee. Inasmuc the present time changes in the could not be construed as upon, or moves in the interest manager, it is not impossibl some such action may be cons Wisconsin athletic interests grown to such an extent that t mand the services of a man w not be hampered with coaching and who will be free to introdu ness methods into every dep in the Athletic Association.

Tradition by Resolution.

"Tradition while you wait," is one of the most entertaining of recent undergraduate propositions. Alumni who may be inclined to regard this as an attempt at humor will find the basis for the statement in the following resolutions, adopted by the class of 1905 at its regular semester meeting, subsequently endorsed by the junior and sophomore classes, and, it is hardly necessary to add, acquiesced in by the freshmen:

"Whereas, many of the old traditions as to the conduct of freshmen at the University of Wisconsin have been allowed to lapse, and such traditions and restrictions are both salutary and vital to the maintenance of college and class spirit, and should be upheld by all who have the greater interests of the University at heart,

"Therefore, be it resolved by the class of 1905 of the University of Wisconsin, that the following rules shall govern the conduct and action of all freshmen at the University, excepting such as shall have made the football or other athletic teams, or won a 'W.'

"1. No freshman shall smoke a pipe or be seen to carry a pipe when on the street or outdoors within the city of Madison.

"2. No freshman shall carry a cane or walking stick at any time, unless such cane or stick is necessary because of injuries making it impossible for him to walk without the aid of such cane or stick.

"3. No freshman shall wear any derby or stiff hat whatever during the year until May 1, save only upon 'prom' night.

"4. No freshman or sophomore shall under any circumstances whatever sit upon the fence in front of the gym. This rule applies to all freshmen and sophomores without exception.

"Be it further resolved, that we, the class of 1905 of the University of Wisconsin, pledge ourselves to actively enforce these rules, and we request the passage and enforcement of these rules by the classes of 1906 and 1907."

Members of the class of 1905 were conscious, as have been many seniors before them, of the absence at the University of any distinctive class customs, such as are peculiarly characteristic of eastern college life. They knew that these customs were interesting and, generally speaking, attractive phases of undergraduate life at Yale, Harvard and Princeton. Knowing this and feeling keenly Wisconsin's need, the worthy seniors fell into an ancient error in thinking that these interesting customs and rules needed only to be transplanted in order to flourish at Wisconsin, sans soil, atmosphere, ancestry, and all that gave them being and brought them to maturity in their original surroundings. That such a fundamental error as to the nature of college tradition should be made by practically an entire student body is surprising, yet the three upper classes of the University, in perfect seriousness, adopted these resolutions unanimously, in the full belief that in so doing they were *creating traditions* for the University of Wisconsin.

"A University tradition cannot come suddenly or through rich endowment, but through a length of years and the achievements and sacrifices of its faculty, students and alumni. It is tradition which is the cohesive power binding together students and alumni as with bands of steel. It is tradition which makes the son follow the footsteps of his father, until the family name recurs with each each succeeding generation. It is tradition which endears the names of 'fair Harvard,' 'sons of Eli,' and 'old Nassau' to the thousands who have passed out from the portals of Yale, Harvard and Princeton.

Though but half a century old, the genuine Wisconsin spirit of fighting best when nearest defeat is becoming traditional." No more illuminating comment could be made on the recent effort to create tradition by resolution than to quote these words from the Jubilee speech of Congressman John J. Esch, '82.

Wisconsin, however, has other traditions than a spirit of gameness and dying in the last ditch, traditions needing only favorable conditions, not the least of which is time, to become as fixed as those of Yale and Princeton. Men who were in the University ten years ago will remember that it was then a well recognized and well practiced preachment that Wisconsin blew not its horn until it had aught whereof to toot. When the University was on the eve of a great intercollegiate contest, whether on the gridiron, the water, or the forum, one heard only the most unfavorable aspects of Wisconsin's prospects. The doctrine of "making good" was not then expressed in quite these terms, nor applied in exactly the same way as at present, but, nevertheless, Wisconsin went in for results. One heard more of winning games th winning "W's." There were traditions worth fostering. On them put a premium on doing tl The literary societies of the Ui sity sought members who woul things. The fraternities were erned by the same idea, and greater extent than at present, members were made to feel tha man who served his University served his chapter.

It is unnatural to expect that western university, whose thou of students are scattered over h city, living under approximatel same conditions as at home, the peculiar customs and relations tween classes should be found prevail in the communal life o dormitory dwelling undergrad of Yale or Princeton.

For Wisconsin to make a feti a shiny, "Keep-off-the-grass." pipe, fence is a confession of ness and a surprising povert imagination. A year hence the bers of the class of 1905 will pro recall with a bit of a wry face famous effort to create traditio order.

Undergraduate Life at Princeton

Princeton is Princeton. I once asked a newsboy in New Haven where the University was, and received for an answer a blank stare. No such newsboy could be found in Princeton. The moment one alights from the train under the very arch of Blair hall, one is conscious of the immediate presence of a great seat of learning. Harvard has its historic Boston; Yale the famous city of Elms; Columbia and Pennsylvania are lost in their respective cities; but Princeton college and Princeton town are one and the same thing. The town is but the cluster of homes and necessary places of business which have gathered about the campus. Midway between New York and Philadelphia, Princeton yet has a life of her own and by herself, the one and the only University town of which America can boast.

Princeton, like Yale and Harvard, was founded for the purpose of providing an educated ministry. It had its inception in the Log College in Bucks, county, Penn., founded early in the eighteenth century by the Reverend William Tennent. This Log College was in a sense the mother of Princeton for in this school were educated the men who afterwards founded Princeton.

At the request of the Synod of New York of the Presbyterian church the royal charter for Princeton was granted in 1747. The Reverend Mr. Dickinson was chosen the first president and the new institution was known as the College of New Jersey. The requirements for admission to college included an "ability to render Virgil's and Tully's Orations into English; and to be so well acquainted with the Greek as to render any of the four Evangelists in that language into Latin or English." The first commencement of the College was held at Newark; but in 1756 the college was removed to the village of Princeton, a more central situation, being on the great highway between New York and Philadelphia. The corner stone of the first building had been laid two years before; and out of honor to the "Glorious King William the third, who was a branch of the illustrious house of Nassau," this building, ever since the center of the University life, was christened Nassau Hall. Hence the familiar Orange and Black of Princeton, the colors of the House of Nassau; hence "Old Nassau," the song which has resounded on many a hard fought field and sacred to every son of Princeton. Aaron Burr, the second president and the father of the slayer of Hamilton, was followed in the presidential chair by Jonathan Edwards, who died shortly after his inauguration.

During the war the work of the college was much interfered with by the presence of both armies, the Fortieth regiment (English) being stationed in Nassau Hall during the battle of Princeton. In the summer of 1783, because of mutiny in Philadelphia, the Continental Congress re-

moved to Princeton, and for a time Nassau Hall was the capitol of the nation.

The most distinctive feature of the academic life at Princeton is the peculiar college spirit. Every college, of course, boasts of its own undergraduate life; but at Princeton there is something which is admittedly quite unique. It is hard to define that mysterious thing known throughout the Universities of this country as the "Princeton Spirit." But suffice it to say that in no American college is there such a feeling of comradeship, no where are athletic teams so supported in victory and in disaster, no where such intense loyalty and affection for the Alma Mater as in the old Jersey institution. What, then, are the causes of this remarkable college spirit? First of all, I would mention the already noted fact of Princeton's isolation. The first requisite for a university feeling is the gathering together of the student body. This Princeton has always had. The college settlement is not lost in any city; it has a life of its own and for its own. The other great factor in the development of Princeton is the dormitory. I have a deep feeling for my own University, but I may truthfully say that before coming to Princeton I had no conception whatever of what college life is. The Universities of the west will some day awake to the fact that just as important as halls of science and law and agriculture, are the dormitories where men are brought together in a brotherhood, where friendships are made and characters moulded. One strolls across the campus of the western University, one sees splendid buildings and great throngs of students. But is the college life? Now and th some mass meeting on the eve great football game there is an cropping of something which pass for college spirit. But steady flame of devotion and lov invisible and undefinable bon union—these are not to be f They exist only where the stude the university live together, n groups of ten or twenty, but b hundreds.

Another feature of the underg ate life at Princeton is the class The old traditions are faitl guarded and maintained. The ent classes in the college are guished not merely in the l room, but also by boarding club their very head-gear. The m the freshman arrives in Princet is made cognizant of the fact tl this college there are sharp lin distinction. The rougher and violent forms of hazing have largely done away with; but P ton still clings to the old theor the incoming freshman as a needs to have the "wire edge off him," if I may be pardone use of an expression peculiar t cow-boy. The distinctive garb freshman consists of black ca jersey, and corduroy trousers. must obey the sophomore upo occasions, save when under the l wing of a junior. When he hea summons, "Hit it up!" he know he must run; and it is the sig every hour in the fall term to group of freshmen running dow walks of the campus or down N street like a flock of sheep. W freshman in his room at night

the command, "Lights out!" he hastily extinguishes his light. On the walks of the campus the freshman must step aside for the sophomore, the sophomore for the junior, and so on. At the football games in the fall the different classmen are found together. So also in Alexander Hall: what are known as the horseshoe seats are reserved for the seniors. Thus in every department of University life the class spirit is emphasized, and out of this class feeling and rivalry has grown that splendid "Princeton Spirit."

The annual "rush" between the freshman and sophomore classes is held around an old cannon planted upright on the campus. This cannon was left in Princeton by the British army and has many interesting traditions connected with it. In 1875 the cannon was stolen by the students of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick. After fruitless negotiations the Princeton men made a descent upon New Brunswick and carried off from Rutgers a number of historic rifles and other Revolutionary War relics. Holding these as hostages, an understanding was soon reached and the cannon was returned to Princeton. The sophomores mass around the cannon and the freshmen endeavor to break through and reach it. Another odd feature of Princeton life is the spinning of tops by the seniors and the shooting of marbles by the juniors. This is in the spring, and one will frequently see a group of seniors sending their tops awhirl or the juniors intent upon a game of marbles.

Another of the ancient and sacred customs of Princeton is the senior singing. As soon as the weather in the spring term permits, the seniors gather in the evening on the steps of "Nassau Hall" and sing the songs of Princeton. Notable among these songs is the faculty song. In this song nearly every member of the faculty is made the butt of ridicule, the object of derision, or the subject of praise, according to the place which he holds in the heart of the student body.

The following is an excerpt from this student classic:

"Here's to Bill Geology Scott,
He has a carboniferous knot,
He tells us how the earth was made,
And how the Lord his sidewalk laid.

Here's to Weary Wyckoff, Bum,
Loafer, tramp and hobo's chum,
If we'd been that, why we'd keep mum,
Here's to Weary Wyckoff, Bum."

It is a most impressive picture, this of the seniors gathered about the bronze lions on the steps of Nassau Hall, the underclassmen stretched out upon the grass in the foreground, and back of them the townspeople, fires from hundreds of pipes and cigarettes glowing in the shadows, and rolling from the chorus of voices and carried across the campus, the notes of some favorite song, until the lowliest of grinds in the remotest of dormitories hears, and forsakes his books, remembering that "man shall not live by bread alone," that the "life is more than raiment and the body more than meat."

The two literary societies of Princeton are housed in beautiful halls of white marble. These two societies, the Cliosophic and American Whig, were founded prior to the Revolution, and have played a prominent part in college life, more so in the past than

in the present, here as elsewhere the student body having fallen prostrate before the god of the gridiron.

These societies are secret (the only secret societies in Princeton), but in no sense exclusive. Here the debaters and orators of Princeton are trained. The halls are thoroughly equipped and handsomely furnished. In the basement there are billiard tables and reading rooms, and above are the debating halls and offices. The two halls have each a library of 7,000 volumes. Let us hope that some day, not far remote, Athenae and Hesperia, those two societies whose history is interwoven with that of our own University, and to whom Wisconsin owes so much, may have each her temple fair and beautiful, which shall stand as monuments to a noble work and as a silent testimony to the fact that at Wisconsin the great art of Demosthenes and Cicero is still honored and cultivated.

The upperclassmen's club is an institution which has become a prominent part of Princeton life. These ciubs are made up of juniors and seniors, the men being chosen or invited at the close of their sophomore year. These clubs have costly and handsome houses, equipped after the manner of the most modern club house. Here the men take their meals and spend their leisure hours. The members of the various clubs are distinguished by the color of their hat band. There being a dozen or more clubs, a gathering of Princeton students is always characterized by the numberless colors of the upper clubmen's hats. Princeton has no secret societies, and her splendid spirit is often attributed to their absence. As a matter of fact, however, the upperclassmen's club at Princeton is simply the Greek Letter society under another name. The same exclusiveness exists—and entrance thereto is dependent largely upon one of three things: family, wealth, or athletic prowess. But the club system at Princeton is free from the too apparent evils of freshman "rushing;" and, on the whole, it may be said that the lines which separate do not alienate, something which cannot be predicated of the fraternity system.

One of the most cherished institutions of Princeton is the Honor system, and of that system Princeton is perhaps the leading exponent among American colleges. The system has been established here for more than ten years, and during that time only twice has it been infringed upon. Last winter a boy employed in the printer's office where the examination papers are printed, got hold of the proof copies and sold them at high prices to some freshmen. One freshman approached was incorruptible, and bound by oath to the honor system, he at once reported the matter to the chairman of the honor committee. As a result, without the faculty lifting a hand, the offenders were kicked like dogs out of the University. The general objection made to the honor system is that it is most offensive that one student should report dishonesty in a comrade. But when once the feeling of honor pervades a student body as it does the student body of Princeton, this objection loses its force. To be honest, or as Henry van Dyke put it in a sermon to the incoming students a few Sundays ago, "to honor ones word as

ones God," this is Princeton's greatest lesson.

At the end of his examination paper the student writes to the effect that, upon honor, he has not received or given any aid, and the following is the version of one wag who was more witty than wise: "I give my word of honor as a gentleman that I have not received any aid during this examination, and God knows I couldn't give any!"

Such, then, is Princeton, a University which is builded compactly together. Her graduate students are few in number, most of them being students in Princeton Theological Seminary. This famous school of the Prophets is an institution quite distinct from Princeton University, and has a history and traditions of its own. The graduate of Princeton College goes out into the world well or poorly trained according to his own nature, for no college or university can change the inner life. But however little or however much he may have learned of the arts and the sciences, he goes out from the halls of "Old Nassau" having learned well the great lessons of truth, loyalty and brotherhood; and when for the last time he stands with his fellows in front of "Old North" and sings the praise of "Old Nassau," his heart is heavy and his eye moist, for the four years at Princeton have not been merely a preparation for life, but *life itself*.

—CLARENCE EDWARD MACARTNEY, '01.

The Wisconsin University Settlement

Two years ago the University of Wisconsin was one of the few large universities having no affiliated social settlement as a point of contact for field study in sociology. The University of Chicago, Northwestern University, the University of California, the University of Nebraska, the little college at Grinell, Iowa, have founded each a social settlement for laboratory work in sociology. Northwestern University has maintained a flourishing settlement for thirteen years. Chicago has also a strong and growing settlement. Wisconsin has been content to send her students for field work to the settlements founded and maintained by other institutions. We know the value of the laboratory for chemistry, physics, and biology. Sociology with its questions of charities and reformation, child labor, housing, home life, tuberculosis, etc., can no more be taught from books and lectures alone, than can chemistry, physics and biology. Field work is as essential here as in geology.

The Wisconsin University Settlement was opened in Milwaukee, by Wisconsin alumni in the heart of a great industrial district to afford a point of contact for field-work to Wisconsin students and others. The articles of incorporation were signed September 10, 1902. The board of

directors is a self-perpetuating body of fifteen—ten from Milwaukee and five "in active connection with the University" at Madison. The president of the Settlement Association is the president of the University, Dr. Charles R. Van Hise; the vice president, is the local regent, Dr. A. J. Puls. The secretary and treasurer is Mr. G. C. Vogel, University of Wisconsin, '98, a Milwauke business man. The warden is H. H. Jacobs, University of Wisconsin, '93. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs (Belle Austin, U. W. '93) live at the Settlement and give their whole time to the work. The University directors are Drs. Van Hise, Ely, Birge, Jerome Dowd, and Abbie Mayhew. The Milwaukee directors are substantial business and professional people. A Young Women's Auxiliary of Milwaukee people is a great aid in the work. The warden is on the regular list of University Extension lecturers but otherwise there is no official connection with the University. The Settlement is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of alumni and Milwaukee citizens.

And now after two years on the firing line the editor of the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine demands that the Settlement give an account of itself. George Ade in a recent fable in slang says: "In uplifting get underneath." At the opening of the Settlement, Jacob Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives," sent a letter of congratulation and closed with this characteristic sentence: "May your Settlement be found ever in the position of the good football player—at the bottom of the fighting heap when the whistle sounds. That is its place, fighting ever tooth and nail." It is this desire to get underneath "the fighting heap" and help lift and fight that has led the colleges and universities to establish social settlements.

On the academic side the settlement is learning—that is to say science, seeking to know the facts; to know not only "How the Other Half Lives" but why it lives so with all the other facts about that other half. It was inevitable that science should do this. The settlements originated in the universities. Like so many other good things the settlement idea seems to have originated with John Ruskin. How recent the whole settlement movement! Under the inspiration of Ruskin and Thomas Hill Green, Arnold Toynbee went to live in the slums of East London. His untimely death in 1883 was soon followed by the establishment in East London of Toynbee Hall and Oxford House in 1885, and these in turn by many other settlements in the East End. In 1900 New York had thirty settlements, Boston twelve and Chicago sixteen.

But a settlement is not a mere laboratory for social study. That would be "to allow the university to swallow up the settlement." It is not academic but social. "Not bookish but vital." "When a given neighborhood," says Jane Addams, "becomes shabby, or filled with foreigners, the best people in the neighborhood begin to move out, taking with them their initiative and natural leadership. A settlement deliberately selects such a neighborhood and moves into it." Once there it plays the grateful part of friend and neighbor, supplying inspiration, initiative and leadership, and playing the friendly part of the Beneficent Big Brother to the neigh-

borhood. In all this the settlements have been wonderfully successful. From two thousand to three thousand persons a week come to Hull House for one purpose or another; more than one thousand to Lincoln House, Boston; and many hundreds to the other settlements. The settlements in a surprising degree become in time the fountain heads of inspiration for the political, social, and spiritual life of their respective neighborhoods, thus approximating Plato's ideal of a leadership by the best.

Historically the settlement is of very recent origin. It was born of the industrial revolution of the last century, and of the humanitarian desire to know "how the other half lives."

When, during the last century, the growing factory system began to drag whole populations from quiet, rural homes to pile them up in the crowded, dirty city, "East End" and "West End" conditions became sharply contrasted. The growth of cities during the last sixty years, due to the growing factory system and the better transportation facilities of steamship and railroad, has been simply astounding, and with the growth there has come greater separation of employer and employe, and of the social groups of which each is typical; separation by several removes of subforeman, foreman, superintendent and president; separation also into different residence districts, until the employer is actually an absentee landlord. Instead of working together in the same room and sitting down at the same table, they usually live in widely separated residence districts—separate both in space and in general well-being.

The settlement was born of this industrial and social need of bringing together the two extremes—the "West End" and the "East End." It is a recognition of the solidarity of society; that the specialization and division into classes of our modern industrialism has enormously increased the interdependence of the classes. In the large sense avenue and alley rise and fall together. The contagion from each affects the other. Up out of the forgotten submerged tenth come diseases, physical and moral, reaching to the highest and at last an assassin's hand to strike at the very life of our democracy.

The settlement thrusts itself into the breach as the messenger of peace. It is not a charity. Its motto is "Justice before Charity." Not the questions of political and religious liberty are pressing now—the battles for these have been largely won—but the industrial question. The settlement is in the fight for industrial freedom and will be an increasingly important factor in directing that fight.

The settlement movement is not so much an effort to build up a new institution as an attempt to make more effectual such existing institutions as the home, the school, the church, the political party, the juvenile court, the hospital, the library, the health department and various charitable organizations. In other words to react upon society in the interests of the higher life by using the institutions already established and "living among manual workers in a neighborly and social spirit." The factory girl, the city boy, compulsory education, child labor, housing, sanitation, all concern the settlement and give it its opportunity to play the part of the good neighbor and citizen.

The settlement appeals to all the life in every home. By an industrial education that supplements the public school, by humanitarian effort that "separates the problem of the worker from the problem of the idle or vicious or delinquent," by civic effort that inspires initiative and wise leadership, by a vast variety of social service the settlement has won the hearts of those who are now its warmest friends—the common people. The settlement knows not Catholic or Protestant, Republican or Democrat, employer or employe, rich or poor. It knows only neighbor, citizen and friend.

Following the usual lines of settlement work approved by experience the Wisconsin University Settlement has been guided by the same principles and practice that have made Hull House, Toynbee Hall, Chicago Commons, and other settlements successful. The present location on the South Side in the heart of the great Polish district was determined upon after a thorough investigation by a University fellow who made a social and industrial map of the city and in a report to the department of economics recommended, first, since there was manifestly great need of a settlement in Milwaukee, that a settlement be established there by the University of Wisconsin; second, that it be located on the South Side and near the center of the Polish district. Accordingly the large Coleman residence adjoining Kosciusko Park was leased for five years at $50 per month, with option to purchase at any time during the five-year period. The large grounds are used for gardening, base ball, foot ball, tennis, basket ball, track and field sports, croquet, etc. In the basement are a laundry, a equipped carpenter shop with benches for manual training, a ing school room, a hand ball cou play room, and a punching bag the first floor are four large rooms, with two pianos, librar reading room, and an office, b the large Settlement dining kitchen and visiting nurse's qu On the second and third floor sixteen bed rooms and living for the Settlement household. renovate, equip and furnish this house has been a heavy underta All the household effects of a residents with many gifts of ture, rugs, curtains, stoves, etc. leave many bare places to be nished.

There have been seventeen dif residents living at the Settlemen ing the two years for longer or sl periods, besides a large numb transients, including heads of s settlements, University prof and students, and others, wh teachers, helpers or students spent from a few hours to a few with us. There are now five peo residence and we want more,— who will spend a few weeks i district, and then a select few will take up their residence her invest their personalities where will yield largest returns sharin life of the neighborhood an house, "its comforts and discom its privileges and responsibilitie

Between five hundred and six dred different people come to th tlement during each week for v clubs and classes. Besides the dents, fifty volunteer helpers over town help in these classe clubs, often getting as much as

give. There are classes in cooking, sewing, carpentry, mechanical drawing, English for adult foreigners learning to read and speak the language, working boys in elementary branches, English literature, dress making, millinery, basketry, dramatics, parliamentary drill, citizenship, clay modeling, bead work, a lyceum and young men's debating club, a choral class, a woman's club, which is literary, industrial, philanthropic and social, besides many other forms of activity. We have a fine stereoptican lantern with free choice of nearly four thousand slides, besides many slides illustrating patriotic songs and the lives of great Americans. We need more of the latter.

We now have 165 public library books in circulation besides twice that many available in the Settlement library, including the Century Dictionary, Appleton's Encyclopedia and the Encyclopedia Britannica. We also distribute hundreds of old magazines and illustrated papers. We have 75 depositors in the Penny Savings Bank with accounts ranging from a few cents to a few dollars.

The South Side has more juvenile offenders than all the rest of the city together. During the year 50 boys, arrested for various offences, have been under our care as probationers. During the past year one resident, an expert with boys, devoted her entire time to these neglected and unfortunate boys. By frequent visits and reports she co-operated with parents, teachers, priests and employers in keeping the boy at home and on the right track. Many boys are thus safely piloted through the critical period, past the gateway to crime and into a useful life. This work represents a great saving to the taxpayers of this city.

A practical nurse, Mrs. Lehfeldt, was in residence during the winter of 1903–4 and gave her entire time to the work of a visiting nurse, serving without pay. In addition we have the free services of the senior nurses at the Knowlton Training School.

During the hot months of 1903 we distributed for the Children's Free Hospital pasteurized and modified milk, prepared for poor infants and sick children, and sold at the same price as "wagon" milk. During the summer months infant mortality, due to improper milk, is still something frightful in this district. The city Health Department for the past month (September, 1904), shows in this ward (the 14th) and the adjoining (the 11th) 62 deaths of children under five years,—two a day and two over,—and adds, "a large majority of the deaths of these infants could have been prevented had department rules been obeyed and hygienic conditions observed."

During six weeks of July and August, 1903, a play school and play ground were maintained, keeping about one hundred children off the streets, and in wholesome surroundings. Excursions, games, nature studies, music, and other approved vacation school and play ground methods were employed with good success. In 1904 the warden had charge of the School Board Vacation School near the Settlement. More than one hundred children shared in the Garden Class under the auspices of the Outdoor Art Association, winning several cash prizes and medals on the day of the

great corn roast which closed the summer's work. Each child had a garden patch,—no play garden,—but a real garden with flowers and vegetables enough for a large family, and instruction by a practical gardener. Or, he had a partnership in a bed, and a "Garden Book," a diary with dates, descriptive notes, and drawings, recording from day to day "the story of my garden." To see these happy children toiling eagerly, unconscious alike of burning sun or dew or rain; digging weeds, carrying sprinkling pots or gently patting the newly planted seed rows; and then to see them sitting quietly, lovingly by their "gardens" or clapping their hands and shouting over new sprouts just peeping through, or a plant successfully transplanted, is to see the disinherited come joyfully to their own. In our crowded cities we are robbing children of an inalienable right—the right to live in a child-world of plants and flowers and birds. All growing things hereabouts are safer now for that Garden Class and some children are better, too. A beautiful May Pole party was given by the local woman's club and Young Women's Auxiliary to the Garden Class and other Settlement children.

On the academic side the Settlement may and should become a University laboratory in sociology for gathering the facts about our industrial and social life. The administration of local charity, questions of child labor, school attendance, tuberculosis, labor unions, basement living rooms, garment making in the homes, etc., etc., are but a few of many questions upon which we need to know the facts. The University may well encourage trained students to take up this work. Facts are the nece data of a sound industrial and s policy. To help get at the facts i chief end and aim of the va classes and clubs. They are n much an end in themselves means to an end,—namely know of the existing industrial and s conditions. The various acti are the open door into the comm life, the handles by which we hold. The Settlement thus bec a sort of clearing house, for th change of social values—a fo not reformer.

A city is somewhat like a cha not much stronger than its we wards. Our population is beco increasingly urban so that the a of the large city become at las concern of the whole state. E consideration of expediency, of h of citizenship, of patriotism, mus upon the most favored sons of consin (her university graduates obligation to her least favored so these foreign wards; upon well ored beautiful Madison, a duty t most neglected corners of Wisco metropolis. Michigan University dents maintain a $600 fellowshi Chicago Commons, Indiana Un sity a fellow at Cincinnati, Chicago University Settlement the stock yards district) is supp entirely by the students and fa of Chicago University. The Wi sin University Settlement solicit greatly needed support of Wisc men and women. "We are not into this world," said Pres. Woo Wilson, appealing to Princeton dents for social service, "We ar put in this world to sit still and k we are put here to act."

—Herbert H. Jacobs, '

News

Progress of the University

New Members of Faculty.

Dr. Charles R. Bardeen, professor of anatomy.
D. Earle Burchell, assistant professor of business administration.
John R. Commons, professor of political economy.
George N. Knapp, assistant professor of farm engineering.
Daniel W. Mead, professor of hydraulic and sanitary engineering.
H. W. Allinger, assistant in German.
Wm. B. Anderson, assistant in physics.
M. F. Angell, assistant in physics.
Eliot Boardman, assistant in French.
Wm. Bradford, instructor in mechanical engineering.
Foster P. Boswell, assistant in psychology.
Walter S. Brown, assistant in horticulture.
C. C. Crawford, assistant in history.
A. B. Coffey, lecturer in education.
Howard S. Elliott, instructor in electrical engineering.
Caleb A. Fuller, assistant in state hygienic laboratory.
J. G. Fuller, assistant in animal husbandry.
Philip J. Gentner, instructor in English.
M. H. Haertel, assistant in German.
J. F. Haussman, assistant in German.
H. C. Horack, instructor in law.
W. O. Hotchkiss, instructor in geology.
Miss Ella A. Huntington, assistant in household economics.
George I. Kemmerer, assistant in chemistry.
Wm. S. Kinne, instructor in drawing and descriptive geometry.
Miss Anne H. McNeill, assistant in education.
H. F. Moore, instructor in testing laboratory.
Geo. N. Northrup, instructor in English.
Geo. M. Norman, instructor in electrical engineering.
Edwin L. Norton, instructor in philosophy.
E. C. Olive, instructor in botany.
M. B. Olbrich, instructor in elocution.
J. B. Overton, instructor in elocution.
G. G. Post, assistant in electrical engineering.

Changes in Commerce Course.

The course in commerce enters upon its fifth year with a total enrollment of 206, a gain of 29 over the number of students last year. The total number of new students registered in the course this year is 99, of which 93 are freshmen and 6 have entered with advanced standing. The students are distributed as follows: graduates, 1; seniors, 20; juniors, 30; sophomores, 62; freshmen, 93. Of the eighteen members of the class graduated last June, which was the first to complete the four year course in commerce, three have entered the banking business, two are engaged in the lumber business, and one each in the business of railroading, paper manufacture, publishing and insurance. A number of last year's class have not reported as yet in regard to the line of business which they have taken up.

Beginning with the present academic year a somewhat modified course of study has been introduced. The chief difference between this course and the previous one consists in the substitution of a second foreign language for one of the four years' continuous study of one foreign language previously required; the dropping of sophomore mathematics and English as required subjects, and of American history as a required study. A course in business administration extending throughout the sophomore, junior, and senior years has been added to the course of study.

To the staff of instruction has been added Prof. D. Earle Burchell, formerly

director of the school of commerce of the agricultural college of Utah, who has charge of the new course in business administration, and Mr. H. C. Horack who gives the courses in commercial law. Dr. B. H. Meyer, professor of the institutes of commerce, is away on a year's leave of absence, the first part of which he is to spend in some investigative work for the United States census bureau, and the second half in study in Europe. During his absence Professor Meyer's course in transportation is being given by Mr. Lorenz. Dr. H. G. A. Brauer, who gave instruction in commercial law last year, has been obliged to suspend his teaching for the present on account of ill health.

The Commercial club, a voluntary organization of the students in the commercial course, has re-organized for the present year and aims to do even more vigorous work than in the past. The club has proved an important organization in furnishing a means of bringing the students of the different classes together for social and intellectual purposes, and for meeting and entertaining prominent business men who come to the city from time to time, or who are brought here under the auspices of the club to address them on subjects related to the work of the students. The club has been handicapped somewhat by the lack of a suitable meeting place. It is the expectation of those interested in the organization that as soon as the present overcrowded condition of the university building is relieved by the erection of additional buildings, some rooms will be set aside for the club. As soon as a club room is provided, a reading room will be fitted up in which all the current commercial periodicals will be kept on file for the use of the students.

Visitors to the University.

Mr. Yoshimato, formerly general passenger agent of the Japanese government railways, and at present imperial railway commissioner, is spending a month at Madison, studying the American railway system in the University, and attending various lectures. He will spend the rest of the year in this country as the guest of various railway presidents, studyi cially the Pennsylvania and Ne Central systems. Mr. Yoshimato large acquaintance among promin ple of all nations, as he was oft gated to accompany visitors of the Japan on their trips through the e

Mr. Eero Erkko, formerly edito most prominent Finnish daily p Helsingfors, and at present the e the Finnish Journal of New York the University Monday. His pa most prominent representative of nish national cause, was summa permanently suppressed by the government a short time ago, w Erkko was given just three days up all his business affairs and l country with his family forever. tablished a journal in New York now engaged in working for unity timent and action among the Finla this country, and in informing the can public opinion about the cours fairs in Finland. He says that te ily the Russians are using more su gentle methods, but that he has n to doubt that they will continue t icy of exterminating the Finnish ity. Mr. Erkko had conference w eral members of the faculty and p citizens with a view of forming an can committee in aid of the Fin tional cause. Moral rather than assistance is hoped for.

Dr. Burton Lectures.

Dr. Richard Burton, the well kn thor and critic, who is at the hea department of English of the U of Minnesota, delivered two lectur the auspices of the English depart the University on November 7th his subjects being Some Aspects Modern Novel and The Present cies of the English Drama.

New Appointments and Lec

At the monthly meeting of the E Committee, November 7th, several pointments were finally settled and ber of important arrangements ma gard to special lectures.

IVY CLUB.

WHIG AND CLIO.

cities, which the senior electrical and mechanical engineering students of the University of Wisconsin usually make each year, it was this year decided to have these students spend a week at the St. Louis exposition studying th exhibits of machinery and electrical apparatus. The party consisted of some seventy-five students, the seniors and a number of juniors in the college of engineering, accompanied by Professors Storm Bull, C. I. King, C. H. Burnside, J. W. Shuster, and Instructors McPherson and Shaad. The greater portion of the time was spent inspecting and studying the various engineering exhibits at the exposition, but in addition the party made a tour through the Laclede Gas Company's work, of which W. A. Baehr, '94, is chief engineer, and in which some fifteen other graduates of the university are employed.

President and Dean at Des Moines Meeting.

President Van Hise and Dean Henry attended the session of the National Association of State Universities, and the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in Des Moines, early in November.

Twenty-six state university presidents were in attendance at the meeting of the first association. A large number of subjects were discussed, among them, The Relations of the State Universities to One Another, and to Other State Educational Institutions, Courses of Study and Degrees of State Universities, Problems of University Government, The Relations of the State University to the Preparatory Schools, etc.

President Van Hise discussed the subject, How Can Fraternities be Made a Benefit to Colleges, and The Scope of the Office of Dean.

The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations had a registered attendance of more than one hundred and fifty. Directors and presidents were in attendance from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Among the subjects discussed were the Adams bill, introduced by Congressman Henry C. Adams, of this dis-

trict, and the Morrill mining bill. The feeling was unanimous that Congressman Adams had performed an important service to the state institutions by the introduction of this bill, and his energetic advocacy which seems likely to result in its adoption.

Dean Henry took a leading part in the work of the meeting.

Daily Ca

This department is conducted

OCTOBER.

Tuesday, 11.—Edwin Booth Dramatic club elected officers: President, Archie L. Persons, '05; vice president, Peter H. Schram, '06; treasurer, Alfred G. Arvold, '05; secretary, S. J. McMahon, '07*l*; keeper of the mask, John S. Miller, '05*l*.—Choral Union took steps toward producing Rossini's "Stabat Mater."—Vanderboom left football team. Said to be because of friction between players and coaches.—Board of regents granted degrees to thirteen students.—Mandolin club had tryout.—Librarian W. M. Smith gave talk to new students on the libraries and their uses.—Dr. C. N. Harrison, formerly professor of machine design, died at his home in Madison.

Wednesday, 12.—Dr. Albert E. Jenks, '99, lectured on The Head Hunters of Luzon.—Dr. Marshall B. Evans addressed Germanistische Gesellschaft on The Painter Arnold Bocklin.—Baptist C. E. society gave reception for students.—Student reception given by Epworth League of Methodist church.—Prof. Jenks spoke on The Peopling of the Philippines.

Thursday, 13.—Prof. R. M. Bashford established moot court, he to be presiding judge.—Vanderboom and Ramp made members of athletic board; dissension in team ended.—Engagement of Miss Jeannette Harris of Philadelphia to "Phil" King, ex-coach of football team, announced.

Friday, 14.—Dean E. A. Birge addressed convocation on "The College," explaining what the aim was in turning out B. A.

ard having largest.—At Milwaukee Notre Dame lost to Wisconsin by score of 58 to 0.—Freshmen won from Carroll college, 11 to 0, at Camp Randall.

Sunday, 16.—The Reverends Updike, Stalker, Hunt and Galpin, pastors of the city, and Prof. Williams of the Hebrew department of the university, addressed the Y. M. C. A.

Monday, 17.—Ground was broken on new Y. M. C. A. site.—First meeting of 1906 Badger board. — Sanford and Johnson barred from playing football by athletic board.

Tuesday, 18.—Democratic club formed by students with following officers: President, Edgar E. Spiering; vice president, Alfred H. Bushnell; secretary, Charles J. Kunny; treasurer, Herbert S. Zeidler; sergeant-at-arms. George Ives.—Edwin Booth club gave program in which all the members took part.—Prof. Kahlenberg addressed Chemical club on "Osmosis."—Red Domino Dramatic club initiated four new members.

Wednesday, 19.—Annual freshman-sophomore track meet won by sophomores, 81 to 31.—Athletic association elected E. J. Vanderboom president and Wilson Bertke vice president, and the following as student members of the board: Arthur Miller, Thos. Leahy, Richard Remp, Thos. Van Meter, Albion Findlay, A. L. Persons, Emil Breitkreutz and R. B. Burling.

Thursday, 20.—Phi Kappa Sigma represented in western conference at Chicago by C. P. Hatter, '05, J. H. Stearns, '07, Leo L. O'Brien, '06, and John C. Miller, '05l. —Junior Laws elected these officers: President, Dempsey; vice president, Geisse; secretary, Angell; treasurer, Doyle.

Friday, 21.—Prof. Joseph Jastrow addressed convocation upon the Life of Helen Keller, moralizing on her struggle for light.—Prof. B. H. Meyer left for Washington on leave of absence, to assist in investigation and the valuation of railways in U. S. for the government.—Agricultural society gave a program.—Sophomores elected officers as follows: President, A. H. Heyroth; vice-president, Margery Roberts; secretary, R. D. Coiner; treasurer, R. M. Adams; sergeant-at-arms, O. H. Breidenbach.

Saturday, 22.—Wisconsin scored 86 points on the Drake university football team.—Freshmen defeated La Crosse Business college team in that city, 5 to 0.—Eighteen of Professor Hobbs' mineralogy class went on excursion to Mineral Point. Professor Fenneman's class in geology went to Middleton .—Reception to faculty and students held at Congregational church.

Sunday, 23.—Justice J. B. Winslow, president of the board of directors of Y. M. C. A. spoke on "The Evidence of the Christian Faith."—Y. W. C. A. held a "Lake Geneva" meeting.

Monday, 24.—First meeting of Science club addressed by Professor Lehner and Mr. Samuel Weidman.—Y. W. C. A. held first Bible classes of the year.—Football pictures of Juneau and Abbott placed on exhibition.—Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity, initiated 14 new members.—Dr. S. A. Elliot, son of President Elliot of Harvard, addressed students at Unitarian church.—James Bryce, English historian, cancelled lecture engagement on account of ill health.—Four vacancies in Mandolin club filled by new members.

Tuesday, 25.—Freshmen class organized and elected officers as follows: President, H. Harvey; vice president, Miss Nellie Gordon; secretary, L. H. Post; treasurer, J. W. Robertson; sergeant-at-arms, M. J. Slade.

Wednesday, 26.—Song and yell rehearsal for Michigan game attended by 1,000 students.—Melvin club, composed of Catholic students, reorganized for 20th year.—Rabbi Samuel Hirschberg of Milwaukee. gave first of series of lectures on History of the Jewish People.—Dr. Karl Lamprecht, professor of history in University of Leipzig, cancelled lecture engagement because of ill health.—Professor Kumamoto of College of Commerce in Japan visited university.

Thursday, 27.—Freshmen held outdoor gymnastic drill.—Largest mass meeting in university's history held in gymnasium to arouse football enthusiasm.—Yellow Helmet initiated the following men: Otto Kowalke, E. S. Jordan, Hugo Ernst, Thaddeus Brindley, Harold Falk, Henry Allen, Harry Parker.

Friday, 28.—Literary societies addressed

by returning alumni members.—Prof. Victor Lehner opened chemical lecture with five-minute talk on coming Michigan game. —Castalia gave first reception of the year. —President Van Hise at convocation urged students to suppress betting and to show courtesy to football visitors.—J. S. Blaine elected captain of gymnastic team. —First meeting of University West End club at Dr. F. W. Meisnest's.—Girls' Glee club held first regular practice.—Prof. L. S. Smith addressed civil engineers on The Federal Engineering Service and the Technical Graduate.

Saturday. 29.—Wisconsin overwhelmed by Michigan at Camp Randall; score 28 to 0.—Alumni returned in large numbers to see game.—Geology students under Professor Fenneman studied shore line at Picnic Point and University Bay.

Sunday, 30.—Seventy-five engineering students started for St. Louis fair for a week's inspection of exhibits.—University Socialist club organized.

Monday, 31.—Mr. Eero Erkko, noted Finnish editor, of New York, visited university.—At meeting of national association of state universities at Des Moines, President Van Hise discussed "How Can Fraternities be Made a Benefit to Colleges," and "The Scope of the Office of Dean."

NOVEMBER.

Tuesday, 1.—Prof. C. F. Burgess spoke to Chemical club on The Chemical Corrosion of Metals.—Mr. Yoshimato, formerly general passenger agent of the Japanese government railways and at present imperial railway commissioner, is studying American railway system in university library.—Fencing classes formed.—Agricultural engineering building to be erected next spring will cost $75,000.—Swimming classes began.

Wednesday, 2.—Registration for dairy course commenced.—Announced that engineering school is third among the best in country, Cornell and Purdue leading.

Alumni

Alumni are requested to contribute to this department. When newspaper clippings are sent, care should be taken to indicate date and place, clearly. Distinguish between date of paper and date of event recorded. Report all errors promptly. The notation used in this department is as follows: Two figures preceded by an apostrophe indicates the year of graduation. Two numbers separated by a dash indicate the period of residence of a non-graduate. Where only figures are given the college of letters and science is indicated; e stands for engineering department: l, law; p, pharmacy; h, higher degrees; (Hon.) honorary. Addressed envelopes will be furnished to any one who will use them regularly to send news to this department.

Wisconsin alumni at Johns Hopkins University in the medical school, and those doing graduate work in the medical school or hospital, have a vigorous alumni club of which George J. Heuer, 1524 North Broadway, is secretary and treasurer. The members of the club and their addresses, as reported by A. W. Meyer, the late secretary, are as follows:

A. H. Pfund, Box 449, J. H. U.

H. F. Helmholz, 106 Jackson Pl.

E. H. Schorer, 306 W. Tanvale St.

E. B. Mumford, 104 Jackson Pl.

Henry Michael Warner, Windsor Road, Walbrook, Baltimore.

E. G. Birge, 1524 N. Broadway.

W. W. Waite, 529 N. Wolfe St.

W. E. Grove, 1603 E. Biddle St.

P. H. Dernehl, 1603 E. Biddle St.

Paul W. Clough, 1524 N. Broadway.

Herman F. Derge, 1603 E. Biddle St.

Martin P. Rindlaub, Jr., 1220 N. Broadway.

George F. Heuer, 1524 N. Broadway.

Louis B. Wolfenson, 513 Laurens St.

C. A. Baer, J. H. U. Medical School.

Dr. Guy L. Hunner, 1412 Eutaw Place.

Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood, 923 N. Charles St.

Dr. Charles H. Bunting, J. H. U. Hospital.

'70

Dr. William E. Huntington, one of the University's distinguished sons of the class of '70, was last month inaugurated as president of Boston University. The following is clipped from a Boston evening paper: "The inauguration of Dr. William E. Huntington as president of Boston University took place in Tremont temple at Boston Wednesday. The occasion was unique in the history of the University in that it was the first time that a president had been formally inducted into office. Austin Barclay Fletcher of the board of trustees presided. Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale conducted responsive readings, after which Rev. Bradford Paul Raymond, president of Wesleyan University, offered prayer. Addresses then were made by Gov. John L. Bates, in behalf of the commonwealth of Massachusetts; by Mayor Patrick A. Collins, in behalf of the city of Boston; by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, in behalf of educational institutions; by Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell of the Methodist Episcopal church, in behalf of the churches, and by Prof. Borden P. Bowne, dean of the graduate department of Boston University, in behalf of the University faculty. Former President Warren also spoke.

"President Huntington's inaugural address was devoted to the topic, 'The University and the Public.' In it he expressed the opinion that universities were still in the way of experiment in education, and that 'through the inductive process it might be possible after sufficient time and experiment to reach a general agreement as to what constitutes ideal education.' Dr. Huntington concluded by recommending that Boston University and all other higher institutions in the vicinity should give every possible opportunity for the great body of teachers now employed in the state to refresh and increase their mental capacity. Special courses, summer schools, and occasional lectures, all adapted to enrich and stimulate those who, in the broad domain of common schools, are the best allies of college and university, President Huntington declared ought to be a part of the general work that the university performs for the public good. Afternoon receptions were held in the buildings of the

different departments of the University by the respective deans."

'77

T. H. Gill, '77, '78*l*, one of the best known attorneys in Wisconsin, was married July 1, to Miss Laura Alice Sceets, '99, at the residence of the bride's parents in Milwaukee. The wedding was a very quiet affair, only the immediate families of the bride and groom being present. Mr. and Mrs. Gill took an extended trip through the West in the private car of Supt. E. F. Potter of the Wisconsin Central railway, for which company Mr. Gill is attorney.

'79

Miss Susan A. Sterling, '79, professor of German in the University, spent the summer abroad.

John H. Hutchison, '79, continues as principal of the Madison high school.

Dr. Arthur J. Puls, '79, is a member of the Board of Regents. He is practicing in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Lucy C. Daniels Thompson, '79, is assisting her husband in the preparation of a work on the learned societies of the world. Her address is 1837 California Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

'81

Prof. Howard L. Smith, '81, spent three months in Europe, traveling awheel through France, Germany, Saxony, Bohemia and the Harz Mountains, finishing his trip at Hambourg. Altogether he rode 2,000 miles.

Miss Emma Gattiker, '81, of Baraboo, is vice-president of the Alumni Association.

'83

Frank W. Hall, '83, and family spent a month in Nova Scotia during the summer.

Prof. George C. Comstock, '83*l*, and Mrs. Comstock will leave in February for an extended European trip. Professor Comstock will have Prof. Charles Forster Smith's duties as advisor for graduate students during the current year.

'84

M. M. Parkinson, '84, was superintendent of the speed department at the Dane County Fair.

South in company with John D. Freeman, '94, during the Christmas holidays.

Beverly L. Worden, '93, is engaged in the iron business in Milwaukee.

Rev. H. H. Jacobs, '93, is warden of the University Settlement in Milwaukee. The Settlement is located at the corner of First Avenue and Becher Street, on the South side.

'94

Sidney R. Sheldon, '94*e*, is a member of the faculty of the Idaho State University.

Estelle Hayden, '94, teaches English in the State Normal School at Whitewater

Fred Kull, '94, '96*l*, one of Wisconsin's great foot ball players in the nineties, is practicing law in Lake Geneva, Wis. He will be remembered by older alumni as the best center rush in the West from 1891 to 1895.

Fred D. Silber, '94*e*, is now practicing law in Chicago. His address is 425 The Temple.

'95

Miss Zona Gale, '95, who is now a successful short story writer in New York, visited in Milwaukee and Madison during the summer.

On the evening of September seventh, at the home of the bride at Madison, occurred the marriage of Miss Florence Eugenia Vernon, '95, and Doctor Halbert Severin Steensland, '95. Doctor and Mrs. Steensland will reside at Syracuse, New York, where Doctor Steensland is in charge of the deparment of pathology at Syracuse University.

Spenser Haven, '95*l*, who for a time was assistant to Librarian J. R. Berryman in the State Law Library, is now practicing at Hudson, Wis.

Prof. Charles F. Burgess, '95, was a member of the international jury of awards at the World's Fair, his work being in the electrical department.

H. T. Sheldon, '95*l*, is assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon spent the summer at their cottage at Black Hawk. Mrs. Sheldon was Miss Helen Pray, '97.

A. F. Bulfinch, '95, is principal of schools at Spencer.

Miss Edith K. Lyle is teaching history at Milwaukee-Downer College.

Miss Lenore F. O'Connor, '95, is spending the year at Berkeley, California, her address being 2524 Droight Way, Berkeley, California.

'96

Louis A. Copeland, '96, '02*l*, is cashier of the Bank of Frederic, Wis. After leaving college in '96, he was for four years cashier of the First National Bank at Shullsburg. When he took his law degree in '02, Mr. Copeland settled at Frederic. He is also a member of the Polk county board and is village attorney of Frederic. In March, 1903, he married Miss Frances Crabb, a teacher in the Warren, Illinois, Academy.

A. L. Goddard, '96*e*, is assistant manager of the Edison Storage Battery Company of Glen Ridge, N. J.

George S. Moody, '96, is senior member of the firm of Moody & Beard, real estate brokers, Richland Center.

John R. Richards, '96, is principal of the Colorado Springs high school.

Miss Ivah A. Welsh, '96, is studying music in Europe.

Cyrus W. Dolph, '96, is practicing law in Colorado Springs, Colorado, as junior member of the firm of Vanatta, Boatright & Dolph.

T. T. Blakely, '96, for several years principal of schools at Sun Prairie, has resigned his position to enter the school book business. R. J. Eddy, also a graduate of the University, succeeds him at Sun Prairie.

W. C. Leitsch, '96*l*, ex-mayor of Columbus, who since graduation has been an active figure in state and local politics, has become interested in the breeding of thoroughbred Scotch collies and is a most enthusiastic dog fancier.

Arthur E. Coe, '96, is engaged in the practice of law at Barron, Wis., in partnership with his brother, Clarence C. Coe.

'97

Rev. Clement Boughton, '97, was married to Miss Jeanette Grace Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard F. Allen, of La Moille, Ill., Sept. 14th.

District Attorney Theodore Brazeau, '97, of Grand Rapids, was married in August to Miss Hattie Pickett of Marshfield at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Brazeau was a prominent debater during his under-graduate course. He is now the junior member of the firm of Goggins & Brazeau of Grand Rapids.

Prof. C. K. Leith, '97, spent the summer for the United States Geological Survey in the study of iron ore districts in the Lake Superior region and the far West, and in geological exploration in Ontario. For five weeks he served also, in the Lake Superior and Lake Huron districts, as a member of the International Geological Boundary Committee of the United States and Canadian Geological Surveys.

The members of his Ontario party from the University of Wisconsin were W. N. Smith in charge, A. R. Schultz, A. W. Lewis, F. J. Katz, Carroll Wegeman, R. J. Holden, R. C. Allen, G. W. Crane, and J. H. Warner.

Burton H. Esterly, '97, who took his M. S. in '99 and LL. B. in '00, at the Columbian University, is practicing law in Carthage, Mo. He was married August 25th to Miss Nellie Weide of Washington, D. C.

Miss Julia Ruebhausen of Watertown, who graduated in '97, had her doctor's thesis accepted at the University of Berlin last winter and is now instructor in German in the Golden, Colorado, high school.

Victor W. Bergenthal, '97*e*, is secretary of the American Automatic Switch and Signal Company, Chicago, with offices at 84-86 La Salle Street.

Miss Bertha L. Gardner is instructor in Latin in the high school of Idaho Springs, Colo.

Llewellyn Owen, '97*e*, is located in Peoria, Ill., and may be addressed in care of the Creve Coeur Club, Peoria.

Miss Avis McGilvra teaches Latin and German in the Menomonie high school.

Miss Annie S. McLenegan, '97, who won the English prize in her senior year, and has since done graduate work in the University, is instructing in English in the Milwaukee North Side high school.

'98

C. A. Krogh, '98, graduated from Rush Medical College with the class of 1904 and will practice in Wisconsin.

The engagement of Fred C. Ellis, '98*l*, to Miss Augusta Helmholz is announced. Mr. Ellis is a member of the law firm of Spooner & Ellis, of which Willet M. Spooner, '94, is the head. They have offices in the Herman Building, Milwaukee. Miss Helmholz is a sister of Henry Helmholz who graduated from the University in 1902 and is now studying medicine at Johns Hopkins University.

Oscar Roden, '98, and Miss Rose Winterbotham were married in Madison at the residence of the bride's parents, August 16th. Mrs. Roden, while in the University, was a member of the Girl's Glee Club. Mr. Roden is secretary of the State Journal Company in Madison. They will reside at 133 E. Johnson Street.

H. L. Elston, who was for some time a member of the class of '98, is now postmaster at Muscoda, where he is also engaged in the electrical business.

John S. Main, '98, William B. Roys, '06*l*, Marshall Hanks, and Dr. Walter Sheldon '96, spent a part of their vacation in a trip down the Wisconsin river to Stevens Point.

Miss Lillie E. Moessner, '98, is instructor in science and mathematics in the Jefferson high school.

Miss Annette Nelson, '98, teaches Latin and German in the Sun Prairie high school.

'99

H. O. Seymour, 99*l*, and Miss Edna Russell, '96-'98, were married October 11th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Wente, the bride's parents, at Manistee, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour will be at home at 140 Twenty-third Street, Milwaukee, after January 1st. Mr. Seymour is in the traffic department of the Wisconsin Telephone at Milwaukee.

Gilson G. Glasier ,'00*l*, and W. A. Klatte, '99*l*, have entered into a law partnership and have opened offices in the Germania Building in Milwaukee, under the firm name of Glasier and Klatte. Mr. Glasier has been private secretary to Justice R. D.

Marshall of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and Mr. Klatte has acted in a like capacity for Justice Dodge, since 1901.

A. A. Chamberlain, '99, who is now practicing law at Huron, S. Dakota, is the republican nominee for county judge in his district.

Orsamus Cole, '99, is in the employ of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company at San Francisco. He has a position in the traffic department.

Henry L. Trott, '99, who was for some time engaged in the tropical plantation business in Mexico and Central America, is now located at Ft. Payne, Alabama.

Nathan S. Curtis, '99, '01*l*, is with the Sumter Lumber Company of Sumter, Ala., and Chicago. Mr. Curtis's address is Eautaw, Ala.

Miss Gertrude Anthony, '99, is teaching chemistry and biology in the high school at Petaluma, Cal.

A. R. Denu, '99, has entered into a law partnership with C. E. Buell, '78, of Madison, under the firm name of Buell & Denu.

J. B. Baldwin, '99, is superintendent of schools at Reedsburg.

Miss Florence M. Gage, '99, teaches science in the Rice Lake high school.

Herman G. A. Brauer, '99*h* (A. B. Colorado College), has withdrawn from university service for a year to seek health in travel. He is now in the West and contemplates a trip to Australia.

Warren M. Persons, '99, will continue as instructor in mathematics during the current year.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement F. Theobald, whose marriage occurred during the summer, will reside this year a 413 W. Dayton Street, Madison. Mrs. Theobald was Miss Eliza A. Pollard of the class of '99.

Miss Anna Pauline Houghton, '99, teaches science and mathematics in the Sturgeon Bay high school.

Miss Maud G. Murrish, '99, teaches English in the high school at Berlin.

'00

The following are the members of 1900 now engaged in school work who are not elsewhere referred to in this department:

C. H. Bachhuber, principal, Cashton.

C. W. Eastman, physics, Decatur, Ill.

Ella M. Guile, English, Fond du Lac.

Bertha H. Preuss, history, Madison.

Mary L. Strong, English and botany, Mt. Horeb.

F. M. Van Horn, Latin and English, Milwaukee (North Division).

Florence Warner, botany, Grand Rapids.

Raymond B. Pease, '00, has entered Harvard as a candidate for his doctor's degree in English literature. Mr. Pease has been engaged in high school work since his graduation, but has also been working independently in his chosen field, with the result that he will be able to earn his degree with two years' residence at Harvard. Mr. Pease married Miss Mary Grace Bostwick of Eau Claire in September.

H. W. Adams, '00, '03*l*, is associated with C. D. Rosa in the practice of law at Beloit and resides at 815 Highland Street, Beloit. His marriage to Miss Prudence Bennett, a former member of '06, took place in June.

Winchell F. Barber, '00, is engaged in the banking business at Lawton, Okla. Mr. Barber's marriage to Miss Augusta E. Noelke of La Crosse occurred in the summer. Since her graduation Mrs. Barber has been teaching at La Crosse.

Wayne T. Moseley, '00, conspicuous when a student as a member and leader of the Glee Club, is now in charge of the legal department of the J. I. Case Co., for the territory tributary to Minot, N. D., which is his address.

William C. Sutherland, who rowed in the varsity crew for four years, from '97 to '00, and was assistant coach in '01, is in the employ of the Illinois Steel Company in Chicago.

Carl E. Fischer, '00, is junior member of the firm of Fischer Bros., Oregon pine and cedar dealers, of Marcola, Ore.

Ward Lamberson, who was a member of the class of '00, is now located at Richland Center.

Glenn H. Williams, '00*l*, is practicing at Bruce.

J. H. McNeel, '00, is with Tenneys, Hall & Swansen, lawyers, in Madison.

Arba B. Marvin, Jr., '00, is located at Schenectady, N. Y., his address being 1303 Union Street.

Ralph E. Smith, '00*l*, now practicing at

Mammoniet
during
end of
Wis
ship, ha
block
Dr
College of Phys
and has since
Lake County

Lena Sher
with Prof
provid
on the

Louise Paul
October 4th
parents in
principa
school.
since his
work in
will be assist-
department of the
Houghton
spent the
September
Hough-

has re-
College, Mich-
at her home

has returned
as Master of
Academy at

of White-
Willis, daugh-
Willis of Craw-
Address
is profes-
normal school.
is living
Prof. Fish, is as-
engineering.
who is sec-
is at home in Milwau-
Mason St.
was in attendance
summer session of the University of
Law School and will graduate

from the College of Law with the class of '05.

John Watson, '01, was a student in the Michigan summer school of law this year.

Miss Florence Kuchenmeister, '01, whose home is at West Bend, is instructor in English and mathematics in the Necedah high school.

Thomas M. Priestly, '01, is practicing law in Mineral Point.

Miss Edith White, '01, is instructor in grammar and composition in the Milwaukee State Normal School.

Fred L. Hook, '01, is instructor in science and mathematics in the St. Johns Military Academy, at Delafield.

B. F. Westmore, '01, is also on the instructional force of the St. Johns Military Academy, Delafield.

Frank Hoffman, '01, is a member of the firm of Julius Linstedt & Company, loans and insurance, Manitowoc.

Oscar L. Ringle, '01*l*, and F. P. Regner, '01*l*, are practicing in Wausau, under the firm name of Regner & Ringle.

Max M. Muenich '01, continues as supervising principal of schools at Jefferson.

O. E. Crooker, '01, is pastor of the Universalist Church of Rutland, Vermont.

E. B. Mumford, '01, is a senior in the medical school of Johns Hopkins University.

Roy A. Sanborn, '01*e*, is located in Chicago in the services of a leading construction company.

Will P. Hoy, '01, is a member of the firm of M. D. Hoy & Sons, bankers, of Huntley, Ill.

Members of 1901, teaching in Wisconsin and not otherwise noted in this department, are as follows:

W. B. Anderson, assistant in physics, University.

Agnes M. Bross, Latin and German, S. Milwaukee.

Abigail Cavanaugh, English, Merrill.

Marie Hektoen, German, Monroe.

Lina M. Johns, science, Marshfield.

Florence A. Kuechenmeister, German and English, La Crosse.

E. T. O'Brien, superintendent, Berlin.

Mary L. Wilson, science and mathematics, Cashton.

'02

Victor E. Rogers, '02*l*, of Nome, Alaska, visited his brother, Alfred T. Rogers, '95*l*, at Madison during the summer.

Emil Skow, '02*l*, who is now practicing at Cumberland, Barron county, spent several days in Madison during September, and assisted Coaches Curtis and Cochems in the preliminary work with the foot ball candidates.

Arthur Uehlein, '02, visited in Madison during the summer. Mr. Uehlein is in business in Milwaukee.

Richard Zeidler of Howard, Minnesota, and Miss Ivah H. Gilbert, daughter of Mr. James G. Gilbert of Wingra Park, were married during the summer. The bride is a Wisconsin graduate of the class of '02.

Miss Laura Sage, '02, will spend the year at her home in Delavan, Wis.

J. F. Powers, '02, who last year was first assistant in the Lancaster high school, is principal of schools at Poynette.

Frank St. Sure, '02, who last year was principal of the Stevens Point high school, enters Rush Medical College this fall.

T. F. Frawley, '02, is in the junior law class this year.

Harry Kemp, '02*l*, is practicing in Rhinelander.

John Brennan, '02, attended the summer school of law at the University of Michigan.

G. E. King, M. S., '02, is teaching in St. Johns Military Academy at Delafield.

Dana I. Grover, '02, is teaching English in Doshisha College, Kyota, Japan.

J. Bartow Patrick, '02, is principal of the Ironwood, Mich., high school, where he has been since his graduation.

The members of 1902 whose teaching appointments are not herein otherwise noted are:

Ruby Acker, English and German, Brantown, is teaching Latin and German in the don.

Lelia Bascom, English, Ft. Morgan. Colo.

H. H. Bass, history, Anderson, Ind.

Elsie C. Cady, English and history, Cedarburg.

Agnes Case, science and English, Mondovi.

G. H. Gohlke, science, Watertown.

Grace M. Hayden, English and history. Deerfield.

Carolyn G. Holah, Latin and German, Black River Falls.

W. H. Kelly, principal, Mt. Horeb.

C. E. Lamb, principal, Clinton.

Edna M. Leihy, Latin and German, Kaukauna.

C. E. Long, principal, Marinette.

Mary G. Peckham, history, Milwaukee.

Elizabeth Shepard, elocution, Sheboygan.

Mary B. Swain, English, Kaukauna.

Ella F. Tormey, Latin and German, Washburn.

W. A. Vivian, history, Superior.

Emma S. Witwen, Latin and German, Woodstock, Ill.

'03

Stuart E. Washburn, '03, and well known as leader of the Glee Club for two years, is connected with U. S. Geological Survey, working in Routt county, Colorado, with headquarters at Tin Cup, in that state.

George Swan, '03*l*, and Miss Mary L. Campbell of Beaver Dam were married during the summer.

Lloyd C. Horstfall, '99–'01, is a cadet in the National Academy at West Point.

Dr. V. E. Winston and Miss Mary Savage, '03, were married at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Savage in Madison during the summer and will reside this year at Friendship, where Dr. Winston is engaged in the practice of his profession.

Arthur J. Quigley, '03, is with the J. G. White Company of 43 Exchange Place, New York.

William O. Hotchkiss, '03, whose marriage to Miss Ethel Balsley took place in September, will be instructor in the department of geology this year. After his graduation Mr. Hotchkiss took up mining and spent a year in practical work. Mrs. Hotchkiss is a former University student and was prominent in the Girls' Glee Club. They will reside, during the year, at 330 W. Doty street.

Harry Page, '99–'02, was married to Miss Grace Morton of Chicago, August 2d, in Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Page will reside in Chicago.

Alma Peterson, Latin and German, Soldiers' Grove.

Lillian E. Richards, English and history, Mauston.

Bertha Riedesal, high school assistant, Neola, Iowa.

W. B. Robertson, science, Waupun.

W. T. Runzler, graduate student, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Vera B. Salter, English, Colby.

Janet S. St. John, English, Brodhead.

Paul A. Schule, Latin and Greek, Carthage, Mo.

B. O. Skrivseth, principal, Aneta, N. D.

Amelia J. Slinde, assistant, Prairie du Chien.

O. L. Stinson, Latin and German, Shullsburg.

Anna Storm, English and history, Stanley.

Georgiana Whitcomb, science, Lake Geneva.

Norma C. Wood, Latin and German, Clinton.

Mignon Wright, English and history, West De Pere.

La Maud Yule, history and English, Black River Falls.

Rolland Zinns, Latin and Greek, Milwaukee.

'04

At the residence of the bride's parents in Madison, Charles A. Lyman, '04, and Miss Helen Miriam Sheldon, were married September 7th. Four hundred guests, many of them alumni, attended. Mr. Lyman was prominent, as a student, in oratory and university dramatics. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman will reside on their farm in the town of Burke, near Madison.

Henry C. Rowan, '04, of Reedsburg is chief clerk in the law office of Olin & Butler of Madison.

G. R. Gove, '04, is an instructor at St. John's Military Academy.

Miss Meta M. Steinfort, '04, of Water-Spring Green high school.

Robert L. Frost, '01–'03, who graduated from the Yale Law school in June, has established an office in the Wells building in Milwaukee.

Irving A. Fish, '04*l*, has opened an office in partnership with W. W. Storms at Racine.

Miss Fola La Follette, '04, daughter of Governor La Follette, will be a member of Miss Ada Rehan's company this season and will appear in minor parts in the "School of Scandal," "Taming of the Shrew," and the "Country Girl," which constitute Miss Rehan's repertoire. During the summer Miss La Follette was a member of Walton Pyre Stock Company which was headed by Walton Pyre, '99.

Arthur Seymour, '94, was married during the vacation to Miss Mary Frieze, '00, at the residence of the bride's parents in Madison. Mr. Seymour is instructor in French at the University and Mrs. Seymour has been for three years a teacher in the Richland Center high school.

E. E. Young, '04*l*, of Sioux Falls, S. D., was offered the military governorship of one of the Philippine provinces during the summer. Mr. Young was in the army and saw service in the Philippines during the Spanish war.

Miss Lillian Tompkins, '04, is teaching in Milwaukee this year and a sister, Miss Pearl Tompkins, '04, is preparing herself for the work of instructing the deaf and dumb.

Miss Georgia Shattuck, '04, is instructor in elocution at Lawrence University in Appleton.

Albert Marshall, who played quarter on the 1900 and 1901 football teams, is director of athletics at the North Dakota Agricultural College, the position held for the last two years by Assistant Coach Cochems of the Wisconsin 'varsity football team.

Miss Kathryn Hall, '04, will spend the year at her home in Watertown.

William Juneau, '04, is coaching the Colorado foot ball team, at Colorado Springs.

Joe Fogg, '04*l*, is coach of the East Cleveland high school team, Cleveland, Ohio.

R. J. Eddy, who did graduate work in '03–'04, is principal of schools at Sun Prairie.

Edgar A. Goetz, '04*c*, holds a position in the office of the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company at Milwaukee. His present address is 14 St. James Court, Milwaukee.

Isaac Dahle, '04, is advertising manager for the Sheffield-King Milling Company of Minneapolis for Iowa and Wisconsin.

Otto B. Dahle, '04, whose marriage to Miss Bertha C. Locke took place September 29th, will engage in the mercantile business with his father, ex-Congressman H. B. Dahle, at Mt. Horeb.

A. C. Abbott, '04, is coach of the Eau Claire high school foot ball team, which last year was the champion high school team of the state.

John R. Townsend, '04*e*, is employed by a leading engineering firm in Youngstown, Ohio.

Miss Lillian H. Evans, '04, is teaching in the high school at Spring Green, her home town.

George J. Marquette, '04, is studying medicine at Rush Medical College.

Max A. Whiting, '04, is in charge of the construction of an interurban electric line at Bucyrus, Ohio.

Arthur W. Lewis, '04, was a member of the geological survey during the summer and has now entered the service of a mining firm in the Mesaba district.

Miss Harriet Mason, '04, and Miss Anna M. Mashek, '04, are teaching in the Arcadia high school this year. Miss Mason teaches science and mathematics, and Miss Mashek has the history and English work.

Miss Laura Du Four, '04, is teacher of history and English in the Stoughton high school.

Following is a list of members of the class of 1904 who are engaged in teaching, and whose names are not mentioned elsewhere in this department. Unless otherwise noted, the positions which they hold are in public high schools:

Margaret Ashnum, English, Menomonie.

G. J. Balzer, graduate student, physics, Milwaukee.

A. H. Bartelt, history, Janesville.

Oscar H. Bauer, English, Racine.

E. Bernice Buck, assistant, Hartford.

Solon J. Buck, scholarship in American history, University of Wisconsin.

W. P. Bush, history and English, Bloomington.

Lucie N. Case, English and history, Edgerton.

Elsie L. Coerper, German and English, Beaver Dam.

Mirah Congdon, Latin and German, Rhinelander.

Maud E. Conry, science and German, Sheboygan Falls.

Nettie May Cook, science, Rhinelander.

H. B. Crothers, A. M., history, Ashland.

W. A. Cunneen, principal, Blue Mounds.

W. L. Davis, superintendent, Kalispell, Montana.

Florence Dodge, Latin and German, Poynette.

Frank W. Dunbar, principal, Union Grove.

Mary Egan, English, Marshall.

Charlotte Epstein, Latin and German, De Pere.

Magdalen Evans, science, Oconomowoc.

Mary M. Evans, mathematics and English, Washburn.

Mary A. Gillen, German and English, Clintonville.

Minna E. Gath, Latin and German, Bayfield.

Mabel Goddard, grade teacher, Freeport, Ill.

E. E. Green, principal, Greenwood.

F. B. Green, principal, Brooklyn.

Regina E. Groves, German and history, Algoma.

Huldah B. Hainke, science, Washburn.

B. S. Hale, German scholarship, University of Wisconsin.

Winifred Hale, history, Milwaukee-Downer College.

Harriet Harvey, Latin and English, Horicon.

W. D. Haseltine, history, Dodgeville.

Amy L. Hendrickson, history, Piedmont College, Demorest, Ga.

F. A. Hudson, private tutor, Elmhurst, Ill.

Margaret C. Jackman, English and history, Ashland.

H. H. Jebens, German, Waukesha.

Elsie King, grade work, Castle Rock, Wash.

H. W. Kircher, A. M., principal, Highland.

Hattie Kuhns, Latin and German, Lodi.

William Kunerth, science, Stevens Point.

Clara Lauderdale, English and physical geography, Elkhorn.

Mattie H. Love, mathematics, Grand Rapids.

Gustave A. Mattson, principal, Port Wing.

D. G. Milbrath, history and botany, Neillsville.

Nellie Miller, mathematics and English, River Falls.

Marie G. Miller, elocution and English, Manitowoc.

Thorina Mortenson, history and English, De Forest.

Kate Mutchler, English and history, Poynette.

Josephine Nalty, English, Monroe.

Mary L. Nelson, Latin and German, Stanley.

Alma J. Neuhaus, English, Burlington.

R. T. Nichols, science, Berlin.

Susie P. Nichols, botany, Kentucky.

Lottie M. Ogilvie, German and history, Montfort.

Sophia H. Olmsted, seventh grade, Rockwell City, Ia.

C. C. Pease, principal, Durand.

P. L. Pease, physics, Yeatman high school, St. Louis, Mo.

Ruth M. Phillips, English, Lodi.

H. R. Pomeroy, history, Waupaca.

J. W. Putnam, graduate student, economics, Northwestern University.

George M. Reed, A. M., assistant in botany, University of Wisconsin.

Mae Robinson, Latin and German, Medford.

Asa M. Royce, superintendent, Oconto.

Mary C. Sands, assistant in botany, University of Wisconsin.

Frank Saridakis, manual training, Milwaukee.

H. A. Schofield, history, Madison.

D. C. Shockley, assistant, Ashland.

J. W. Steenis, superintendent, De Pere.

W. N. Steil, undergraduate student, principal, Belleville.

R. G. Stevenson, athletics and history, Decatur, Ill.

L. S. Sweet, commercial subjects, Superior.

Lillian R. Thompkins, grade VIII, and history in high school, Juneau.

F. J. Turner, history, Grand Rapids.

Laura J. Turner, grade teacher, Columbus.

William Urban, physics and chemistry, Sheboygan.

R. W. Way, history, Northwestern University.

Ada M. Welsh, Greek and Latin, Monroe.

O. W. Wheelwright, '04, science, Oconomowoc.

Elizabeth Wing, English and history, Neenah.

G. A. Works, principal, Burlington.

Edna Zinn, Latin and German, Oconomowoc.

Athletics

When the record of last year's foot ball season was written it seemed as if Wisconsin had touched bottom, and for any one to have predicted that in two championship games this year our opponents would score 56 points to the varsity's 0 would have been regarded as beyond the bounds of reason. But Michigan and Minnesota did it! It would be neither timely nor expedient to seek or attempt explanations now. Suffice to say, Wisconsin was entirely outclassed in both games. Aside from the courage displayed by the men against hopeless odds, there was little to suggest the foot ball glories of other days. Captain Bush, Vanderboom, Remp and Bertke played good ball, and Findlay did well the short time he was in the Michigan game. Of team work, either offensive or defensive, there was little. The offense with its radical departure from Wisconsin traditions, its varied formations, tackles back, wing shifts, squares and tandems proved utterly futile. Against Minnesota, Wisconsin made first down but five times and against Michigan the showing was but

little better. The only plays on which the team gained at all were cross bucks and straight line plunges from the old formation.

The Notre Dame game, which was won 58—0, and the Drake procession, in which Wisconsin scored 86—0, raised the varsity hopes of winning from Michigan. This view was not, however, shared by men outside the University and events proved that the big scores against Drake and the Indiana men were due to the weakness of these teams. The varsity offense, of which so much was expected, failed completely against strong defense and on the other hand, Wisconsin's defense was apparently much weaker than last year.

The following detailed account of the game shows how Michigan won.

Michigan won the toss and kicked off from the west goal. Curtis lifted the ball forty-five yards to Vanderboom, who ran back fifteen yards. Wrabetz tried right tackle and failed. Vanderboom was again unable to gain and Bush punted forty yards to Norcross, who juggled. He recovered on Michigan's thirty-five yard line and Heston went through left tackle, running twenty yards to the center. Tom Hammond and Longman made five yards. On the next play Longman went through center for eight yards. Michigan failed to gain on two downs and then fumbled.

Jones fell on the ball and Vanderboom made five yards each on two successive plunges into the line. Brindley was hurt, but resumed play. Wrabetz tried right tackle for no gain. Clark got two yards through center and Bush punted to Norcross, who was downed in his tracks by Bertke.

Tom Hammond and Heston made three yards and Curtis made first down. Heston made eight yards and dropped the ball, but Harry Hammond recovered it. The ball was in the center of the field. Michigan was using guard and tackle back in all plays.

Heston and Tom Hammond made eight yards and Wisconsin held for downs on their forty-two yard line. Vanderboom lost one yard on a tackle back play. Bertke made two short gains and then failed for first down. Heston made three ya: fake interference and hurdled fo more. Longman and Tom Har made short gains and Heston ma distance. Wisconsin was penalize yards. Michigan fumbled, but rec Tom Hammond attempted a fiel from the thirty-eight yard line, but Wrabetz failed and Clark advance yards. Bush punted to Norcross, wl downed in his tracks on the forty ya

On a quarter back play Norcross ahead fifteen yards. Tom Hammor ried the ball to the Wisconsin fiftee line. Findlay was hurt and Perry t place. Heston planted the ball on tl consin eight yard line. Norcross over for a touchdown on a quarte run with the other Michigan backs ging him. Tom Hammond kicked goal.

Jones kicked off to Tom Hammon made a sensational return to the fo yard line. Michigan was set back yards for holding in the line. Harr mond punted thirty-five yards to who was downed in his tracks. V boom hit tackle twice for eight yards consin could not gain through the li punted. Curtis, Heston, and Lc made short gains through the lir Michigan was forced to punt. T was brought back because Michig off side Hammond punted again. betz couldn't gain. Clark made fou and Wisconsin punted from the ce the field to Norcross, who cam twenty yards; the ball was brough however, and Michigan was penali teen yards. It was Wisconsin's Michigan's thirty yard line.

Grogan replaced Wrabetz. The then returned the ball to Michigan's five yard line. Vanderboom clear tackle for eight yards. Bertke adc other gain through center, but Clarl center, and Michigan held on the five yard line. Longman failed to a fake interference play, and M punted to Clark, who came back fiv

Vanderboom, Clark, and Grogan seven yards through center, and V boom made first down. Clark was

back. Bush punted forty yards to Norcross and Bertke, as usual, was first down the field and tackled Michigan's quarter in his tracks. Heston and Tom Hammond worked opposite tackles for ten yards in four plays. Michigan then was forced to punt to Clark. Vanderboom and Grogan made five yards in two line plunges. Grogan failed at tackle.

Tom Hammond broke through and tackled Vanderboom for a four yard loss. Wisconsin punted, but the ball was called back to Michigan's forty yard line and given to Wisconsin for Wolverine holding in the game. Yost objected to the decision, and attempted to reach the umpire to protest. He was forced to remain on the side lines, however, from where he told what he thought of the decision. Grogan failed. Time was called with the ball in Wisconsin's possession on Michigan's forty yard line. Score: Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 0.

Both elevens started the second half without making any changes in lineup. Wisconsin kicked off, and the sunshine in Norcross' eyes almost proved fatal to Michigan. The quarter let the ball pass him and recovered it just in time. Michigan immediately began rushing Wisconsin's tackles.

Michigan advanced from her own ten yard line to her forty yard line. Here Norcross snapped the ball to Capt. Heston, who made the first spectacular run of the game, seventy yards, for a touchdown. After a perfect kickout, Tom Hammond goaled, making the score Michigan 12, Wisconsin 0.

Wisconsin again kicked off, this time to Harry Hammond, who handled the ball poorly. Michigan started, on its ten yard line, to alternate the dives of Half Backs Heston and Hammond off tackle with Norcross' quarter back runs The Michigan quarter rarely failed to gain. His style was unusual. Instead of attempting to circle the ends, he dodged in right off tackle. Michigan bucked to her forty yard line, where Harry Hammond punted to Wisconsin's forty yard line. Twice Wisconsin tried Michigan's line and it proved invulnerable. Bush punted, and Perry, catching Norcross just as he recovered the ball on Michigan's thirty yard line, threw him back five yards. Michigan was forced to punt after going only twelve yards. Wisconsin blocked a kick and got the ball on Michigan's thirty yard line. Two bucks, one a delayed pass to Vanderboom, lost Wisconsin two yards. Jones tried a place kick, with Bush holding the ball.

The kick was low and wide and Norcross touched the ball behind the goal posts. Michigan kicked out from the twenty-five yard line. The ball was out of bounds on Wisconsin's forty yard line. Snyder on a fake kick made ten yards, and Vanderboom carried the ball past Curtis to midfield. Under the stimulus of this score Michigan braced and held firm, forcing a punt. It was Michigan's ball on its own twenty yard line. Wisconsin appeared to be tired, for Heston, Longman, and Tom Hammond each tore off a five yard gain with ease.

Norcross on a quarter back run made five more. The ball was then on Michigan's thirty-five yard line. Once more Heston took it, shook himself free from the tackles, and made another seventy-five yard run for a touchdown. The play was straight end run. Tom Hammond missed goal.

The next five minutes' play was a Michigan runaway. Taking the kickoff, Michigan returned it to the thirty-five yard line, and there punted. Michigan got the ball forty yards from Wisconsin's goal. The Wolverines from here rushed to the next touchdown five yards at a play. Both teams suffered in the rushes.

The remainder of the game furnished little of variation. Michigan scored again, the game ending 28 to 0.

The teams lined up as follows:

Wisconsin.

Findlay, Perry	L. E.
Bertke, Hunt	L. E.
Donovan	L. G.
Remp	C.
Stromquist, O'Brien	R. G.
Brindley, Kinney	R. T.
Bush	R. E.
Jones, Meltzner	Q. B.
Vanderboom	L. H. B.
Wrabetz, Grogan	R. H. B.
Clark	F. B.

Michigan.

H. Hammond, Stuart	R. E.
Graham	R. T.
Carter	R. G.
Schultz	C.
Schulte	L. G.
Curtis	L. T.
Weeks	L. E.
Norcross	Q. B.
Tom Hammond	R. H. B.
Heston	L. H. B.
Longman, Clark	F. B.

Touchdowns—Norcross, Heston (2), Carter (2). Goals from touchdo Hammond (2), Curtis.

Umpire—Everts Wrenn, Harva eree—Darby, Grinnell. Head li Lieutenant Hackett, West Point. halves—Thirty-five minutes.

The Minnesota game was in spects more disappointing than with Michigan. The score was but, as noted, Wisconsin made fi but five times and generally was le ive.

Additional comment is reserved month.

Michigan.

H. Hammond, Stuart	R. E.
Graham	R. T.
Carter	R. G.
Schultz	C.
Schulte	L. G.
Curtis	L. T.
Weeks	L. E.
Norcross	Q. B.
Tom Hammond	R. H. B.
Heston	L. H. B.
Longman, Clark	F. B.

Touchdowns—Norcross, Heston (2), Carter (2). Goals from touchdown—Tom Hammond (2), Curtis.

Umpire—Everts Wrenn, Harvard. Referee—Darby, Grinnell. Head linesman—Lieutenant Hackett, West Point. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes.

The Minnesota game was in some respects more disappointing than the one with Michigan. The score was the same but, as noted, Wisconsin made first down but five times and generally was less effective.

Additional comment is reserved for next month.

such courses is to broaden the training for engineers, and thus make them better all-round men, as well as better professional men. It is proposed to publish in the catalogue five and six year courses in civil engineering, mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering, which in four years will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science in General Engineering; in five years will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science in the special engineering courses, and which in six years will lead to the professional degrees of Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Electrical Engineer. Under this broad arrangement for election of work in the other colleges by engineering students, various type courses will be built up, one of which will be a combination of engineering studies and studies in the course in commerce.

At Wisconsin there is a very exceptional opportunity to develop technical training of a higher grade than that anywhere now obtainable, since there are in the University four strongly developed colleges, i. e., the College of Letters and Science, the College of Agriculture, the College of Engineering, and the College of Law. No such combination exists in any privately endowed university in the United States, and only one or two state universities have all of the colleges strongly developed at one place, thus placing them in a position to move for higher grade technical training. Many combinations could be made of work in the various colleges which would result in such higher training, but the particular combination mentioned, that of engineering and commerce, illustrates the advantage of the combination courses. An excellent combination course of this l possible, by reason of Wisc strong engineering and comm courses. At the present time neers are demanded for the grade positions who not only engineering but also know bu A railroad president recently "We can get an indefinite num one thousand dollar men, cor tively few three thousand an thousand dollar men, and no thousand dollar men," i. e., me are capable of handling busine fairs in a large way, and whc the technical training of eng It is believed that the six year neering and commerce course n fered by Wisconsin will give th nical training needed for these positions. In a similar n courses are proposed which wil bine work in engineering an studies, and combine work in neering and agricultural studies ready there is demand for men t in engineering and these lines.

If the five and six year co tion courses are a success, Wis will be in advance of all the un ties of the country in providi technical education of the h grade.

Enlargement of Pre-Medical C

Three years ago, Dr. John M son, '80, dean of Rush Medica lege, discussed, in the Alumni zine, the possibility of strengt the course at the University o consin antecedent to medicine a ommended certain changes and tions. Dr. Dodson clearly point the inadvisability of attempti Wisconsin, the establishment

complete medical course and suggested as an alternative and better plan, certain changes by which graduates of the existing course preparatory to medicine, could secure two years' credit in the leading medical colleges. Wisconsin was almost the first university in the country to establish a special pre-medical course and its graduates have always ranked high in the best medical schools in America. At Johns Hopkins it has frequently been stated that of all the men who entered the medical school of that university graduates of the pre-medical course of the University of Wisconsin were the best prepared. For some time most medical colleges have granted these Wisconsin men a year's credit.

Dr. Dodson in his article in June, 1901, pointed out that only a comparatively small number of changes was needed to make the course fully meet the requirements for a year's credit at any first class medical college and that it would then be a relatively easy matter to add the few studies necessary to full credit for the second year of the course.

In order to give the full equivalent of the first year's medical college work, the addition of the study of human anatomy with dissection, and the enlargement of the course in physiology to include more laboratory work, were necessary.

It was exactly along these lines that at the opening of the present year the study of human anatomy was added to the curriculum and all the related work in anatomy united and made a distinct department, with Dr. Charles R. Bardeen, formerly of Johns Hopkins, as its head. Within a short time the physiology work will be similarly united in a new department of physiology, and eventually the additional studies required in the second year of the medical course will be added.

In another part of this issue is a somewhat complete account of this new department of anatomy which should be of interest to alumni. That the University is working along the correct lines in this matter of medical education there can be no question. From time to time the desirability of a complete medical course for the University of Wisconsin is agitated but no greater mistake could be made than to attempt such a thing. Aside from the enormous and increasing expense of maintaining a medical school worthy of Wisconsin, the lack of anything like a sufficient amount of clinical material and the absence, in a city so small as Madison, of any great number of eminent practitioners such as are available for occasional instruction, or for a portion of their time, in great centers of population, form an effective obstacle to the success of a medical school in direct connection with the University. The other proposition most frequently urged, of a department in Milwaukee, would be a blow at the very foundation of Wisconsin's strength—that of having all its departments together on a single foundation, where each helps the others and where effort and resources gain added value by being concentrated. There is little likelihood of the agitation for a complete medical course gaining strength in the near future, but alumni who are interested in the progress of the University toward something desirable and at-

tainable in medical education will be interested in the article mentioned, which was prepared under the direction of Dr. Bardeen, head of the new department.

A Plea for American Archaeology.

Mr. Chas. F. Lummis addressed a good sized audience at Assembly Hall, Friday afternoon, Dec. 9, on "Primitive Music of the Southwest, illustrated by phonographic reproductions of old Spanish and Indian songs." Mr. Lummis is a graduate of Harvard University who has spent the last twenty years of his life in the Southwest. He is perhaps most widely known as editor of the magazine, "Out West." He is Secretary of the Southwest Society of the Archaeological Institute of America and has been engaged by the general society to lecture before the various branches of the Institute. The lecture here was under the auspices of the Wisconsin Society of which Prof. M. S. Slaughter is secretary.

A portion of Mr. Lummis' remarks had to do with the chief project of the Southwest society, the founding of a museum for the collection and preservation of Southwest antiquities. In a very spirited manner he called attention to the rapidity and ruthlessness with which the ancient and native characteristics of the primitive Indian and early Spanish civilization are being effaced; and he made a strong plea for the preservation of what records are left of them as something not inferior in archaeological and scientific importance to the treasures of old-world museums. The defacement of the cliff-dwellings by "two-legged porkers;" the neglect of fine old paintings, some of which have recently been rescued by the Southwest among them a genuine Muri hanging temporarily on the the Chamber of Commerce Angeles; the barbarous destru the noble wild game of the and the mountains, whose sl antlers have gone to embel establishments of individua "couldn't hit a flock of barn low;" in general the encroach a greedy, vulgar, machine-ma zation upon the confines of th tive, and its insidious corru the wild, sweet culture of a land, were scored by this coated scholar in terms as ur tional as was his costume of co cartridge belt and blue shirt, b of tang and tingle as the untra breeze and generous sunshine his face has been tanned.

The preservation of Ind Spanish melodies by means phonographic record is rega Mr. Lummis as a part of the labor of love and science in w Institute is engaged. He has alive" over 300 of these song senting all the various types expression as they have existe divers Indian tribes and am Spanish pioneers. War song songs, children's play songs, lo of every type, all are libera faithfully represented.

In his eulogy of this primiti the speaker particularly contr spontaneity and original freshn the forced sentimentality, aff and mercenary virtuosity of our current music. The melo said, are "unclothed," that is without the embellishments mony, because these people si

in unison; but they are strong and expressive. These children of nature sang "because they had to sing or *bust*," whereas the modern artist mostly sings because he is already "busted."

There can be no doubt that these records are capable of being of great utility to the students of primitive culture, particularly to those who approach that science from the side of the arts of speech and song. It is to be hoped that in this, as well as in its other lines of effort, the Southwest Society may bravely prosper. The address of Mr. Lummis was more than ordinarily refreshing. Though far from moderate in his violations of the dead-alive conventionalities of the academic platform, he gave ample evidences of a cultivated mind, and the frankness and breezy vigor with which he presented his ideas were inspiriting.

Conference Important to Athletics.

Alumni who hold the opinion that athletics are accorded a disproportionately large place in University life may find occasion for criticism in the amount of space accorded that subject this month. However, the joint athletic conference of faculty, alumni and students which is about to convene, constitutes the most important current event relating to the welfare of the institution and the Magazine has no apologies to offer for treating it at length. Apart from the purely academic work of the University, athletics form today, for the average student, the strongest and keenest interest of his college life. This may not be as it should be, and there is no question but what we are in a period of ultra-athleticism, if the expression be permitted. In a measure this is natural, for athletics form practically the single element of community life in a state university like our own. The hold which they have on the interest of the student body cannot be ignored, and as there are few men so radical as to wish for their abolition, anything calculated to minimize undesirable featues of the system, should be cordially welcomed both by the friends and the opponents of college sport. Wisconsin has experienced the vicissitudes of fortune in athletics, not merely in the matter of laurels won, but in the varying success with which the difficult problems of athletic control have been solved. On the whole, it may safely be predicated that the University has been in the front rank of the institutions of its class in both respects. This has been due, above all things, to the *espirit de corps* of its undergraduates and alumni. "The Wisconsin spirit" has become proverbial wherever the name of the University is known, and is a phrase which is always used with admiration and respect by the men who speak from the standpoint of wholesome college rivalry. But there have been certain points at which our athletic government has lacked something in efficiency, and certain undesirable features which were generally recognized but for the mending of which the time never seemed quite auspicious until the present year. As a result of the disastrous football season just closed these things have been made to appeal clearly to all who were interested and the result has been the developement of the conference plans, outlined in a later article in this issue. That good will come from this

meeting of students, alumni and faculty, there cannot be the slightest doubt. Even if the conference fails to recommend sweeping changes, which are indeed unnecessary and would be undesirable, even if it *seems* to accomplish little, the mere fact of a representative body of students meeting in a conference with interested alumni and members of the faculty in a frank, open discussion of the athletic situation will be of unmeasurable benefit. The possibility of such a meeting is due entirely to the superior quality of Wisconsin college spirit. We believe no other university of the West has reached the stage where such a meeting would be possible. This conference will effectually allay that suspicion which in the past has occasionally been in evidence on the part of the student body when alumni have made suggestions regarding athletics. This suspicion has, it must be admitted, been seduously cultivated by persons who seemed to have an interest in raising a barrier between the undergraduates and alumni of Wisconsin. As marking the end of such a state of affairs and as a precedent for the settlement of future athletic problems, which, in the nature of things, must arise from time to time, the joint conference December 14th is likely to mark an epoch in University of Wisconsin athletics.

International Club Reorganized.

A striking instance of the increasingly cosmopolitan character of the student body of the University is furnished in the International Club, which was formed in 1903 and has been recently reorganized for rent year. While it is true attendance at Wisconsin is stil largely from within the border state, the foreign students in ance are steadily increasing bers, and they now number 2 whom are members of the tional Club. These 25 men r the thirteen different countries, ing Japan, Argentine Repub maica, Germany, France, Mexico, Austria, Hawaii, Por and the Philippine Islands. the primary object of the club cial one, the bringing togethe foreign students and making t quainted with one another a the American students, regul grams are rendered at these m including frequently papers c than usual interest, on the conditions in the different c represented, and illustrations tional customs, such as the J sword dance which was recent by two of the students from The club was organized last Hovhan Hagopian, an Armen dent, who was then pursuing ate work in the University, a the only one of its kind in the Mr. Hagopian is this year eng graduate study at Harvard planning the organization of a club there.

University Press Bureau

A news bureau has been est at the university this fall the of which is to supply the st local newspapers with such ne cerning the university as is c est to the general public. Pr

letins will be issued as occasion demands, containing complete and accurate reports of matters relating to the university and the work of the several departments and colleges. The purpose in issuing these bulletins is not to advertise the university, but to furnish the alumni and others interested, in fact, the citizens of the state generally, with information concerning the real work of the institution. In the past, not infrequently the only news that has been given general currency has been the accounts of athletic and social events and student escapades. This has been due largely to the fact that such news was easily obtained by student reporters and correspondents and in the absence of other news regarding the university, has been generally acceptable to the newspapers to which it was sent. The reports of the real work of the University have occasionally found place in some of the Sunday editions of the more important daily papers as special articles, but as they were often written by those not familiar with the details of the subject in hand, they were not always accurate and hence were not entirely satisfactory. Reports of faculty and regents' meetings have also often appeared in incomplete and inaccurate forms, with the result that the action of these bodies was misunderstood by the public. By furnishing the local and state press directly or through local correspondents with full and accurate reports of matters of general interest, the press bureau will undertake to overcome these difficulties and thus insure the publication of accurate information regarding the instituion.

Complaints Regarding Payment of Subscriptions.

Complaints to the number of three or four a day from subscribers who have paid their 1904–5 dues and have not been given credit make necessary an explanation.

At the beginning of the college year, Mr. John C. Miller, the business manager of the Magazine for the last two years, turned over to the General Secretary a list of former subscribers to the Magazine. This list, according to his statement, comprised only the names of those alumni who had paid up to and including the year 1903–4. This lead pencil memorandum was absolutely the only data by which the present editor could be governed in making up a mailing list, except for such new subscribers as he had personally secured. Mr. Miller's list indicated that exactly nine persons had paid in advance, i. e., for the current year 1904–5. On this information there was included in the first number of the Magazine a statement to all except the nine named, explaining the needs of the Association and requesting payment in advance this year. Almost at once complaints began to come in from persons who had paid in advance and were not credited. As these letters were received, they were referred to Mr. Miller and most of them have since been satisfactorily adjusted. Many subscribers failed to receive the Magazine except at intervals in the past and became greatly dissatisfied. The only solution appeared to be the appointment of a General Secretary to be paid a salary to give his entire time to the business of the Association. Since August 1st when this plan went

into force, all remittances received have been promptly acknowledged and properly credited. Mistakes will, of course, occasionally occur and when they do alumni who have any cause for complaint are urged to write at once to the Secretary. This is the only way he has of knowing of their difficulties. It is no more than justice, however, to say that most of the troubles with the circulation this year have come as a legacy pure and simple.

While any attempt to pose as the apologist of the former manager is here specifically disavowed, it is no more than fair to explain that a great many alumni have paid their dues each year in the Spring, such payment *covering the year past,* consequently many who paid last June for 1903–4, have at first thought considered that there must be a mistake in the request for another payment so soon. This, of course, is due to the fact that it is the purpose of the Association this year to collect the dues in advance, so far as possible. The reasons for so obvious that it is not necessary to say more tha that a business conduct of fairs of the Association on a basis is impossible. Unfortun the settlement of these difficu the payment of dues, it usual opes that if any receipt was ev it has not been preserved. T natural. However, such recei ly facilitate the adjustment difficulties with the former Where alumni are positive ment has not been credited no receipt it is requested t write the General Secretary a ally as possible regarding th stances of payment and state they have in the past paid t in advance or at the end of It is the special desire of th Secretary to hear promptly who, having paid for 1904–0 pink request for dues in the m

The Official Visit of the University of Georgia Party.

One of the most interesting and significant events in the recent history of the University was the visit of the official party from the state and University of Georgia, the forty-two members of which were the guests of the University on November 22 and 23. The visit was the result of the desire on the part of those connected with the University of Georgia to have its trustees and the members of the legislature inspect a large state university in which all colleges were combined under a single administration. The University of Wisconsin was accordingly selected as the typical northern state university from which the Georgians considered they could learn the most. Mr. George Foster Peabody, a well known New York financier, who is a native of Georgia and has long been interested in educational movements in the south, was the prime mover in the undertaking.

The party consisted of Governor Joseph Meriwether Terrell of the state of Georgia; Chancellor Walter B. Hill of the University of Georgia; Hon. H. D. McDaniel, ex-governor of Georgia and chairman of the board of trustees; Judge S. B. Adams, formerly of the Georgia Supreme Court; Hon. Clark Howell, President of the Georgia Senate and editor-in-chief of the Atlanta Constitution; Hon. P. W. Meldrim, former mayor of Savannah; Hon. P. A. Stovall, editor of the Savannah Press; Hon. J. J. Connor, chairman special committee on agriculture; Judge Hamilton McWhorter; Hon. Henry Persons; Hon. J. T. Newton; Hon. John W. Bennett; Mr. A. L. Hull; Hon. N. E. Harris; Judge Geo. F. Gober; Hon. D. B. Hamilton; Judge E. H. Calloway; Hon. J. Y. Carithers; Mr. W. B. Merritt; Mr. E. R. Hodgson; Harry Hodgson, Jr.; Mr. J. S. Stewart; Dr. H. C. White; Mr. L. G. Myers; Rev. S. H. Bishop, and Mr. George Foster Peabody. Many of the gentlemen were accompanied by their wives.

The party came direct from Atlanta in a special train, and the entire time for two days was taken up in inspecting the various departments of the University. On Tuesday morning at ten o'clock the party were given a drive about the city. At twelve o'clock a special convocation was held at the University gymnasium, which was attended by all students and members of the faculty, and was addressed by Governor Terrell of Georgia, Chancellor Walter B. Hill, Judge S. B. Adams, Hon. Clark Howell, and G. F. Peabody. Tuesday afternoon the visiting party was divided into small groups which visited the College of Letters and Science, the College of Engineering, College of Law, and the historical library. In the evening President and Mrs. Van Hise tendered a reception to the guests, members of the board of regents, and the faculty of the University. On Wednesday the party were taken around the lake shore drive, in the course of which they visited the College of Agriculture and Washburn

observatory. At noon a group photograph of the party was taken on the steps of the agricultural building. Mrs. W. W. Daniells entertained the ladies of the party at luncheon on Wednesday afternoon. The afternoon was given to a detailed study of the University, its several colleges and departments. On Wednesday evening the visitors were entertained at dinner parties given by Mmes. R. M. La Follette, Lucius Fairchild, Burr W. Jones, Moses S. Slaughter, J. B. Cassoday, Magnus Swenson, C. R. Van Hise, and Professor Henry. The party left Madison Wednesday evening, and after spending Thanksgiving Day in Chicago, as the guests of Mr. Geo. R. Peck and attending the Chicago–Wisconsin football game, returned directly to Atlanta.

The Georgians were very enthusiastic over their visit and were unstinted in their praise of what they saw. Several members of the party took occasion to publicly express their satisfaction with the trip, which they hope will result in great advantage to their own institution. Chancellor Hill, in an interview shortly after he left Madison, gave this statement of the purpose and result of the trip:

"We have been considering this matter for almost a year, and every northern college of any consequence has been urged upon us. Our choice is not the result of any hurried decision, nor were we influenced in the matter by mere sentiment. We wished to come to the university from which we could get the best suggestions for our own institution. We think Wisconsin is that place. It was the opinion of the board that here we could get a better idea of what an all-around northern college is than any other place. It is not necessary to tell you that we are not disappointed. Indeed, we are agreeably surprised, for none of us realized the extent to which you have carried your educational work until we saw it with our own eyes. I was especially impressed with your historical library. It is an ideal place to carry on investigation of an historical nature. Your collection of original source data is unsurpassed, I believe, in any library in the country. The agricultural department is developed to a high degree of efficiency and it is in this branch that we are especially interested."

Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen as follows:

"We propose to imitate the University of Wisconsin as far as our means will allow. Measures will be introduced in our next legislature to bring about the end we desire along the lines that Wisconsin has pointed out to us. We came to Wisconsin especially to study the agricultural department of the University. We heard that it was the most perfect institution of its kind in the United States. I believe that it is by far the most practical, useful and best conducted in the world. We were delighted with the efficiency that marked all the other departments of the University. Georgia will certainly profit by our visit to Wisconsin."

Chief Justice S. B. Adams of the Georgia supreme court said, "I wish we had your state historical library down in Georgia. The opportunities afforded by its unmatched original sources of historical documents is marvelous. It is an inspiration to go

through the building. I believe you have an efficiently conducted law school."

Colonel D. B. Hamilton spoke as follows: "The agricultural school is a perfect success. The exhibition of the developed live stock is the most wonderful I ever saw. The dairy and creamery departments are object lessons by which representatives of every state might profit. I admire the practical application of chemistry in agriculture. The experimental work carried on by the faculty and the students is commendable. The wonderful interest and enthusiasm of the agricultural students are remarkable. The management of the observatory so that the students can take advantage of the excellent apparatus and experienced instructors pleased me, as I always took an interest in astronomy."

The visit of the Georgians has attracted national attention, and a number of comments on the visit have appeared in the leading periodicals. The Outlook, in a recent editorial, refers to the visit as "an event of national interest," and considers the University of Wisconsin as "probably unexcelled in the strength of its hold upon the people and in the tangible and material benefits which it has conferred upon the commonwealth." "Wisconsin," it adds, "has seized upon the principle that research is of great strength to aid instruction, and has taken special advantage of the opportunities for fruitful research which the local field has offered, for example, in history, economics, geology, and agriculture." The Independent, of New York, speaks of the visit as "an interesting and significant incident," and emphasizes the valuable object lesson of the practical returns to the whole state of liberality of appropriations, which the Georgians had, "in a single invention, the Babcock milk test, made by a professor in the Agricultural College, which brings to the farmers of Wisconsin a larger yearly return than the appropriations for the entire state university."

Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall, editor of the Savannah Press, is publishing in that paper a series of interesting articles giving the results of his observations during his recent visit.

Upon their return to the south, the party adopted resolutions in which they pay high tribute to the University of Wisconsin and its efficient management as follows:

"That in the royal reception of our party by the authorities and students of the University of Wisconsin and the citizens of Madison, we recognize the spirit of fraternity which will bind more closely the great states of Georgia and Wisconsin.

"That our inspection of the various departments of the University of Wisconsin has enlarged our views and has inspired us with the earnest desire to see our own University put upon a plane commensurate with the dignity of the state of Georgia.

"That in the upbuilding of the University of Wisconsin we see what the consecrated labor of able men, endorsed by the liberality of their state legislation, can effect in making an institution of research and learning which directly benefits every citizen in the state."

The New Department of Anatomy.

Within the past two decades medical education in this country has advanced with great strides. The length of the course in the better schools has been extended to four years and the requirements of admission have been so much raised that the whole or a part of a college education is now required for entrance into the leading schools. The work of the medical course has been so graded that the first two years are devoted chiefly to the basal sciences of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, and bacteriology, while the last two years are given up chiefly to clinical work. Although this clinical study may be followed to advantage only where large hospitals offer requisite facilities, the scientific work of the first two years can be best pursued in the liberal atmosphere of a great university.

At the time of the establishment of a graded curriculum in the medical schools, the better colleges offered good practical laboratory courses in general biology. Students who had taken the work were found to succeed in medicine better than those who had not. In many medical schools they were given advanced standing. With the increase of standards of admission to the better schools a certain amount of preliminary training in biology was required. In addition to this required amount of work many universities like Wisconsin offered in their biological departments opportunity for some of the work covered by the first two years of the medical curriculum. At Harvard in the fifties, at Cornell in the sixties, some opportunity for the dissection of human bodies was offered. In 1890 the University of North Carolina offered the first year of the medical curriculum in its collegiate department, and a few years later the first two years of a four-year course began to be given there. The last two years of the course are given at Raleigh. The University of Kansas offered, in 1894–5, a course covering the first year work of the medical curriculum of a good medical school and the work of the first two years was offered in 1898–'99. Cornell offered, at Ithaca, the first two years of a medical curriculum, in 1899. In its medical department at New York a complete four year course was offered. In 1901 the University of Chicago entered into an agreement with the Rush Medical College whereby the courses in histology, chemistry and physics, requisite for a medical training, were to be given at the University, while clinical branches were to be taught as heretofore at the Medical College. In 1902 Brown University and the University of West Virginia, and in 1903 the Universities of Indiana and Mississippi, offered work covering the first two years of a medical curriculum.

The development of the study of the biological sciences at the University of Wisconsin is indicative of the general progress in this field during the last thirty years in this country.

Prior to 1877 didactic lectures in natural history and, for a time, in physiology and hygiene and in comparative anatomy and entomology had been given. In that year a Science Hall was built at a cost of $80,000. In this building the various sciences were accommodated and laboratory instruction was offered in zoology and botany. These two departments grew rapidly. In 1882 courses in histology and embryology were begun. In 1884 the overcrowded Science Hall burned and in 1887 the present Science Hall, together with special buildings for chemistry, a heating plant and machine shops, were finished at a total cost of $345,000. In the new building zoology and botany were given much better quarters and better equipment than of old, a first rate course preparatory to the study of medicine was established and opportunity for advanced work and research was offered.

The rapid growth of the scientific, as well as of the other departments of the University soon caused the new Science Hall to be over-crowded. Some relief was felt when, in 1901, the college of engineering, which up to this time had been housed in Science Hall, was provided with a special building, and in 1902 other quarters were provided for bacteriology. In 1902-3 the spacious attic of Science Hall was remodelled in such a way as to provide quarters for a botanical green house and for an attractive set of laboratories for human anatomy, and in 1904 the department of anatomy was established. The building is much over-crowded, however, and soon provision must be made for housing elsewhere one or more of the six departments, physics, geology, botany, zoology and psychology, now quartered in it, as well as for the department of physiology soon to be established.

Thirty years ago one man, Prof. J. E. Davies, was the only instructor in chemistry and natural history. Twenty years ago Prof. E. A. Birge was the only instructor in zoology and Prof. Wm. Trelease, the only instructor in botany. Ten years ago there were two instructors in addition to Professor Birge, in the zoological department; Professor Barnes was the only instructor in the botanical department and H. L. Russell had charge of bacteriology. Today the following men are on the staff of the biological departments of the University:

Zoology: Prof. E. A. Birge; Assistant Professor, W. S. Marshall, Mr. Wagner.

Anatomy: Prof. C. R. Bardeen; Assistant Professor, W. S. Miller, Dr. B. M. Allen and Dr. F. Schmitter.

Botany: Professor Harper, Mr. Denniston, Mr. Marquette and Miss Sherman.

Bacteriology: Professor Russell; Assistant Professor Frost and Mr. Barnard.

In addition there are a number of other biologists connected with the schools of agriculture and of pharmacy.

The courses offered in the scientific departments at the University have for several years given opportunity to pursue advantageously work in histology, embryology, neurology, and bacteriology, subjects among the most important of those belonging in a medical curriculum. It is now the

purpose of President Van Hise and the board of regents of the University gradually so to extend the facilities of the University that ultimately all of the basal sciences belonging to the first two years of a medical curriculum may flourish here.

The first step at the University toward the further development of the basal sciences has been the recent establishment of an independent department of anatomy. Dr. C. R. Bardeen, for some years associate professor of anatomy at the medical department of the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, has been called to take charge of the department, and Professor Miller and Instructors Schmitter and Allen pass over into it from the department of zoology. The department offers courses in comparative vertebrate anatomy, histology, embryology, neurology and human anatomy, All except the last have long been successfully given in the department of zoology. Intimate relations are still maintained with this latter department, where special attention is now devoted to the structure of the lower organisms and with the department of botany where special attention is paid to the structure of plants. In this way a broad view of the problems of anatomy is maintained.

For the prospective student of medicine a consecutive series of courses in anatomy has been arranged. In the first year he may become acquainted with some of the more fundamental features which distinguished living from non-living things, features most easily understood from a study of the simpler plants and animals. In the second year the structure of several typical vertebrates such as the cat, bird, lizard and fish may be taken up. Thus insight is gained into the general characteristics of the structure of the groups of animals most nearly related to man. In the third year the microscopic structure and the embryological development of these animals may be studied, and in the fourth, human anatomy. The work may be so arranged that this fourth year may coincide with the senior year in college or the first year after graduation. It is believed that few institutions offer superior advantages for a thorough training in anatomy as a scientific basis for practical medicine, and that the work in anatomy done here will be accepted by the leading medical schools as equivalent to that which they give in this subject. The bulletin of the University of Wisconsin for June, 1904, gives an outline of the courses offered as preparatory to practical medicine. In this the relations of the course in anatomy to other courses in the University are pointed out.

The laboratories of the department of anatomy have recently been fitted out on the fourth floor of Science Hall. They consist of a preparation room, a series of dissecting rooms, rooms for demonstration, private laboratories, and a large room for comparative anatomy. On the third floor are the laboratory for microscopic anatomy and the museum.

A considerable number of models and special preparations have been purchased in order to facilitate the study of human anatomy. Thus, for instance, there is a complete collection of the wonderful models constructed under the direction of the great Ger-

velopment of the human skeleton and of skeletal variations found in the adult. Professor Miller, who has an international reputation for his discoveries concerning the structure of the lung, is now at work on several interesting topics in comparative anatomy. A considerable number of students are also commencing investigations under the supervision of Professors Bardeen and Miller.

In addition to its indirect value as a center of instruction and research, it is hoped that the anatomical department at the University may become of direct benefit to the members of the medical profession of the state by serving as a center for the collection and preservation of data relating to anatomy. For this purpose the department has already started a museum and has the nucleus of a library. As rapidly as funds allow these will be built up, so that ultimately they may be worthy of the University and the state, and may be turned to by anyone wishing the latest and most accurate knowledge concerning organic structure. With the aid of gifts of books and anatomical specimens from the physicians and surgeons of Wisconsin, the department will be able to gather a valuable collection of material which will be of service not only to the students of the University, but to the members of the medical profession of the whole state.

The Joint Conference on Athletics.

Wisconsin, which has with some slight lapses, consistently stood for all that was cleanest and best in college athletics, has blazed another trail in first recognizing its alumni in the conduct of its sports. By this recognition the University takes a leading place among those institutions of the West which are striving for clean and efficient government of athletics and are beginning their endeavors at home. Efficiency and cleanliness are equally sought and there is every reason to believe that both will be secured as a result of the present movement.

It is difficult to discuss the matter at this time when the conference is just about to begin its session, but for those alumni who for one reason or another have been unable to keep track of these events, it may be in order to sketch briefly the developments referred to. There will be assembled in Madison, December 14th, a joint conference of alumni, student and faculty representatives, which will thoroughly investigate and discuss the present athletic system of the University and recommend such changes therein as may, in its collective judgment, be deemed desirable. The steps which have led up to this conference may be stated quite briefly. About the middle of November the U. W. Club of Chicago, which is the regular Chicago organization of Wisconsin alumni, announced a banquet for the night before Thanksgiving, the Wisconsin–Chicago foot ball game being scheduled to take place the next day at Marshall Field. vitations were sent to a large nu of prominent alumni outside of cago, and to all it was announced athletics would be the subject of cussion. Certain topics were cated in the invitations as likely taken up.

The dinner was largely atte and after a full and vigorous di sion, resolutions were adopted re mending (1) a year's residence credit as a condition of eligibili all athletics; (2) that the gra manager of athletics be given a ulty position, with entire charge c business management of all ath and no coaching duties; (3) th view of Coach Curtis's determin not to coach another year, it deemed inadvisable, at present, tc tinue the graduate coaching sy and (4) that the Chicago and alumni ought to be given membe and representation on the boa athletic directors. It was fu voted that a committee of three r sentatives of the Chicago Clu chosen, to meet with committe three each to be chosen by alumni of Milwaukee and Ma three faculty members and twelv dents, to discuss the athletic situ and recommend such changes i existing system as might be de advantageous. Subsequently all other committees were named as gested and in the case of the Mi kee and Madison alumni, the Ch resolutions were unanimously curred in.

For more than two years the members of the U. W. Club of Chicago have been carefully studying athletic conditions in the University. They have talked athletics with members of the varsity teams, undergraduates and faculty members, and the information gained from all these sources has been the most frequent topic of conversation at the weekly luncheons and the quarterly dinners of the club during all this time. The Chicago men gradually formed certain ideas as to the athletic needs of the University, and then awaited a favorable opportunity to express their views. They did not wish to appear to force their proposals, and they particularly desired to await the time when other alumni should become like-minded with themselves and when the student body should show a disposition to meet the alumni half-way. These conditions developed this fall and it is not to be denied that the non-success of the 1904 foot ball team was the chief factor in bringing all men to the point where they could discuss the athletic situation without heat or prejudice.

The faults most frequently pointed out are noted below. It is difficult to discuss them at this time for the reason that within a few hours from this writing the joint conference of faculty, alumni and students will begin its session. Before this number of the Magazine is in the hands of the alumni the deliberations of that body will be concluded and its recommendations will be formulated and published. Most of the points here suggested as open to criticism will be taken up by the conference and those which are most apparent will undoubtedly be corrected. Others are likely to be; some, for one good reason or another, may not be reached. Without having the gift of prophecy, it is safe to say that all the features touched upon in the Chicago resolutions will be seriously considered.

1. The weakness of the present graduate manager system lies chiefly in the manner of the manager's election, the choice resting with student board of directors. If the graduate manager is to hold his position he must go into student politics and use the patronage of his office to build up a following and make himself "solid." He must see that the right men are put in as ticket takers and ushers, and are taken on trips with the foot ball team to act in like capacities in the games away from Madison. He must cultivate the influential students and use his power of issuing complimentary tickets judiciously. These things imply nothing dishonest, but a system which makes them necessary is nevertheless a faulty one. The graduate manager should depend on his record for his position. His field of activity should be athletic business, not athletic politics. The obviously needed change is to place his election with the University authorities and give him a position comparable in dignity, responsibility and compensation to a professorship. This has been recommended by all the alumni meetings, and by the student conference, so that it now seems likely to be one of the changes, perhaps the most important one, which will be recommended by the conference. It will then rest practically with President Van Hise and the regents, to put it into effect. Wisconsin is the last great University of

the West which has not done something like this, and in view of the advantages to be gained by it—continuity of policy, responsibility and economy, it is difficult to see how it can fail to prevail.

2. The alumni have never been sufficiently represented in the government of athletics and the conference is certain to ask for greater recognition. Whether the request will be for additional membership on the board of directors or a distinct alumni advisory committee, cannot be stated in advance. Inasmuch as the alumni representatives would in any event serve chiefly as counsel it would seem as if the plan of an advisory committee might be the better one. Against the demand for additional places on the board of directors is urged the fact that the usual meetings of the board are given up to detail business; that an out-of-town member would find it impractical to attend more than a small percentage of the meetings; and that this would weaken his influence and impair the efficiency of the whole plan. An alumni advisory committee would be called together only when some matter of great importance was to be considered, or, on its own initiative, when its members believed that conditions demanded a conference. Such a committee could be given access to the books, and other authority, sufficient to insure publicity. Incidentally, under any system a complete financial statement should be made at least once a year.

3. Each interest represented upon the board should choose its own representatives, instead of all being chosen, as at present, by the students. This is suggested by all the alumni resolutions thus far adopted and there is no logical justification for any other plan. If any opposition develops here it will be likely to come from the student members, but the men chosen to represent the undergraduate body are not likely to stand out when the matter is clearly presented.

4. The present system of electing coaches by the board of directors is not entirely satisfactory and various suggestions have been offered. The gist of all of them is that while the student body, which is most immediately affected should be strongly represented, there should also be counsel from older men wro are by experience better fitted to judge the qualification of a coach. The only opposition to the Chicago resolutions has been on the matter of the present so-called graduate coaching system, which the alumni not only in Chicago but in Milwaukee and Madison. recommended should, for the present, be discontinued. The advocates of the plan which has been tried two years fought stubbornly for its retention but they formed a numerically insignificant minority. Against it, the only argument which has been deemed necessary is that Wisconsin should employ the best coaches obtainable *anywhere,* Wisconsin men being in no way barred. In both places the vote was decisive, and at Madison it was unanimous. While the conference may discuss the question of who should be secured to coach the 1905 foot ball team, it will, for the most part, probably deal only with the general proposition of a better permanent plan for the selection of coaches at any and all times when a choice may be necessary.

5. The present manner of electing

the student members of the board of directors tends to bring to the board men chosen for their athletic prowess. They may be, and often are, men of business ability and largeness of view but the choice of such men is largely a matter of chance. The election has come to be practically a test of popularity between men who must absolutely be athletes or stand no show. This is perhaps as difficult a problem as the conference will have to deal with, and in the opinion of the writer a complete solution can hardly be expected. The best reliance will be in the education of student public sentiment, which is pretty safe when the issue is squarely presented. The Australian ballot has been proposed. It would help somewhat, is wholly proper and should be used in any event. A rule restricting the number of varsity athletes, "W" men, on the board, might help to solve the difficulty and is worth trying, but the final settlement can only come with an educated student sentiment.

6. The financial system of the athletic association can be considerably improved. The only organized feature of it at present is the office of the treasurer. Sec'y E. F. Riley of the board of regents is treasurer of the association but he merely receives the moneys of the organization and pays them out upon the order of the graduate manager, countersigned by the president of the athletic association. Beyond Mr. Riley's books, which are practically only the cash book of the association, there is no adequate system of bookkeeping. No record is kept of notes and accounts payable and it is safe to say that the reason why no complete financial statement has ever been made is that in the absence of any complete system of bookkeeping none has been possible.

7. There is likely to be considerable discussion as to how best to bring about economy in the management of the various departments and the expenditure of the athletic funds. With money in the treasury, there has always been a tendency to incur expense somewhat regardless of the question whether the money at hand would be sufficient for the actual needs of the association during the year. The mere fact of having money in the bank has usually, in the past, been a stimulus to develop means of spending it. Under the existing system, the board of directors is absolute master of the athletic association's funds and has been able to spend them as it pleased. It has been suggested that it might be well to require the sanction of the graduate manager to every resolution or motion authorizing the expenditure of money. This would couple authority with responsibility on the part of the manager and is not in any sense a revolutionary proposition.

8. Among the other numerous suggestions which have been made there is one in particular which has much to commend it. At Michigan and certain other institutions notable for the success of their athletic management, student managers are regularly elected, as at Wisconsin, but no regular assistant student managers are chosen. Instead, men who desire to work into managerships indicate that desire at the close of their sophomore year and as juniors they are permitted to work as volunteer assistants under the direction of the graduate manager. Each man is given work to do and an opportunity to prove his quali-

ties. Thus there are trained up competent assistants who are able to assume the duties of regular student managers with intelligence and ability, and the incompetents are weeded out by the natural and easy process of giving them work to do, which is usually not the thing that the undesirable class of would-be student managers is looking for.

As this article goes to press, the names of the last members of the conference to be selected have just been made public and the complete list is as follows:

Faculty representatives—Dean E. A. Birge of the College of Letters and Science; Professor Charles S. Slichter, Wisconsin's representative in the intercollegiate conference; Professor J. F. A. Pyre, '92, who was a varsity oarsman and foot ball player in his student days.

Chicago alumni—Dr. John M. Dodson, '80, dean of Rush Medical College; Frederick Whitton, '89, the prime mover in bringing about the present conference; George E. Waldo, '85*e*, a famous base ball catcher of the early days.

Milwaukee alumni—Rev. H. H. Jacobs, '93, guard on the foot ball teams of '92 to '95 and captain of the '94 crew; Walter Alexander, '97, tackle from '94 to '96 and a crew captain; L. L. Alsted, '96, commodore of the '96 crew and student manager of two foot ball teams.

Madison alumni—M. S. Dudgeon, '95*l*, a former varsity base ball player; Dr. Walter H. Sheldon, end on the foot ball teams of '92 to '96; Ralph W. Jackman, '97.

Students—Capt. J. I. Bush and Wilson H. Bertke of the 1904 foot ball team; Capt. T. E. Leahy of the base ball team; Student Manager E. R. Minahan of the 1904 foot ball team; E. S. Jordan, P. H. Shram and J. J. Moffatt of the Cardinal staff; H. A. Barry, colonel of the University regiment; W. G. Hamilton, O. L. Kowalke, H. E. Wheelock and I. V. Cross, all prominent and popular students.

This committee is a strong and thoroughly representative one covering a wide range of time in its membership, and drawn from sufficiently varied fields and walks of life to insure a breadth of view and absence of partisanship that will enable Wisconsin to await its recommendations calmly and accept them confidently.

News

Progress of the University

Detailed Figures on Attendance.

In last month's Magazine a summary of this year's registration was made, and to this is added, below, a tabulated statement of the attendance by courses, schools and colleges:

Colleges.	1904-5	1903-4	Increase.	Per cent increase.
College of Letters and Science	1,451	1,289	162	12.5
Philosophical course	75	64	11	17
Commerce course	206	173	33	19
Pharmacy course	29	32	— 3	— .9
College of Engineering	808	705	103	14.5
College of Law	177	193	— 16	— .9
School of Music	220	227	7	— .03
College of Agriculture	90	55	35	63
Graduate School	116	95	21	22
Whole University	2,657	2,379	278	11.6

High Honors For Professor Bull.

The Western Society of Engineers has just awarded a medal to Professor Storm Bull of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin for the most meritorious paper presented before that society during the past year. The subject of Professor Bull's paper, which was delivered before the Western Society of Engineers in Chicago in November, 1903, and which has just been published in the proceedings of that body, was "The Use of Superheated Steam." The honor thus conferred upon Professor Bull is a most marked one, since the Western Society of Engineers is one of the most important organizations of members of the engineering profession in the country, and his paper was chosen from a large number which were presented in the course of the year.

To Correspond With Belgian Students.

The authorities of the University of Lieges in Belgium have proposed to Professor W. A. Scott of the commerce course that the students of that institution correspond with the commercial students of the University of Wisconsin in order to familiarize the Belgians with English letter writing.

Course in Music for School Teachers.

In response to the demand of the Wisconsin public schools for teachers who can give instruction in music as well as in other branches, and also for supervisors of music in the grade and high schools, the School of Music of the University of Wisconsin will give special courses in methods of instruction in music for the public schools, beginning December 1 of the present year. Mr. Herman T. Owen, formerly of Boston, who has made a special study of the teaching of public school music, will give two courses, one of which is intended for those who wish to teach music in connection with the regular branches, and one which is designed for those who wish to become supervisors of music.

Professor Hillyer's Book in Russian.

The Laboratory Manual of Inorganic Chemistry by Professor W. H. Hillyer of the department of Chemistry of the University has just been translated into Russian under the supervision of Ivan F. Schroeder, professor of inorganic chemistry and metallurgy at the University of St. Petersburg.

Language and Literature Club.

The second meeting of the Language and Literature Club of the University of Wisconsin was held Friday, December 2. Professor Julius Olson of the department of Scandinavian Archaeology presented a paper relating to Penka's Theory

of the Home of the Aryans. Dr. M. B. Evans of the German department discussed The Relation of Der Bestrafte Brudermord to Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Wisconsin Men to Address Historical Association.

The twenieth annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held in Chicago on December 28–30. An interesting program has been arranged for the occasion, in which several members of the history department of the University will take part. Professor D. C. Munro will discuss the character of the doctoral dissertation in history, and the doctor's degree, at one of the round table conferences, and Professor C. H. Haskins, formerly of the University, will lead the discussion on the subjects for doctor's theses. Professor C. R. Fish is to read a paper on the teaching of church history in colleges and grade schools. Secretary R. G. Thwaites of the Historical Society will present a paper on the problems of state and local historical societies. Professor James A. James, '88, professor of history in Northwestern University, will lead the discussion on the teaching of history in the elementary schools. Professor Ettore Pais, of the University of Naples, who is to deliver a series of lectures at the University during the second week in December, will speak on Roman History. Among the officers of the American Historical Association are Professor J. F. Rhodes, Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Congressional Library, Professor George L. Burr, to all of whom the University granted the degree of doctor of laws at the Jubilee commencement, and Professor Frederick J. Turner of the history department of the University of Wisconsin.

Translation by Professor Trowbridge.

Professor Augustus Trowbridge of the department of Physics of the University of Wisconsin has translated into English Professor Augusto Righi's new book on *"The Modern Theory of Physical Phenomena (Radio-activity, Ions, Electrons.)"*

Professor Righi, who occupies of physics in the University of has published a number of books tific subjects, several of which, lik just translated by Professor Tr are of a popular character. Tl work of Professor Righi's deals important discoveries in electri molecular physics which have be in the last eight or ten years, and the whole of this interesting m elementary but thoroughly scient ner.

Many Attend University I School.

The winter term of the Dairy S opened with an attendance of one and twenty-five students; as rangements of the school were for but one hundred students, tl is crowded and it has been nec transfer the lectures to the new tural Building. The work of th which continues for twelve weeks, creamery butter making, factor making, laboratory milk testing, work with dairy machinery. A Swiss cheese makers from Green attending the school this year to vantage of the instructions in cheese making which the Dair now offers.

Gift to Encourage Debate a tory.

Mr. Halle Steensland, of Mad just given the University of V $300 to be used as prizes during three years, for the encouragem temporaneous debate, essay writ oratory among the students.

Civil Engineers Visit St. I

Thirteen senior civil engineer dents of the University of Wisc companied by Professor W. D. the College of Engineering spen at St. Louis inspecting the exhibit fessional interest to civil engineer

Wisconsin Anatomists Read Papers.

At the annual meeting of the American Society of Naturalists and the Association of American Anatomists, which will be held in Philadelphia, December 27–29, Professor C. R. Bardeen and Dr. Ferdinand Schmitter of the department of anatomy of the University of Wisconsin will present papers giving the results of some of the research work which has been carried on in the new anatomical laboratories of the University. Dr. Bardeen will read a paper on "The Development of the Cutaneous Nerves of the Leg," and will demonstrate models which he has constructed to illustrate the early development of the skeleton. Dr. Schmitter will present a paper on "The Cytological Changes Brought About in the Kidneys by Dilute Salt Solutions." Dr. Bardeen will also present a paper by Mr. A. O. Fisher, a senior in the University, on the "Differences Between the Structure of the Skin of the Male and That of the Female Frog."

Faculty Contribute to Magazines.

Members of the faculty have recently contributed numerous articles in the leading scientific and literary magazines.

Professor Otto Patzer of the French department has an interesting article on The Wealth of the Clergy in the Fabliaux in Modern Language Notes for November.

Dr. Paul F. Reiff, formerly of the German department, now of Washington University, contributes a discussion on The Views of Tragedy Among the Early Romanticists to the same number.

Professor William D. Frost of the department of bacteriology has an interesting article in the November number of the Journal of Infectious Diseases, entitled The Antagonism Exhibited by Certain Saprophytic Bacteria Against the Bacillus Typhosus Gaffky.

Daily C:

This department is conducted

NOVEMBER.

Sunday, 6.—Y. M. C. A. was addressed by Sec. C. D. Hurrey of the International Committee.—Engineering students and professors returned from St. Louis fair.

Monday, 7.—Executive committee appointed 8 instructors, gave Prof. C. K. Leith leave of absence for four days of each week as non-resident professor in geology at University of Chicago, and engaged Prof. Ettore Pais, eminent historical scholar of Roman history, of Naples, Italy, for special lectures in Latin and history.—Miss Florence G. Rietow will fill vacancy on Badger board.—Dr. Richard Burton, until recently head of English department at Minnesota, gave first of series of lectures; subject: The Drama as a Social Force.—Rally under auspices of University Democratic club was addressed by Hon. W. F. Vilas, '58, and Joseph G. Donnelly of Milwaukee.

Tuesday, 8.—Classes suspended account of election day.—Christian associations gave election social in Assembly hall, where returns were received.

Wednesday, 9.—Self Government association will hold fair in December to aid Woman's building project.—To prevent confusion in official and unofficial communications, executive committee forbade student organizations' use of letter head in any form other than the "University of Wisconsin."—Faculty recommended for degree of doctor of philosophy: Geo. M. Reed of Geneva college, Beaver Falls, Pa.; H. W. Quaintance, University of Missouri, and S. M. Hadley, Penn college, Oskaloosa, Ia. Following were appointed to scholarships in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek: Maurice W. Moe, '04; George W. Briggs, '03; and Rolla G. Sears, Springfield college, Fellowship in same awarded to A. L. Breslich, Wisconsin, Ph. D., '04.

Thursday, 10.—Dr. Jerome Dowd and

sent play Feb. 18.—Girls' athletic association elected officers as follows: President, Mabel Gordon; vice president, Caryl Parsons; secretary, Madge Loranger; treasurer, Janet Scott; tennis director, Gertrude Hunt; basket ball director, Daisy Moser; member at large, Irma Kussel.

Friday, 18.—Sophomores beat freshmen at football, 21—0.—Archaeological Value of the Piranesi Etchings was subject of address by Prof. M. S. Slaughter at art exhibit.—Varsity team taken into country for practice.—Registration in school of music is 220. School is about to offer special courses in methods in public school music.—Platteville Normal joint debate team visited Athena.—Philomathia presented with walnut gavel by W. H. McIntosh, instructor in wood mechanics.—Agricultural Literary society held semi-semester election: President, R. R. Schwartz; vice president, W. F. Handschin; secretary, E. P. Gorman; treasurer, A. T. Henry; sergeant-at-Arms. C. Schroeder.—Interfraternity bowling league reorganized.

Saturday, 19.—Haresfoot club agreed to give benefit play, Jan. 20, as University recognition of Milwaukee social settlement. —Prof. N. M. Fenneman, head of geology department, called away by his father's death.—Roland C. Allen fills place of Voyta Wrabetz on Wisconsin debating team.

Sunday, 20.—Self Government association held annual Thanksgiving vesper services, addressed by Dr. Georgiana M. Morrill of English department on "Ideals of Thanksgiving among University Women."

Monday, 21.—U. S. Geological Survey has just published voluminous work on Metamorphism by President Van Hise.—Classical club meeting with Miss Katherine Allen, discussed "The Oldest Civilization of Greece."

Tuesday, 22.—Delegation of 43 representing University of Georgia, oldest state university, arrived for 2-days' visit of inspection of University of Wisconsin, regarding it as model and greatest state university. Great convocation in gymnasium at noon addressed by Gov. Terrell of state of Georgia, Chancellor Walter B. Hill of

University of Georgia, Chief Justice S. M. Adams, of board of trustees, Clark Howell, editor Altanta Constitution, and George Foster Peabody, New York philanthropist. Afternoon spent in inspection of buildings. Reception by President and Mrs. Van Hise in the evening.—M. R. Wadsworth, '08, won first place and monster turkey in turkey race from capitol to campus; Rowland Hill, '07, came in second.—Sophomore and freshman gymnastic classes gave exhibition drill for Georgia party.—H. W. Brown, H. Karrow and J. B. Jones, Athenaeans, carry off three highest places in freshman declamatory contest.—Athletic board appointed committees.

Wednesday, 23.—Georgia party took drive on lake shore, visited agricultural college, observatory, etc. Ladies of party entertained at luncheon by Mrs. W. W. Daniells. Dinner parties given in evening, closing with reception by Gov. and Mrs. La Follette at executive mansion. Return made at midnight.—Cornell suggests debate with Wisconsin.—Basketball team will take eastern trip in January.—Dairy and short course students will use gymnasium two nights each week.—University closed for Thanksgiving recess.

Thursday, 24.—Football season closed at Chicago, Maroons winning 18 to 11.

Monday, 28.—Departments resumed work.—Daily Cardinal began policy looking to solution of athletic difficulties. E. J. Vanderboom published plan for reconstruction of athletic association.

Tuesday, 29.—F. L. Shinn of chemistry department, lectured on the Life and Work of Frederic August Kekule before Chemical club.—Prof. D. E. Burchell and Dr. H. C. Taylor spend week at world's fair, object being to secure materials for a commercial museum.—Interfraternity bowling association made plans for winter's schedule. Two cups offered.—One hundred agricultural students attended International Stock show at Chicago.

Wednesday, 30.—Class in legislation, to

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this department. When newspaper clippings date and place, clearly. Distinguish between Report all errors promptly. The notation vo figures preceded by an apostrophe indicates barated by a dash indicate the period of resi- res are given the college of letters and science lepartment: l, law; p, pharmacy; h, higher de- pes will be furnished to any one who will use 'tment.

engaged in mining. He was not so fortunate in mining as some and afterwards opened a grocery store, bank, postoffice and express office, while Mrs. Booth conducted a hotel. Their only pay at that time was in gold dust but there was plenty of that, which sold for $22 an ounce. Mrs. Booth had at one time with her twelve pounds and did not lock the doors at night either.

"Mr. and Mrs. Booth lived in California gulch until the fall of 1863, when they went to La Masilla, Mexico, and stayed there during the winter of 1863, coming thence to Denver and buying a quarter section of land out on Cherry creek, where they now live. The land was purchased of Mother Cawker, subsequently Mr. Booth bought the whole section of land which he now owns. In 1864 the great Indian scare was on and Denver sent out patrolmen around the country to bring in the campers, for fear of molestation, but the alarm proved needless. Mrs. Booth tells the thrilling story of the massacre by the Cheyennes of the Hungate family, which occurred in 1864; father and mother and two children lost their lives. After the massacre their wearing apparel was brought to the Booth ranch, even to the little string of beads which had been around the baby's neck and was covered with blood. In 1864 Mr. Booth and family came near being drowned with his five horses near Pueblo, where the recent cloud burst occurred. Only for soldiers, who came near them and saw their situation, they might have all perished.

"Mrs. Booth was Miss Millie A. Downing in Erie, Pa. Levi Booth was born in Moravia, N. Y., and was 75 years old on the first day of May, 1904. One son, Gillette Booth, is taking care of his father's ranch; the other children, Mrs. C. C. Holbrook of Alamosa, wife of Judge Hol-

brook, and Mrs. Daniel Working, living on the Booth ranch. There are ten living grandchildren. Mr. Booth underwent a very critical operation at St. Luke's hospital about three weeks ago, but is doing well and expects to be home, surrounded by his family and friends, tomorrow, his fiftieth wedding anniversary. Mrs. Booth is truly a humanitarian. Her works of charity are widely known. Of the many who have been to her door, and asked for assistance, not one has ever been turned away. More than twelve persons, who were comparative strangers to her, have been buried from her home, to whom she had administered and whose dying hours she had soothed with words of comfort."

Madison Stoner writes further to his brother, George W. Stoner, of Madison, regarding Mr. Booth: "I see Mr. Booth every day," he says, "and find him progressing towards recovery. He has recovered sufficiently to be out of bed and wheeled around the hospital in a vehicle specially adapted for the purpose. It is about a month since the operation was performed and if he keeps on convalescing as he has continued to do for the past week or so he will be able to return home where he can be attended to nearly as well as at the hospital, but it will be several months with the best of care and attention when he will be able to be about. He will probably never be in a condition to assume his former activity. It is not to be expected as he is 75 years of age."

'59

The Right Reverend Samuel Fallows, '59, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, is president of the board of managers of the Illinois State Reformatory, and was recently appointed chaplain of the Second Infantry, Illinois National Guard. Bishop Fallows, on December 6th, laid the cornerstone of the new Summerfield M. E. church at Milwaukee. From 1865 to 1868 Bishop Fallows was pastor of this congregation.

'65

Judge Philip Stein, '65, was defeated for re-election as judge of the Superior Court

E. C. Arnold, '72, is engaged in the real estate business in Oakland, Cal. His address is 422—11th Street.

'73

E. W. Hulse, '73, is in the real estate business in McPherson, Kansas.

'74

Alfred H. Bright, '74, resides at Minneapolis, where he is connected with the "Soo" railroad as counsel.

Mrs. C. N. Akers, who was Miss Mary S. Dwight, '74, resides at 1455 Van Buren St., St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Akers is a member of the executive board of the State Federation of Women's Literary Clubs of Minnesota.

Webster E. Brown, '74, of Rhinelander, was re-elected to Congress from the Tenth district.

'75

Jared Warner Mills, '75, who is a leading attorney in Denver, Col., visited in Madison this fall.

Edmund G. Hursh, '75*l*, is U. S. pension examiner at San Francisco, his address being 3668—20th St.

W. H. Rogers, '75, is a practicing lawyer in San Jose, Cal. His business address is in the Auzerais Bldg.

'76

Mrs. J. O. Hayes, who was Miss Clara Isabel Lyon, '76, resides in Eden Vale, Cal.

Miss Lois Nelson, '76, is a practicing physician, located at 1132 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

Miss Helen D. Street, '76, continues as instructor of Latin in the Lewis Institute, her residence address being 754 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Mary M. Henry, '76, resides in Madison at 313 Johnson Court.

'79

Miss Jeannie Bascom, '79, resides in Williamstown, Mass., where Dr. Bascom, her father and the distinguished former president of the University of Wisconsin, is a member of the faculty of Williams College.

The Reverend Archibald Durrie, '79, 82*h*, is pastor of the Methodist church of Hastings, Minn.

'80

Miss Mary A. Nelson, '80, resides at 712 N. 7th St., Manitowoc.

D. W. Smith, '80, is practicing law in Milwaukee, with offices at 144 New Insurance Bldg.

J. O. Hayes, '80*l*, is in partnership with his brother, E. A. Hayes, '82, in San Jose, Cal., with offices in the Auzerais Bldg.

'81

W. P. Lyon, Jr., '81, is president of the Eden Vale Fruit Company which operates extensive fruit ranches near Eden Vale.

'82

E. A. Hayes, '82, now a prominent editor and capitalist of San Jose, was elected a member of Congress for the 5th congressional district of California at the recent election.

F. F. Oster, '82, is judge of the Superior Court at San Bernardino, Cal.

Miss Florence Bascom, '82, is connected with the geology department of Byrn Mawr College, Byrn Mawr, Pa.

'83

L. M. Hoskins, '83*e*, is a professor in Leland Stanford University. His address is 365 Lincoln Ave., Palo Alto, Cal.

Florian Cajori, '83, is dean of the engineering school of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.

W. G. Witter, '83, '89*l*, is engaged in the practice of law and in various business enterprises in San Francisco, his office being 402 Crossley Building. Mr. Witter resides in Berkeley.

Mrs. Geo. I. Brown, who was Miss Alice J. Sanborn, '83, '86*h*, resides at 25 Clark Ave., Freeport, Ill.

Miss Eleanor O'Sheridan, '83, of Madison, is home from Chicago, where for several months she has been under treatment for a sarcoma on the neck. She is entirely cured by the use of the X-ray.

O. C. Baker, '83, is senior member of the firm of Baker & Osborne, dealers in grain, lumber and coal, at Ralston, Ia.

'84

Dr. A. J. Ochsner, '84, was recently elected president of the U. W. Club of Chicago, which is the Chicago organization of University of Wisconsin Alumni.

C. F. Dahl, '84, is engaged in the drug business in Viroqua.

Willis H. Miner, '84, is connected with the Menasha Wooden Ware Company of Menasha, Wis.

Louis Falge, '84, is practicing medicine at Reedsville, Wis.

'85

George L. Bunn, '85, is judge of the Second District, State of Minnesota, at St. Paul.

L. H. Pammel, '85, is professor of botany in the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames, Iowa.

'86

Emil Weschcke, '86, is an instructor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco. His residence is Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Miss Mary Connor, '86, is living at Token Creek, Wis.

'87

John H. Gabriel, '87, '89*l*, is a leading attorney of Denver, Colo. His office address is 712–713 Kittredge Building.

A. D. Rundle, '87, '91*l*, is connected with the Illinois Central Railroad in Chicago. He returned to Madison for the Michigan game this year.

F. E. Bamford, '87, captain in the 28th U. S. Infantry, is stationed at the Presidio at San Francisco, Cal.

G. A. Boehme, '87*p*, is engaged in business in Stockton, Cal. His address is 43 S. Joaquin St.

G. F. Witter, '87, '89*l*, is practicing in San Francisco and resides at Oakland, Cal.

Frederick W. Winter, '87, is the junior member of the firm of Kay, Totten & Win-

'89

Chas. E. Ware, '89, loans and investments, 153 La Salle St., resides in Evanston, Ill., at 1021 Judson Ave.

Edgar S. Nethercut, '89, chief engineer of the Paige Iron Works, was an unsuccessful candidate for trustee of the University of Illinois on the prohibition ticket. Mr. Nethercut was the only candidate of any of the lesser parties mentioned by the Chicago Daily News for the attention of independent electors.

Jacob Cambier, '89*p*, is connected with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. His address is 910 Spruce Street, Pueblo, Colo.

The casting of votes by members of the Batavia Plantation company of Milwaukee for an inspector to make the annual inspection of the company's property in Mexico resulted in the selection of F. J. Finucane, 89*l*, of Antigo, Wis. There were nine men who were voted for and Mr. Finucane received the highest number cast for any one candidate. He will make the trip early in the coming year.

'90

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Churchill, both of whom were members of the class of '90, spent the summer abroad. Their itinerary included Italy, France and England. Mr. Churchill is third vice-president of the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Company of New York City.

Lyman G. Wheeler, '90, who is engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee, resides at Wauwatosa.

Miss Eleanor C. Austin, '90, resides at Bloomington.

J. T. Shepard, '90, is first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the United States Army and is at present stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco.

E. J. Angle, '90, is practicing medicine in Lincoln, Neb. His address is 1215 O Street

R. B. Green, '90, has removed from Eveleth, Minn., to Sumpter, Ore., where he is chemist for the Oregon Smelting and Refining Co.

S. D. Townley, '90, 92*h*, is located at Ukiah, Cal., where he is astronomer in the International Latitude Observatory.

Dr. F. I. Drake, '90, has given up his medical practice at Antigo, Wis., where he has been located for the past six years, and is in Madison for the present.

Eldon J. Cassoday, '90, 92*l*, is a member of the law firm of Cassoday & Butler, corporation attorneys in Chicago. Mrs. Cassoday was formerly Sophie Clawson, '92. Their home is at 134 E. 50th Street.

Dr. T. L. Harrington, '90, is instructor in medicine in the Milwaukee Medical College.

Bert. B. Collyer, '90*p*, for several years pharmacist with E. Sumner & Son, Madison, purchased the stock of the Wisconsin Pharmacy, located in the Wisconsin block at the head of Sate Street, last summer.

'91

Fred T. Kelly, '91, is instructor in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek in the University and resides at 310 Bruen Street.

George E. Morton, '91, '93*l*, who will be remembered as the captain of the 1892 Wisconsin track team, the first that ever took part in an intercollegiate competition, is practicing law in Milwaukee, his office being at 61 Loan and Trust Building.

Herman E. Georgi, '91*l*, was married to Miss Tillie Memmler at Milwaukee in November.

Miss Maybelle M. Park, '91, is assistant resident physician of the Waukesha Sanitarium at Waukesha.

'92

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Witter reside at 830 E. 15th St., Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Witter was Miss Mary A. Carter, for some time a member of the class of '92.

R. H. Mieding, '92*p*, is proprietor of a drug store in San Francisco, located at the corner of Mission and 19th streets.

H. A. Adrian, '92, is located at Santa Barbara, Cal.

O. G. Libby, '92, is professor of history in the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks.

Earl W. DeMoe, '92*l*, is an insurance

adjuster with offices in the Mutual Savings Bank building in San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Ruth Marshall, '92, continues as teacher of the biological sciences in the Appleton high school.

Joseph K. Stephany, '92*p*, has purchased a drug store at Two Rivers, Wis.

'93

James L. Thatcher, '93, is superintendent of the public schools of Davenport, Ia.

James C. Hain, '93, is engineer of the masonry construction for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and is located at Chicago.

Mrs. Earl W. De Moe, who was Miss Ellen Breese Turner, '93, resides in Oakland, Cal., at 1374 Franklin St.

E. Ray Stevens, '93, is judge of the 9th judicial district of the State of Wisconsin, at Madison.

Gerdt A. Gerdtzen, '93*e*, is located at Winona, Minn.

J. R. Slonaker, '93, is an instructor in Leland Stanford University, his address being Palo Alto, Cal.

W. F. Stiles, '93, resides at Lake Mills, Wis.

The Reverend Herbert H. Jacobs, '93, was University preacher at the University of Chicago, Sunday, the thirtieth of October.

'94

Herman Schlundt, '94 is a member of the faculty of the University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo.

C. J. O'Connor, '94, '04*h*, is an instructor in the University of California, and resides at 2524 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal.

Miss Carolyn Morris Young, '94, is a teacher in Madison, her residence address being 103 E. Wilson St.

Alexander E. Matheson, '94*l*, is practicing in Janesville as junior member of the firm of Whitehead & Matheson.

Miss Margaret Stiles, '94, is at her home in Columbus.

Miss Mable Robinson, '94, is spending the year at her home, 543 Marshall Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. W .H. Flett, formerly Miss Clara

C. H. Kelsey, '96*l*. is practicing in San Jose, Cal., his business address being Auzerais Bldg.

Edward C. Bebb, '96*c*, is in the employ of the U. S. Geological Survey, his address being Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Miss Rose Dengler, '96, is again teaching in the Eau Claire high school this year. Miss Dengler is instructor in German.

D. O. Kinsman, '96, is a member of the faculty of the State Normal School at Whitewater.

Charles E. Phelps, '96, is secretary and treasurer of the Ferrofix Brazing Company of Milwaukee. The company's plant is located at 251 Lake Street.

Albert H. Schmidt, '96, '98*l*, has just recovered from an operation on his jaw. Mr. Schmidt spent six weeks in a Chicago hospital.

Edwin R. Ladwig, '96, is superintendent of the large tannery of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company at Cheboygan, Mich.

Charles I. Burkholder, '96*e*, is in the employ of the General Electric company of Schenectady, New York.

O. B. Zimmerman, '96, assistant professor of machine design, gave a course in nature study at the Monona Lake Assembly in July.

Louis M. Ward, '96, has been appointed manager of the Denver branch of the Crocker-Wheeler Electrical Supply Company, with offices at 525 Seventeenth Street.

E. C. Cornelius, '96, continues as instructor in Latin and Greek in the South Division High School of Milwaukee.

'97

Perry F. Brown, '97*e*, is assistant city engineer of Oakland, Cal.

Victor W. Bergenthal, '97*e*, has removed from Chicago to St. Louis, Mo., where he is connected with the Wagner Electrical Manufacturing Co., 2017 Locust St.

R. F. Schuchardt, '97*e*, is with the Chicago Edison Company, 139 Adams St., Chicago Ill.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Guy Nash at Shanagolden, Wisconsin, on November 2, a son. Mr. Nash who graduated in '97, is manager of the Nash Lumber Company, whose lands lie mainly in Ashland County, the president and vice-president of the company being Thos. E. Nash of Grand Rapids and Wm. F. Vilas, '58, of Madison.

George H. Jones, '97, is in the electrical engineering business and is located at 139 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

John H. Bacon, '97, is state manager for Georgia, for the Johnson Electric Service Company of Milwaukee. Mr. Bacon's address is Atlanta, Ga.

Theodore W. Brazeau, '97, '00*l*, was reelected district attorney in the late election.

Henry F. Cochems, '97, who took his law course at Harvard, graduating in 1900, is secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin.

Elting H. Comstock, '97, is again superintendent of the public schools of Houghton, Mich.

John H. Gault, '97, '99*l*, is secretary-treasurer of the Rohde Kindergarten Supply Company of Milwaukee.

Ralph W. Jackman, '97*l*, (LL. B. Harvard, '01) is junior member of the law firm of Richmond, Lamb and Jackman of Madison.

Charles A. Libbey, '97, is engaged in the manufacturing business in Oshkosh, as an officer of the Oshkosh Logging Tool Company.

Ernest B. Smith, '97, who for some years was instructor in history in the Ryan high school of Appleton is this year engaged in business in Madison.

A. D. Tarnutzer, '97, is principal of the Sheboygan high school.

Earle C. Tillotson, '97, '99*l*, is with Richmond, Lamb and Jackman of Madison.

Ossian T. Waite, '97, is engaged in the manufacturing business as secretary and general manager of the Oshkosh Grass Matting Company.

Miss Mariette B. Smith, '97, is teaching at Lake Geneva this year,

Miss Agnes E. McVicar, '97, resides at 202 Spring St., Waukesha.

Rev. Elmer Willis Serl, '97, is pastor of the Riverdale Methodist church at Dayton, Ohio. His address is 22 Bond Street.

'98

R. W. Hargrave, '98, and for three years instructor in mechanical practice at the university, has resigned his position in the engineering department of the Northern Electrical Manufacturing Company to accept the position of professor of machine design at the University of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave moved to Ann Arbor at the beginning of the college year.

Lewis M. Pearson, '97-'98, who graduated from Rush Medical College last spring, has been appointed to an interneship in a prominent Chicago hospital.

John D. Manchester, sometime a member of the class of '98, has been appointed surgeon in the United States Navy with the rank of lieutenant. After leaving the University, Mr. Manchester graduated from Rush Medical College and subsequently from Polytenic, New York City and Bellevue hospitals. During the summer Lieutenant Manchester served on the cruiser Columbia. He is at present with the party of Secretary Taft at Panama.

L. A. Goddard, '98, is pastor of the Congregational church of Redding, Conn.

Miss Elizabeth von Briesen, '98, teaches Latin in the Menasha high school.

W. B. Ford, '98, is practicing medicine at Norwalk.

R. U. Cairns, '98, is practicing medicine in River Falls.

'99

Myron Fowler, '99, has a position with a leading electrical manufacturing firm in Chicago. Mr. Fowler and members of his family visited Professor and Mrs. T. H. Brand, at the time of the Michigan game.

Theodore T. Jones, 97-'99, better known at "Ted" Jones, half back on the varsity team in '98, is engaged in the lumber business in northern Wisconsin.

John Emerson, '99, resides in Joliet, Ill., where he is assistant chemist for the Joliet Steel Company.

Martin W. Torkelson, '04*c*, of Black River Falls has accepted an important position with the Interoceanic Railway Company, operating between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. During the summer Mr. Torkelson was in the reclama-

Charles G. Stangel, '99, is superintendent of schools at Sturgeon Bay.

'00

Miss Etta L. Huenkemeier, '00, of Freeport, Ill., visited her sister, Mrs. John A. Aylward of Madison, in the early Autumn.

Ernst Greverus, '00, is high school book agent for the firm of Henry Holt and Company, his permanent address being in care of that firm at 378 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

C. A. Vilas, '00, of Milwaukee, and Edward T. Fox, '00, of Chicago, were visitors at the Psi Upsilon house at the time of the Michigan game.

George Hardgrove, '00, is with A. W. Stevens & Co., dealers in threshing machinery in Madison. His address is 322 W. Wilson St.

Edward C. Waller, '96–'97, visited Madison for the Michigan–Wisconsin foot ball game. Mr. Waller will be remembered as a member of the famous '97 track team and high jumper who held the University record of 5ft. 11in. for several years. Next year after leaving Wisconsin, Mr. Waller went to Yale and established the Yale record of 6ft. 3in. in his first year there. He enlisted in 1898 as a member of President Roosevelt's regiment of rough riders and was wounded in the battle of San Juan Hill.

Fred M. Emerson, '00*e*, is in the contract department of the American Bridge Works, Milwaukee branch.

Sebastian Albrecht, '00, is a fellow in astronomy at the Lick Observatory at Mt. Hamilton, Cal.

George S. Cassels, '00, is studying medicine at the Milwaukee Medical College. During the past two years he taught physics and mathematics in the West Division High School of Milwaukee.

William B. Clark, '00, who, for the last three years has been superintendent of schools at Iron Belt, has entered the University of Michigan Law School.

Alfred K. Schultz, '00, spent the summer as chief of the Leith Exploration Party in Ontario, Canada. He will continue his geological research work at the University of Chicago, having received an appointment to a fellowship in the department of geology. His address is 6019 Woodlawn Ave.

Robert G. Washburn, '00, has opened an office in Milwaukee for the practice of medicine. He graduated in June from the medical school of Johns Hopkins University.

John M. Niven, '00, who graduated from the University of Michigan Law school in '03, is an attorney in Milwaukee, with offices in the Free Press building.

Rev. Albert J. Macartney, '00, of Mount Jackson, Pennsylvania, is spending the year in study and travel in Scotland and England.

Dr. Frank E. Darling, '00, is connected with the health department of the city of Milwaukee.

Charles S. Pierce, '00, '02*l*, holds a responsible position with the B. J. Johnson Soap company of Milwaukee.

'01

A. A. Chamberlain, '99, '01*l*, who since his graduation has been practicing in Huron, S. D., was elected probate judge by a large majority. Mr. Chamberlain will be remembered as captain of the '00 foot ball team and a member of two preceeding elevens.

John M. Kelley, '01*l*, is engaged in the practice of his profession at Baraboo.

M. J. Clearey, '01*l*, is practicing law at Blanchardville.

E. C. Meyer, '01, who has been in the U. S. Consular service in Germany for three years, visited Madison at the time of the Michigan game and addressed the big mass meeting on Thursday night before the contest.

Sidney H. Ball, '01, of Oak Park, Ill., who last year was instructor in geology in the University attended the Michigan–Wisconsin foot ball game. Mr. Ball at present holds a position in the U. S. Geological Survey and is located at Washington.

H. A. Gunderson, some time a member of '01, was chosen district attorney of Columbia county in the late election.

Miss Marie C. Kohler, '01, continues as

teacher of Latin and German in the Sheboygan high school.

T. M. Gannon, for some time a member of the class of '01, is a student in San Francisco. His address is 136 Phelan Bldg.

James B. Nash, '01, is with the Nekoosa Paper Company at Nekoosa, Wisconsin. His address is Grand Rapids, Wis.

William H. Doherty, some time a member of '01, is a sophomore in the medical department of the Milwaukee Medical College.

Earl Toogood, some time a member of '01*e*, is manager of the Sequois Drug Store, 800 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Married at the residence of the bride's parents at Ames, Iowa, September 20th, Miss Jeanette B. Storms and John Edward Goodwin. Both were graduated with the class of '01. Mr. Goodwin is connected with the Library School in the State Library at Albany, New York. The home address of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin is 67 Jay Street, Albany.

J. C. Stevens, '01, '03*l*, is associated with the legal firm of Hunter & Goff, Wells building, Milwaukee. Mr. Stevens will be remembered as a member of the track team during most of his years in the University.

W. K. Parkinson, '01*l*, now practicing at Phillips, is republican nominee for district attorney.

'02

Miss Helen Belknap Richard, '02, and Mr. Milton Berryman of Dodgeville were married at Grace church in Madison in October. Mr. and Mrs. Berryman will reside in Dodgeville where Mr. Berryman is engaged in the mercantile business.

Robert K. Coe, '02, who is now managing editor of the *Whitewater Register*, is a frequent visitor at Madison this year.

Miss Avis Hughes, '02, is teaching music in Fairmount, Ind.

Harry J. Mortensen, '02*l*, who has been practicing at New Lisbon, was reelected district attorney for Juneau county.

Miss Merle S. Pickford, '02, is a teacher of history in the Eau Claire high school.

Mrs. Lovett West, formerly, Miss Bessie Palmer, for some time a member of '02, visited in Madison on her return from a two year's residence in London. Mr. West has an important position with a leading electrical manufacturing firm of New York City and formerly represented the concern abroad but is now permanently located in New York.

William A. Smith, '02, '04*l*, is practicing his profession in Neenah.

Miss Cora E. Meyer, '02, is teaching in Milwaukee this year. Miss Meyer resides at 95 17th St., Milwaukee.

Arthur J. Wyssman, '02, who graduated from the Harvard law in 1904, has gone to Seattle, Washingotn, to practice law.

Louis J. Paetow, '02, is at Boulder, Colorado, where he has a temporary appointment in the place of a professor of history who is away on a leave of absence. Mr. Paetow was appointed to a fellowship in history at the University of Pennsylvania for the current year.

Oliver B. Kohl, '02, is general manager of the La Comb Electric Co. at Denver, Col.

Philip L. Spooner, '02, will leave for Washington, D. C., tomorrow. Mr. Spooner goes to continue his work at the Corcoran School of Art.

Walter F. Mabbett, '02, is in the employ of the New York Central and Hudson River railway as a civil engineer.

Miss Esther Donnelly, '02, is teaching in the Waukesha high school.

C. Westergaard, '02, is taking graduate work in agriculture at the Agricultural College of North Dakota and will assist in teaching during a portion of the year.

Miss Maud Latta, '02, who has been teaching in northern Wisconsin since graduation, entered Byrn Mawr this fall for post-graduate work.

Miss Nellie C. Molstad, '02, of De Forest, is a teacher in the Shullsburg high school.

Miss Florence E. Weissert, '02, is librarian at Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.

'03

James Murray, '03*l*, of Waupun, was an attorney in the case of Charles McCauley,

ı has recently attracted considerable ion on account of the number of legal points involved.

ward Thuerer, '03, is studying medi- ıt Rush Medical College this year.

W. Blackman, '03, is now in Oregon ıg a suitable place to establish him- n the practice of law. He may locate ıreka, Cal.

ss Elizabeth Joyce Hunter, '03, is ling the year at her home in Wauwa-

ɔrge Heller, Jr., '03*l*, has established fice at Sheboygan.

O. Zimmerman, '03, who specialized ɔplied electro chemistry at the Uni- :y, and is at present chemical engin- ɔf the Nernst Lamp Company of ɔurg, recently delivered an address e the society of chemical industry, ɔf the best known technical societies, Recent Developments of the Nernst ı."

ss Julia M. Anderson, '03, of Racine, ching this year at Oconomowoc.

ıs Mary A. Stoppenbach, '03, resides fferson.

ıch McGuire, '03, of Rockford, Ill., H. Schuyler Van Orden, '03, of Bar- visited Madison for the Michigan- ɔnsin foot ball game.

Milo Mucklestone, '03*l*, is practicing ıt Waukesha, his home town.

ıold L. Gessell, '03, who was last principal of the high school of Chip- Falls, is pursuing advanced work in tion at Clark University.

. and Mrs. Wm. F. Lea (nee Mable , '03) have removed from Vancouver, , to Olympia, Wash.

wrence Liljeqvist, '03, who has held ıition with the People's Theater Co., go, has returned to the university to law.

ıis A. Bauman, '03*l*, and J. C. Davis, have entered into a law partnership the firm name of Bauman and ı. They succeed by purchase to the ice of Frank A. Cady of Grand ls.

ss Jessie M. Pelton, '03, is living in ngton.

ss Calista English, '03, who taught in the Stoughton high school last year, is now assistant principal of the high school at Kenosha, her home city.

'04

Rev. A. L. Bresslich, '04, who is pastor of the German Methodist Church, of Madison, was recently married to Miss Lydia Filter of Milwaukee. The Rev. and Mrs. Bresslich reside at the parsonage on East Mifflin street.

Frank E. Woodruff, '04, is treasurer of the Three Lakes Lumber Company of Three Lakes, Wash. The company, which formerly operated in the neighborhood of Three Lakes, Wis., cut over all its holdings in the Badger state and last spring sought a new field. Before Mr. Woodruff came to college he was a student in the Rockford high school and a prominent athlete.

Harry J. Masters, '04*l*, is located at Sparta where he is practicing law.

E. A. Mattke, '04, is teaching chemistry and military science in Dixon, Ill.

Gaius S. Wooledge, '04, is a junior in the law school this year.

Harry W. Guipe, '04*l*, is practicing in Milwaukee.

J. B. Blake, '04*l*, is located at Winona, Minn.

Ralph B. Ellis, '04, is achieving considerable reputation as a newspaper cartoonist in Milwaukee.

C. T. Watson, '04*e*, spent the summer at his home in Baraboo and is now engaged in railway construction work near Chicago.

Miss Mary H. Stevens, '04, is pursuing graduate work in the University this year.

Joseph R. Flint, '04, is managing the *Dunn County News*, published at Menomonie by his father.

Hudson B. Werder, 04, is located at Charles City, Iowa.

Miss Ethel Redfield, '04, of Racine, visited in Madison at the time of the Michigan-Wisconsin foot ball game.

Chauncey E. Blake, 04*l*, resides in Rockford, Ill., where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

D. G. Milbrath, '04, who is teaching history and biology in the Neillsville high

school, coached the high school foot ball team this year.

John A. McCormick, '04*l*, is with Miller, Noyes & Miller, Milwaukee.

Hovhan Hagopian, '04, who was reported as being engaged in graduate study at Columbia University, has entered Harvard for graduate work. He resides in Chelsea, Mass., where his address is 138 Hawthorne St. Mr. Hagopian was the projector and one of the most active members of the Internatonal Club organized at the University last year, and is endeavoring to start a similar organization at Harvard.

L. W. Burdick, '04, resides at 1505 Windsor St., Columbia, Mo.

Albert F. Kindt, some time a member of the class of '04, has a position with Merle & Co., San Francisco. His residence address is 2343 Blake St.

Miss Lura Turner, '04, who is teaching at Columbus, will return to the University for graduate work next semester.

Don C. Holloway, '04, has secured a position in the engineering department in the Chicago Telephone company and is now residing at 1227 Addison Street, Chicago.

Miss Sophia Olmsted, '04, formerly ot Boone, Iowa, is at present residing at Rockwell City, in the same state.

Ralph D. Brown, '04, of Rhinelander, Wis., is coast representative for the Brown Lumber Co., with headquarters at Seattle.

Miss Lucie N. Case, '04, was appointed assistant at the West Division high school, Milwaukee.

George R. Keachie, '04, of Madison, was recently awarded a contract by the state levee commission at Portage. The earth to be moved is estimated at 6,000 yards and the contract price is 12½ cents a yard. Mr. Keachie will hire a number of the Fairfield farmers to help him. The job is to be completed this fall, weather permitting.

William J. Crumpton, '04*e*, has been in St. Louis on the electrical test board of the World's Fair.

Miss Mae J. Robinson, '04, of Sparta, is teaching Latin and German in the Medford high school.

Reviews.

have been and are acting upon it. For the first time the vastly abundant data concerning metamorphic rocks and processes, heretofore isolated, incomplete, and often contradictory, are grouped and explained under a few comparatively simple laws of physics and chemistry; in other words, are reduced to order under laws of energy. The essential argument of the volume is as follows:

It is observed that metamorphic rocks have certain definite characteristics for the upper zone of rock fracture and others for the lower zone of rock flowage. Inferring from the nature of the metamorphic rocks the processes which have produced them it appears that certain processes are characteristic of the upper zone and other processes are characteristic of the lower zone. It appears further that these processes come under surprisingly few heads—for the upper zone, hydration, oxidation, carbonation; for the lower zone, dehydration, deoxidation, silication. From this analysis it is evident that the processes of the upper zone are in general destructive, and result in the production of simple from more complex compounds, while those in the lower zone are essentially constructive, resulting in the production of more complex from simple compounds. To express this major classification of metamorphic changes the terms *metamorphism* and *anamorphism* are applied respectively to the upper and lower zones. The prefixes "kata" and "ana" are borrowed from biology and retain precisely the biological significance. "Katamorphism" thus means destructive metamorphism and "anamorphism" means constructive metamorphism. The zones of katamorphism and anamorphism correspond respectively with the zones of fracture and flowage. The zone of katamorphism is further divided, on the basis of difference in metamorphic changes less profound than between the two principal zones, and of degree rather than of

kind, into a belt of weathering, above the level of groundwater, and a belt of cementation, extending from the level of groundwater to the bottom of the belt of katamorphism. For the belt of weathering, carbonation is the most characteristic process; for the belt of cementation, hydration and cementation.

The above classification is based on observation and direct inference. It then becomes necessary to ascertain what factors determine the distinctive characteristics of the metamorphic rocks and processes of the zones of katamorphism and anamorphism. The first step is an analysis of conditions affecting chemical changes in general. The essential conditions are the materials available, temperature, and pressure (volume). The next step is to determine how these factors differ in their actions in the zones of katamorphism and anamorphism. The materials available are essentially the same in both zones, although varying in abundance, the principal difference being the relative abundance of carbon dioxide, oxygen and water in the upper zone. Temperature increases with depth, and the calculated increase in temperature tends, with few exceptions, to promote chemical changes. Pressure increases with depth and so far as pressure promotes chemical reactions its effectiveness is increased in depth. These variations in materials, temperature, and pressure adequately explain the differences in the metamorphic processes of the zones of katamorphism and anamorphism and the observed resulting differences in the metamorphic rocks. It is possible also to state specific laws of the relations of temperature, pressure, and substances available. In the zone of katamorphism chemical changes tend to occur which result in liberation of heat, usually accompanied by increase in volume. The increase in volume is possible because of the fracture spaces in this zone (zone of fracture). In the zone of anamorphism chemical changes occur which result in diminution of volume. This is necessary because the pressure in this zone (zone of flowage) is so great that no permanent openings can exist, and therefore there are no spaces

ingly. The differences are characteristic and uniform. It is concluded that some ore deposits are developed by the deep-moving circulations and others are developed by the circulation more directly from the surface, but that the great majority of them result from the combination of these circulations either simultaneously or through successive geologic periods.

The chapter on the deposition of ore has previously appeared in part in a preliminary publication in the Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and has been widely discussed and accepted. It has the principal place in a special volume on the theory of ore deposition recently published by the Institute.

The Treatise on Metamorphism sketches the subject only in its barest outlines, yet it fixes the major guide lines for future investigation and development. Few investigations in recent years have opened fields so broad and attractive for research. The subject for the first time also becomes sufficiently systematized to be taught. It is certain that the principles of metamorphism here outlined will soon find their way into geological text-books as the principles of structural geology have before them.

President Van Hise's geological investigations for the past twenty years, including those on which the present volume is based, have been made in considerable part with the ultimate purpose of publishing a general physical and chemical history of North America, and part of his writings, including the present monograph, are in the nature of preliminary publications of portions of this contemplated whole. The present volume is the last of the preliminary publications. Geologists hope that nothing will interfere with the completion of the monumental task which President Van Hise has laid out for himself.

C. K. LEITH, '97.

Athletics.

The final game with Chicago on Thanksgiving Day resulted in altogether the best showing of the year. Chicago beat Wisconsin 18—11, but the varsity's two touchdowns were earned by hard straight foot ball, which was true of only one of Chicago's. The Maroons' second score came as the result of a fumble by Wisconsin on its own fifteen yard line, the ball dropping squarely into the arms of a Chicago player, De Tray, who was at the time moving toward Wisconsin's goal. The other Chicago touch-down was, of course, earned, and was a superb piece of individual play by Eckersall, but a run of 105 yards from the kick-off to a touch-down always strikes the average spectator as a little less meritorious than a score earned by straight, hard plugging. Personally, it seems to me that there is too much of a tendency to discredit plays of this character, all of which count just as much in the final result. If a team possess an individual player who is liable at any time to break away and get through a scattered field for fifty or sixty yards, the moral effect upon that team's opponents is sure to be marked. A team that is playing against such a man must constantly be on the lookout and this, in a measure, engages the attention of its members and necessarily takes something from their straight game. When Pat O'Dea was playing on the Wisconsin team there was always a tendency to discredit his superb kicking as individual work. No greater mistake could have been made, because when O'Dea was at his best Wisconsin's game was built up around him and he would have been largely useless if he had not had a line in front of him that could hold for his kicks and which, by its defense, could retain the ground which he gained on every exchange of punts. In the same way with a player like Eckersall, Chicago is entitled for developing its game to make the greatest use of his kicking and

open field running, though, of course, this particular run of his from the kick-off was not the result of any preconceived plan. Chicago's first touch-down was decidedly "fluky," as Wisconsin had twice held the Maroons inside the five yard line and on the third attempt stopped De Tray so hard that he dropped the ball, which Bezdek secured on the fumble and carried over the line in the extreme corner of the field. If De Tray had not fumbled, Chicago would have lost the ball on downs as the play was already stopped.

Most of the credit for Wisconsin's improved showing must be given to the members of the team who went into the game actuated by a determination and spirit which had not been approached at any previous time during the season. They knew that it was their last chance to make a showing and it was the old case of "Do or die. The game played on Thanksgiving Day was characterized by a determination which has rarely been surpassed in the history of Wisconsin foot ball. Contrary to the explanation most generally given of the improved showing of the team in this game, I do not believe that it was due primarily to any new play or tactics, although the team did have a shift play which had not been previously used. This play consisted in swinging all the heavy men to one side of the line and sending the plays over the strengthened side, Vanderboom, Schneider and Stromquist carrying the ball in a tandem formation. This shift had not been previously used by Wisconsin, but had been in Minnesota's repertoire and has been used during recent years by almost every leading team in the West in one form or another. The assumption that it was novel to Chicago is hardly a sufficient explanation of the victory. Indeed, in the second half when the varsity was equally successful in advancing the ball, the play was used very little. It was the fighting spirit of the men, not the tactics used, that enabled Wisconsin to make the showing which it did. The one spot at which Chicago directed most of its plays and made most of its gains was Wisconsin's right tackle, and no less than seven men were used in this position in the course of the game.

Wisconsin won the toss and Capt. Bush chose the north goal with its advantage of a stiff wind blowing down the field. Tobin kicked off for Chicago to Findlay, who was stopped on Wisconsin's thirty yard line. Melzner tested Chicago's defense by sending Stromquist and then Vanderboom into the line, but they could hammer out only three yards. This forced a kick and Schneider punted the ball out of bounds at Chicago's forty-seven yard line. On the first play Spiedel shot through Wisconsin's left side for ten yards, but dropped the ball and Wisconsin recovered it at the center of the field.

Again Stromquist and Vanderboom were hurled at the Maroon line, the former making a yard and the latter three more off Kennedy's end, but Wisconsin was penalized fifteen yards for holding, and after one more attempt Schneider punted. Umpire Snow caught Speik holding Bush and the ball was called back and given to Wisconsin on its fifty-three yard line.

Then for the first time the varsity offense began to gain. Schneider got past Speik's end for six yards, Vanderboom smashed the middle line without avail, then gained six yards off right tackle. Schneider passed Speik for fifteen yards, taking the play close to Chicago's twenty-five yard line. Two smashes off tackle cut down the distance to Chicago's goal by five yards. Then Capt. Speik and Tobin hurled back two attacks at their end. Melzner tried a drop kick for goal from the twenty-eight yard line, but failed.

Eckersall punted out to Melzner, who was downed on Chicago's forty-two yard line. Two attempts failed to drive Chicago back, then Melzner attempted another drop kick, this time from the fifty yard line falling short. Eckersall was downed with it on Chicago's seventeen yard line. De Tray failed to gain and Bezdek made only two yards on a plunge at center, forcing another punt. Eckersall kicked poorly, sending the ball high into the wind, and Wisconsin got the ball on the Maroon twenty yard line. Schneider tore off two yards, Vanderboom crashed past right end for two more, and Stromquist bucked the line for the necessary yard. Schneider in

THE 1904 FOOT BALL SQUAD.

two attempts again made the distance and the ball was only ten yards from the goal. Stromquist hurdled for a yard, Vanderboom by a fake interference eluded Speik for five yards, then Stromquist broke through center for the touchdown. Captain Bush missed goal. Score: Wisconsin, 5; Chicago, 0.

Tobin kicked off for Chicago and Stromquist ran the ball back from behind his own goal line to Wisconsin's seventeen yard line. Vanderboom smashed the line for a yard and Schneider crashed past Kennedy for three. On the next play Bertke was offside, penalizing Wisconsin five yards, and Schneider was forced to punt, the kick going out of bounds at Wisconsin's twenty-six yard line. Speidell tried right tackle for three yards, but Chicago lost five yards for offside play, and Eckersall tried a quarter back run which failed to make up the loss. He then attempted a drop kick from the thirty yard line and failed, the ball going wide of the mark.

Eckersall fumbled Schneider's punt out, but saved the ball on the middle line. Speidell was then hurled alternately at right and left tackle repeatedly and, practically unaided, carried the ball in short gains to Wisconsin's thirty-seven yard line, where it was surrendered on downs. Wisconsin could not gain and Schneider punted, Eckersall being thrown back by Bush to Chicago's forty-five yard line. Speidell crashed between right guard and tackle for eight yards, Bezdek on a delayed pass made three yards, but the next two attacks netted only a yard apiece, and Eckersall resorted to a quarter back run. He was thrown for a loss by Bush.

Speidell hit right tackle for five yards, but it was not enough to make the distance, and Eckersall punted, Kennedy throwing Melzner in his tracks on the Badger twelve yard line. Wisconsin made its distance once, then Schneider had to punt, and Eckersall was stopped at Wisconsin's fifty-two yard line. From there the Maroons marched straight to the goal for their first score, but they had hard work. Eckersall sent almost everything at the Badger right wing. Speidell made ten yards there in two gains, and Brindley went in to replace St. Germaine.

Two line plunges by De Tray gained four yards and Speidell made one. Then De Tray broke through Brindley for eleven yards. Speidel hit the same spot for three, De Tray tried the other tackle and gained three yards. Bezdek was stopped at center. Again Speidell was shot at right tackle and made his distance in two drives. Here Wisconsin lost five yards for offside play. Bezdek bucked the line fruitlessly and De Tray was downed by Findlay on a cross buck for no gain. On the third down Speidell was held but fumbled. Bezdek snatched up the ball and carried it over the extreme corner. Eckersall heeled the puntout and Kennedy kicked a clean goal, making the score Chicago, 6; Wisconsin, 5.

The half ended soon after the kickoff with the ball in Chicago's possession on its own thirty yard line.

Melzner kicked off for the second half to Eckersall, who was downed on his fifteen yard line. Speidell resumed his attack on right tackle and tore through for ten yards in two attempts. De Tray made two at Bush's end and Bezdek butted the line for one yard, then Speidell hit Brindley for four yards more. The next attempt failed, and Catlin was substituted for Speidell. Eckersall punted, but the kick was blocked squarely, and Wisconsin secured possession of it at Chicago's eighteen yard line. Chicago, however, soon held and Melzner tried a drop kick from the twenty-four yard line. He kicked low and missed.

Eckersall punted out to Findlay, who carried the ball to Chicago's fifty-three yard line, but two bucks by Vanderboom netted nothing, so Schneider punted, Eckersall getting the ball on his twenty-three yard line and being dropped there. Catlin on the first down went between right tackle and end, for a thiry-yard run, being stopped by Melzner. Hunt replaced Brindley.

Chicago could not keep the ball going, and Eckersall punted. On a buck at center Bertke fumbled and the ball bounded squarely into De Tray's hands. Quick as a flash he shot past the piled up mass, and

touched the ball down behind the goal posts. Kennedy kicked goal, raising the score to Chicago 12, Wisconsin 5.

The most spectacular play of the game followed Wisconsin's kickoff. Taking the ball just back of his own five yard line Eckersall ran almost the length of the field through the entire Wisconsin team for a touchdown. Kennedy kicked goal and the score was 18 to 5.

Fleischer replaced Hunt, and Melzner kicked off to Speik, who was stopped at Chicago's forty-five yard line. Wisconsin was penalized for offside play, but, after two failures to gain, Eckersall had to resort to a fake kick to make the distance, and it just reached. Bezdek smashed right tackle for five yards, Kinney went and Fleischer was moved in to right guard in O'Brien's place. Two downs gained nothing, and Eckersall punted, giving the ball to Wisconsin at its thirteen yard line. Short gains netted one first down, but another could not be made, and Fleischer punted to Eckersall at Chicago's forty-seven yard line.

After an exchange of punts, Wisconsin braced handsomely. Hopelessly beaten they fairly played the Maroons off their feet for the next few minutes. Stromquist burst through the line for ten yards and Schneider crashed past Tobin for ten more. Stromquist and Schneider plunged into the line again and again for short gains, driving the Maroons back into their own territory. Stagg sent Noll into the line in Hill's place and he stopped one play. Then Chicago lost five yards for offside play and on the next formation Vanderboom broke loose between Speik and Tobin for a dash of thirty-eight yards, which carried him just across the goal line, although he was tackled from behind an instant too late. Bush kicked goal, making the score Chicago 18, Wisconsin 11, where it stopped. With a similar spirit the varsity, after Chicago had pounded through half the length of the field, held within their five yard line, just at the close of the game, enabling Fleischer to punt sixty yards out of danger, just before the whistle blew. The line up was:

Chicago [18].

R. E. .....Kennedy
R. T. .....Boone
R. G. .....Badenoch
C. ..... Gale
L. G. .....Tobin, Noll
L. T. .....Hill, Tobin
L. E. .....Speik [captain]
Q. B. .....Eckersall
R. H. B. .....Speidell, Catlin
L. H. B. .....De Tray
F. B. .....Bezdek, Walker

Wisconsin [11].

L. E. .....Findlay
L. T. .....Bertke
L. G. .....Donovan
C. .....Remp
R. G. .....O'Brien, Fleischer
R. T. .....St. Germaine, Brindley, Hunt, Fleischer, Kinney, Perry, Gelbach
R. E. .....Bush [captain]
Q. B. .....Melzner
L. H. B. .....Vanderboom
R. H. B. .....Schneider
F. B. .....Stromquist

Touchdowns—Stromquist, Bezdek, De Tray, Eckersall, Vanderboom. Goals—Kennedy [3], Bush. Referee—Walbridge, Lafayette. Umpire — Snow, Michigan. Linesmen—Lerum, Wisconsin, and Henry, Yale. Timeskeepers—Reardon, Wisconsin, and Raycroft, Chicago. Time of halves—35 minutes. Attendance—15,000.

THE

WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

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The Month Current

The President's Report.

No president's report for years has had the interest which attaches to the recently published biennial report of President Van Hise and the deans of the University colleges. While the document is full of matters of interest to alumni, the one thing that overshadows all others is the fact, which must be immediately apparent to any alumnus who reads it carefully, that the University of Wisconsin is at present facing what amounts almost to a crisis in its development. Not that the report is pessimistic in its tone, for the reverse is the case, and there is nothing in the history of the institution to suggest that the crisis will not be passed in safety, and the progress of the University continued uninterrupted. Nevertheless, there is no question as to the existence of a crisis, due primarily to the unparalleled growth in numbers which has taken place in the last two years. As President Van Hise clearly points out, the University is at present running on appropriations based on an attendance of nearly six hundred less students than are now actually in attendance. If only the present rate of growth is maintained, and there is every reason to believe that it is more likely to increase than to decrease, the University will have in 1906–7, 4000 students.

This is within the period to be covered by the appropriations of the present legislature and unless the University is provided for on this basis it is reasonable to believe that it will suffer a loss of efficiency in many of its departments and fall behind its leading competitors. It will be hard for alumni of a few years' standing to realize, for example, that Wisconsin is likely to find in the University of Illinois a strong competitor. Yet President Van Hise points out that Illinois, long looked upon by its competitors as an institution of inferior grade, has forged ahead and in spite of being forced to compete with Northwestern and Chicago Universities, within its own state, has retained its hold upon its constituency and in the year 1903–04 had a revenue $185,237 greater than that of our own University. In Michigan, the state in which conditions are most nearly

like our own, the institutions which do the work of the University of Wisconsin, drew in the same year, 1903–04, a revenue, $421,225 greater than our own University and the University of California, much younger than our own, received $156,168 more.

President Van Hise points out that as a result of our rapidly increasing numbers of students, the members on the faculty are required to do an increasing amount of teaching, which frequently renders investigative work and productive scholarship impossible; and in spite of this increase in teaching by the professors, classes are growing unwieldly in size, twice as large as they should be in much of the first and second year work, and more and more of the teaching of these underclassmen has, of necessity, been given over to low salaried assistants who are immature and inexperienced as instructors.

The University lacks funds for research work in almost every department, every building is crowded and more money is needed for equipment in nearly all the scientific and technical departments. Even the ordinary repairs on many of the most valuable buildings have been omitted during the last two years, through lack of funds.

Not the least of the needs of the University is some provision for an adequate advance in the scale of salaries all along the line. For years there has been little increase except when a vacancy has been created by some professor going elsewhere at an advance. In such cases, it has then been found necessary, as a rule, to increase the pay of the position in order to secure a satisfactory man. Even then, it was apt to be the peculiar attractions of the environment rather than the salary which brought the man to Wisconsin. Professors who by force of circumstances of one sort or another found it difficult to leave the University were obliged to see these vacancies in the ranks filled by men doing work of the same grade as their own at higher salaries. Not even when the cost of living, real estate, rent, provisions, domestic service, fuel, went jumping up ten, fifteen, twenty five per cent in cost, did they get a corresponding raise, and the men who are today drawing the same absolute salaries which they received five and ten years ago are in reality working for materially less pay than they were then getting.

It is made perfectly clear in the president's report that unless the present legislature makes ample provision for all these needs by very materially increased appropriations, the progress of the University will surely be checked, and to be checked means to retrograde; a great University cannot stand still — it must go ahead or fall behind. The State has never failed to meet the needs of the University when their imperative character has been clearly established and there seems no reason to doubt that it will do as much in the present crisis. But as to the gravity of the results dependant upon the action of the legislature of 1905 there can be no two opinions, at least among discerning alumni of the University.

Carnegie Grant to Wisconsin.

Announcement has just been made by the Carnegie Institution through

its president, Dr. R. S. Woodward, of the award of a special grant of $2,500 to Professor Charles F. Burgess, of the department of electrochemistry and electrometallurgy of the College of Engineering with which to pursue his investigations on the properties of pure iron and its alloys. The grant is regarded as a marked recognition of the important work which Professor Burgess has been carrying on for some years past, and which resulted last spring in the discovery of a new process of producing pure iron cheaply in large amounts.

When the first announcement was made last spring by Professor Burgess of his new process of producing so-called "electrolytic," or pure iron, on a large scale and at a low cost, a thing hitherto unaccomplished, considerable interest was aroused among metallurgists and scientists generally, and Professor Burgess was urged to continue these investigations at once. Unfortunately, however, the College of Engineering had no funds with which to carry on this important research work, and it seemed for a time as though the experiments would have to be postponed until some money was secured for their continuance. Several prominent metallurgists both in this country and abroad, recognizing the significance of Professor Burgess' work, called to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Institution, the desirability of encouraging this valuable research work, and as a result the grant of $2,500 was made. The lack of funds for research work in the College of Engineering is one of the matters to which President Van Hise called particular attention in his biennial report to the regents, in which he urges that legislative appropriations be asked for at once, in order that important investigative work, such as that of Professor Burgess, may not be seriously handicapped or entirely discouraged by lack of money with which to continue it.

The investigation for which the grant was made was begun by Professor Burgess and Mr. Carl Hambuechen three years ago and has been carried on in the laboratory of applied electrochemistry at the University with as much continuity and energy as the limited funds of the department permitted. The discovery of a cheap process by which pure iron could be secured in large quantities, and by which alloys of any desired proportion could be made, opens up a most extensive and promising field of investigation into the property of pure iron and its alloys. Many investigators who have made a scientific study of iron and the effects of its alloying impurities have recognized the desirability of studying the properties of uncontaminated iron and of noting the changes of the properties produced by the addition of the other elements in varying proportions; but they have been unable to carry out such a plan, largely on account of the impossibility of securing pure iron in sufficient quantities. The process of Professor Burgess now makes possible the carrying on of the investigations on a large scale, since in his electrochemical laboratory he has demonstrated the practicability of producing this material in large masses and at a low cost. Whereas previously it has been possible to deposit it only in thin coatings, he has obtained it in slabs over one-half inch thick and about twenty-five pounds in weight; and the total

amount which he has produced is nearly half a ton. As the amount of time and money at Professor Burgess' disposal has been limited, the investigation in this interesting field has been restricted almost entirely to the production of pure iron in large quantities without including investigation of its properties. The fruitful field of inquiry upon which it is possible to enter through the use of this material has therefore been postponed until the additional facilities which this Carnegie grant makes possible, could be obtained. It is now Professor Burgess' intention to proceed at once with an investigation of the iron alloys, a piece of work which will have a bearing upon the entire science of metallurgy of iron and steel. Through these experiments in iron alloys, it is believed that results both of scientific interest and industrial value will be obtained. The determination of the relationship between the chemical properties of iron alloys and the chemical composition and physical treatment is a matter of the utmost importance, and any step toward the determination of this object will be of direct industrial as well as scientific value.

As a result of the funds made available by this Carnegie grant, Professor Burgess will secure at once a competent assistant to carry out the experiments under his direction, and will be able to continue his important investigative work which will involve considerable expense in the preparation of material and special apparatus. New electrical and oxy-hydrogen furnaces, suitable forms of high temperature pyrometers, and the necessary micro-photographic apparatus will be secured at once, in order that pure

palaeography, and the other in historiography. In the work in epigraphy he will select texts that will enable him, while giving the technique of epigraphics, to develop at the same time a systematic course in the political constitution of Rome. In historiography he will choose such passages for comment as will illustrate the early history of Rome. Thus the students will get both the technical training in these branches and at the same time will have excellent courses in the history of early Rome, upon which Professor Pais is an eminent authority.

The Recent Athletic Changes.

Just as the Magazine went to press last month, the joint conference of alumni, faculty and students convened at Madison to consider the athletic situation. Space does not permit a full account this month of that most important meeting, but the net result thus far achieved has been in the changes made in the graduate managership. The conference recommended that the graduate manager, or director of athletics, as he should probably be styled, be made a member of the faculty, with the right of full participation in all matters relating to athletics, his salary be in some way guaranteed by the Regents. This recommendation met with the approval of the athletic board of directors, which asked Pres. Van Hise to put the plan in operation. This he did, appointing the present general secretary of the Alumni Association, George F. Downer, to the position, which action and appointment were subsequently approved by the faculty. It still remains for the Regents to ratify the steps thus far taken and take action as to the manner of guaranteeing the manager's salary and to determine what portion, if any, shall be borne by the University.

In the meantime, as it was absolutely necessary, on account of Mr. Kilpatrick's resignation, that the association have a manager to look after its business, Mr. Downer was given authority to go ahead, under a temporary compromise arrangement, until after the Regents' meeting in February. In view of the expressions of leading members of the Board of Regents, and the members of its athletic committee, it seems likely that the Board will approve the steps already taken and possibly assume a portion of the salary of the graduate manager, as the athletic board has requested. There is ample precedent for such action, and the advantages of the arrangement, both to the University and the association, are manifest.

The other recommendations of the conference, all of them important, include provision for changes in the manner of nominating and electing the student members of the board of athletic directors, an increase in the alumni representation from one to three members, to be elected by the alumni, and the election of the three faculty members by the faculty. These constitute the most important suggestions of the conference. It should be borne in mind that the conference had no power except to recommend. Its suggestions as to desirable changes in the athletic system must now go before the student body. If the students approve the conference's suggestions, they will render

them effective by amending the constitution. To this end, a special committee of the conference will prepare amendments to that instrument, embodying the changes recommended, which amendments will then be published in the Daily Cardinal, as provided by the constitution, and finally presented to the association at its annual meeting in February.

At the same time the athletic board also has a special committee which is at work preparing various amendments under authority of a resolution passed by the board before the conference movement was started. If these two committees could cooperate, and unite in a report recommending such changes as are obviously desirable, much time and labor might be saved and possibly no little friction avoided. There is no reason why the purposes of the two groups of men should be at variance.

In the meantime, Graduate Manager Downer undertakes the work of his new position with a large deficit in spite of the financial success of the last foot ball season. This is due to the heavy indebtedness under which the association labored in 1903–04, the amount of which has never been and is not now generally known. Under the existing financial system which distributes the power to spend money among a number of different bodies and individuals, no adequate system of book-keeping has been attempted, if indeed such a thing has been possible. This being true, the association has never, at any time, known how it stood, being able to tell the amount (on hand. There has never b recent years, anything to sh(liabilities, and unless chang made which will render possib a record, and permit the ass(to keep books, the recent cha the title and position of the g manager will amount to little way of putting the associatio business basis.

Mr. Downer will issue a st of the financial condition of th ciation within a few days, whi be given to the press and will in the Magazine next month.

An Apology.

To alumni who may have in the December Magazine a many typographical and other errors, the editor would say serious illness in his immediate engaged his thought just at tl the last number went to pre eventually compelled his absen(the city during the final days (lication. This made it neces leave the work to others, unf with its details, caused mistak delayed the mailing of the issu

In connection with the mai the Magazine last month, also reasons above stated, many were rolled up, which is cont the usual practice and always the Magazine curl up in an ar maner when in use. This will cur again.

Biennial Report of President Van Hise and the Deans

President Van Hise's biennial report to the Regents of the University for the years 1902–03 and 1903–04, which was published early in January, is of unusual interest, not only because it is the first report of Wisconsin's new executive but because of the many pressing necessities of the University which he points out with the utmost clearness and force. The report, together with those of Deans Birge, Henry, Turneaure and Richards, occupies 134 pages of the biennial report of the Regents and sets forth the present condition, the pressing needs and the proper lines for the future developement of the University with remarkable clearness. It is unfortunate that space does not permit the use of a larger amount of the matter of the report in the Magazine. However, the most important portions are either quoted at length or carefully summarized. There are two distinct parts to the report. The first is devoted to a review of the progress made by the University during the period covered by the report, while in the second, President Van Hise states the needs of the University for the ensuing two years. The first part is of such a nature that it readily admits of condensation, by the omission of considerable portions and in this form it is given below. The text of the report is followed but it has not been deemed necessary to specifically indicate the omissions. The second part is summarized, and when the report is quoted exactly, the quotations are indicated.

The Honorable GEORGE F. MERRILL,

President of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

SIR: Herewith I submit a report for the two years ending June 30, 1904. For the first of these years, Dr. E. A. Birge was Acting President.

In this report, first, I shall give a review of the progress of the University during the past two years; and second, I shall discuss the needs of the University. The general review of the situation contained in this report is supplemented by the more detailed accompanying reports of the Deans of the Colleges.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Some of the more important changes during the past two years are as follows:

1. An event of great importance within the University is the adoption of the principle that all general four year courses of study within the College of Letters and Science shall lead to the degree of bachelor of arts. This degree supplants the degrees of bachelor of letters and bachelor of science for all students in the College of Letters and Science taking general courses. The full significance of this change is pointed out in the accompanying report of the Dean of the College of Letters and Science.

2. The College of Letters and Scinece has been partially reorganized. This College, when I assumed the office of President, included the following semi-independent schools: (a) School of Economics and Political

Science; (b) School of History; (c) School of Commerce; (d) School of Education; (e) School of Pharmacy. Each of these schools had a director. Because of this subdivision parts of several subjects were taught in different departments and different schools. Thus, a part of political economy was taught in the School of Economics and Political Science under Director Ely, and a part in the School of Commerce under Director Scott. The inevitable result of the growth of semi-independent schools within the College was loss of efficiency, due to the subdivision of the work which belongs naturally to a single department. It seemed clear that all of political economy, all of botany, and all of chemistry should be in the departments to which they respectively belong. These views were assented to by the Directors of the Schools, and they recommended to the Faculty that the Schools be abolished, and courses be established in their stead so far as this seemed advisable. They further recommended that all of the subjects belonging to a department be consolidated, and that the affairs of such departments be in the hands of a committee of professors of the respective departments. These recommendations were adopted by the Faculty, and approved by the Regents.

3. One of the great advantages of a University, as contrasted with a College, should be that at the University the student in any of its constituent Colleges ought to have opportunity to broaden his education by the election of work, to a reasonable degree, in other colleges. Last year the broad principle was adopted that candidates for the A. B. degree in the College of Letters and Science may elect work in other colleges, to the extent of twenty semester hours, one-sixth of a course.

4. By a slight modification of the Commerce course, which in no way decreased its efficiency, it fulfilled all requirements for the A. B. degree without receiving any special favor and thus that degree was granted to the Commerce course.

5. By the legislature of 1903, funds were appropriated for the establishment of a department of home economics. Miss Caroline L. Hunt was secured as professor of home economics, and courses were first offered in the second semester of the year 1903–04. The principle was laid down that only students admitted to the University under the requirements already established were eligible for work in this department.

6. In the College of Agriculture, the most important innovation in the instructional work has been the introduction of the Farmers' Course. Early in the year 1903–04, Dean Henry proposed that in the winter months courses of lectures running through two weeks be offered to the farmers of the state. It was supposed that forty or fifty farmers might take advantage of the opportunity. To the surprise of both Dean Henry and myself about one hundred and seventy registered. The course was a decided success and will be undoubtedly of great advantage to the agricultural industry. At its close the student farmers unanimously petitioned that the Farmers' Course be made a regular part of the University instruction.

7. The graduate work of the University, which had heretofore been called a department, has been organized into a Graduate School. This

ously released. Arrangements have been made to get such statements as are suitable for the purpose into the patent insides to the country papers.

10. A general University exhibit was prepared under the direction of a committee of the Faculty, with Professor John G. D. Mack as chairman, for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This exhibit comprises a beautiful model of the buildings and grounds, a model of the steam engineering laboratory, a collection of the publications of the University staff and students, various scientific instruments invented here, many striking pictures of the grounds and campus, and charts illustrating the growth of the University. It is believed that this exhibit compares very favorably with the exhibits of the better Universities of the country.

Aside from this exhibit in the Educational Building, there was a joint exhibit in the Agricultural Building made by the Agricultural College and the Experiment Stations.

11. During the year 1904 a request was made to the Chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington for the establishment of a regular station at the University. This request was verbally renewed to the Secretary of Agriculture at the time of his visit here in June. In consequence of this interview, followed by a formal request, a fully equipped Weather Bureau Station has been established in North Hall, without expense to the University, except for fittings for offices and for mounting instruments.

The Secretary of Agriculture has further authorized the local forecast officer to give courses in meteorology

in the University without cost to us.

12. During the biennial period the department of anatomy has been provided with a well finished set of rooms in the attic of Science Hall. These rooms are fitted with all the modern appliances. By the addition of Professor Charles R. Bardeen and two instructors to the staff, giving, with Dr. Miller, a force of four in anatomy, this department has been put upon an independent basis.

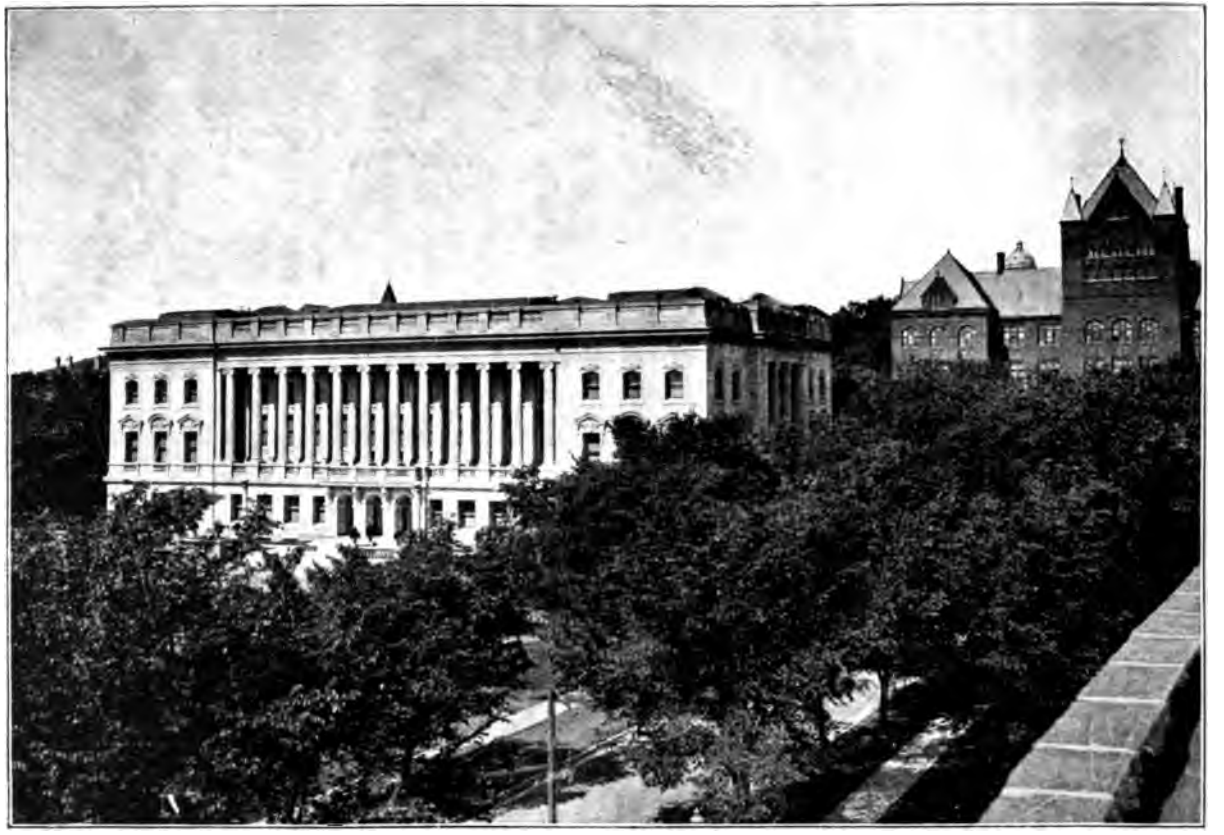
13. An event of greatest importance with reference to the future of the University was the Jubilee which was held in connection with the Commencement of 1904. The organization of the Jubilee was more largely due to Professor G. C. Comstock than to anyone else, although many members of the Faculty cooperated most efficiently in making the celebration a success. The events of the Jubilee are so well known that they need not be recited.

14. Perhaps the most conspicuous evidence of the standing which the University has in other parts of the country, and of its widening influence, is furnished by the recent visit of some forty delegates from the University of Georgia.

It is my expectation that in the future Wisconsin will do a larger proportion of the higher educational work for students from other states, and I know of no line of endeavor which will do more to make Wisconsin favorably known throughout the nation. Some persons, I presume, may question the advisability of freely admitting students from other states, and before many years, possibly within a year or two, the question may well arise as to charging still higher non-resident fees, although a present time I should hardly such increase. While there ma question with some of us as tc far we should go in the educati students from other states, I su we would all agree that we s go far enough to make the Univ of Wisconsin a national univ rather than a provincial instituti

15. During the two years cc by this report, the University h ceived considerable gifts from p sources. Under the will of th President Charles Kendall A who died July 26, 1902, the U sity of Wisconsin was made the ient of all his property with the tion of some minor legacies, bu the provision that the income o property should go to his wife s as she should live. Less tha months later, December 11, 1902 Adams died, also leaving the portion of her property to the U sity of Wisconsin, under terms tical with those of her husb Under these wills, the Universi received about $40,000. The i of the two estates is to go t maintenance of fellowships in t partments of English, Greek, Modern History. Before leaving ison, Dr. and Mrs. Adams gave Historical Library the objects c their most treasured personal erty, which they had collected c many years. This gift and thei show how deeply they loved the versity of Wisconsin, the institut which they gave the full ener the closing years of their lives.

From alumni and other frien the University $15,000 were scribed for the Jubilee.



A NEW VIEW OF THE LIBRARY.

the changes below mentioned take effect on that date.*

THE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the second part of the report President Van Hise considers the immediate needs which have resulted from this rapid growth and indicates the lines along which the University should progress during the next two years. He analyzes carefully the present conditions in their relation to the income of the University, and presents conservative estimates of the additions to the present income both from public and private sources that will be necessary, if the university is to continue to do its work satisfactorily. This portion of the report covers 28 printed pages which is necessary to considerably condense, in summarizing them here.

The increase in the number of students during the two years has been very rapid. The attendance in the College of Letters and Science has grown from 1,209 to 1,451, an increase of 242. The College of Engineering had 564 students in 1902–03, while this year it has 808, an increase of 244. The enrollment in the four year course in the College of Agriculture has increased from 36 to 90; that in the Course in Commerce from 136 to 173. Thus, as President Van Hise emphasizes, *the University during the present year is being run with an appropriation from the legislature made upon the basis of between 500 and 600 less students than are at present being provided for.* The only increase in

*Most of the new appointments and promotions covered in detail in President Van Hise's report at this point have been previously noted in the Magazine.

income with which to cover the additional expense involved is the comparatively small amount derived from the incidential fees which the students pay.

In estimating the numbers for which provision will have to be made during the next two years, President Van Hise shows that if the increase is only 275 a year, which is somewhat less than it has been for the past two years, the present attendance of 3,450 will two years hence reach the 4,000 mark. As the present appropriation for income was made on the basis of the 2,870 students in attendance two years ago, *it will be necessary, he points out, to provide instruction, class rooms, and laboratories for over 1,000 more students than the University had when the present appropriation was made. If the income is to remain proportionate to the attendance, this will necessitate an increase of one-third in the income for the next two years.*

The specific needs involving an increase in income for general expenses, which President Van Hise enumerates, include a number of additional professors and instructors, made necessary by the increase in attendance. Among these are a professor and instructors in physiology, a professor of philosophy and a professor of education, made necessary by the withdrawal of Professor Stearns, and a professor of zoology to relieve Dr. Birge whose time is now largely occupied with his ever increasing duties as dean of the College of Letters and Science. In the College of Agriculture, as President Van Hise and Dean Henry both point out, the great increase in the attendance has not been met by a corresponding increase in the size of the facu as a result, the professors ha greatly handicapped in their gation and research in the p problems of agriculture.

In this connection Preside Hise says:

"The Agricultural College with few students. It was in gation that it gained its rep In investigation it has been measurable value to the St would be most unfortunate College, the first in the Unive give important contributions advancement of knowledge, sh checked in this field, because necessity that its professors their energy to instructional The men in the College who ha so successful in doing inves work should be continued alon lines, and additional instructors be obtained to care for the inc number of students, and to i the amount of research work.

"Dean Henry, in his report how great has been the incr wealth of the State in consequ the investigative work of the of Agriculture. All the mone has gone into the investigati been returned manyfold. For i it is shown that as a result direct application of the Babco test, the products to the Sta been increased more than $1, per annum, without taking i count the very important indi fects of the discovery in im the quality of the herds of th It is shown that the discovery Wisconsin curd test has increa wealth of the State by mo $100,000 per annum; that by troduction of Swedish oats the

vestigations, for instance that upon the soils, and especially the marshes and swamps, are of the highest importance to the future of our commonwealth. Over extensive areas of the State nearly one-third of the level land is marsh or swamp. The reclaiming of such lands is to be the chief additional source to the State of arable land. Simply draining such soils has not been found adequate. Proper methods of treatment must be determined to make them productive. The successful solution of the problems of rendering arable and fertile the great marsh and swamp tracts of the State may require years of time and the expenditure of considerable sums of money, but who shall estimate the increased wealth to the State from their successful solution?"

The need is shown of an assistant to Dean Henry, and of additional instructors in agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairying, bacteriology, as well as new men for the testing of dairy cows, for the new poultry department and for forestry.

The large increase in the number of students in the College of Engineering and the demand for additional courses, the report shows, presents another serious problem in administration. President Van Hise recommends the establishment at once of courses in chemical engineering and mining engineering, and shows that it will be necessary to provide only a professor and instructor in chemical engineering and a professor in mining engineering in order to give these courses, for which there is a real demand. The pre-mining engineering course was announced but a year ago, and this fall 50 students have en-

rolled for this work, a division large enough to demand the full attention of two instructors. The importance of providing more instructors is also emphasized from the standpoint of the investigative work upon engineering problems which the members of the faculty are undertaking to do, but in which they are handicapped by lack of time.

The report also deals with the problem of the income of the College of Law and the question of whether this college should be made self supporting by the present system of large tuition fees. In this connection President Van Hise says:

"The College of Law has not grown as rapidly as the colleges already considered. This is partly explained by the fact that the state has taken a different attitude toward this college than toward the others. The plan has been to make the College of Law as nearly self supporting as practicable. However, the experience of other institutions shows it is impossible to maintain work in law on the highest plane from tuition fees alone. So far as I can see, there is no legitimate reason why the College of Law should be placed upon a different basis from the other colleges. If the college be given sufficient support and made as strong, relatively, as the Colleges of Letters and Science and of Engineering, it is certain that it will show corresponding growth. But to do this will require a considerable increase of income. It is believed that if the state fully appreciates that the College of Law is falling behind the other colleges, relatively, because of lack of support, adequate funds will be furnished to make this college the

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be considerably larger than the annual income of the University of Wisconsin from the same sources.

"A number of other western states while not giving a larger income to their Universities than Wisconsin, give a much larger income in proportion to their wealth. For instance, Colorado and North Dakota have a one mill tax for the support of the state educational institutions of college rank, which are to do the work for their state that our University does for Wisconsin.

"The legislature of the State of Iowa in the year 1902 gave to the University and to the Agricultural College, which together do the work for that state done by our University, two-fifths of a mill tax for five years for building purposes alone. With the large sum which this tax gives, more than a quarter of million dollars per annum, these institutions are enabled to lay out a building campaign to extend over five years, and thus to adequately house the University. Moreover, this tax was a doubling of a fifth mill tax for the two previous years. The situation in Iowa is in strong contrast with that which has prevailed at Wisconsin for some years. In 1891, during President Chamberlin's administration, when the institution was much smaller, a law was passed under the terms of which a tenth of a mill tax for six years was provided for buildings alone, but in recent years we have been obliged to live from hand to mouth in our constructional work, wholly unable to formulate any general plans for adequate housing of the University. The importance and value of establishing a policy to extend through a number of years can-

not be over-estimated. If the University can know the amount of money which will be available for constructional purposes for some time to come, it can adopt plans for a harmonious group of buildings, properly arranged with reference to one another and to the older buildings, and with reference to the central heating plant. The buildings most imperatively needed can be first constructed, and other buildings taken up in order within a reasonable time. The departments now pressing for buildings immediately will cheerfully suffer great inconvenience and lack of facilities for two or three years, if they know that at the end of that period their reasonable wants will be satisfied."

Reports of the Deans.

Dean Birge's report is characterized by his usual incisive style and on three important points; the changes connected with the granting of the A. B. degree to all graduates of the College of Letters and Science, the need of a large increase in the instructional force, and the inadequacy and injustice of the present scale of salaries, all three matters of interest to all alumni his report is as follows:

Under the new plan which went into effect with the beginning of the year 1903–04, all of the former courses, except the Philosophy Course, are merged into one general course leading to the degree of bachelor of arts. In this course about one-half of the 120 units* necessary for graduation is required, and the remainder elective, but the requirements are in all cases, except English, so made that while a general line of s marked out, the student has a erable range of choice witl line. In the freshman and so years there are required co English, two foreign langua two of the three subjects—m tics, science, or history. The of study required in these ments varies from 34 units, as mum, to 46 units, as a maxin pending on the choice of subj also on the amount of previo aration in foreign languages part of the student. In the and senior years a major stu quired, which must lie in one ment selected by the stud which at least 20 units must b including a thesis; and in wl more than 40 units may be The work of the freshman confined to subjects selected f required studies. It is expec the remaining required studie finished in sophomore year choice of subjects in junior an years is restricted only by tl tion of a major subject and t aration of a thesis. By this University hopes to allow dent a wide freedom of cl selecting his studies, and als urable to avoid the evils result from over specializat from too great scattering of The requirement of studies du earlier years in several dep prevents a premature speci and concentration of the stud forts into one field, while, by ing a major subject and a th ing the junior and senior y University prevents the stude continuing the process of "sa throughout the entire course

*By a unit is meant work five times per week for one semester.

The plan has been put in operation so recently that as yet no comparison is possible between its effects and those of the system which it replaced. The Philosopy Course is continued with same degree as before.

First in the needs of the College of Letters and Science I should place the demand for increased instruction. I have already referred to the growth in the number of the students, which causes each year an increase in the amount of teaching. The increase in the income of the college has not kept pace with this growth, and, as a result, the sections into which the classes are divided, especially during the freshman year, have tended to increase in size. This has been true in spite of the fact that they have always been much too large. The number of students in many sections of elementary subjects, such as foreign languages, mathematics, and English, has ordinarily exceeded 30, and in many cases has exceeded 35 ,and has even reached 40, or more. It is obvious that with sections of this size it is impossible to give to each student that personal attention which is especially necessary for students during their first year of residence. The sections in such classes and the quiz sections which follow the lectures in history and science ought not to contain more than 15–20 students. We should aim to reduce them to the smaller number and should regard 20 as a maximum. At present it seems to me that the teaching of the elementary classes is the weakest part of our course of study, and that this weakness depends to a very considerable degree on the large size of the class sections. No single change would tend more to increase the vigor of the teaching in the College of Letters and Science than a large increase in the secondary faculty, such as would permit the division of the freshman class into sections not more than half the size of those now existing.

The question of the salaries of the instructional force is also one which demands prompt consideration. During the past half dozen years the cost of living has increased from 15% to 20%. Not only has there been no commensurate increase in the salaries of the instructional force, but there has been actually no general increase of salaries at all. There has thus been an actual diminution of salaries in respect to their purchasing power and the salaries of the professors, and all the other grades of the instructional force, should be gradually increased so as to compensate for this reduction. The experience of the University is showing in several ways this necessity for larger salaries. When a vacancy occurs in a professorship it is usually impossible to fill the place at the same salary that the former occupant was receiving. It is increasingly difficult to secure for our new professorships men of the same grade as those now constituting our faculty without paying a larger salary than that regularly given by the University to its professors. The same thing appears in regard to instructors. The minimum salary of our instructors has remained at $800 for many years. Ten years ago, and even more recently, it was easy to fill these positions at this salary. At present the departments find it difficult to secure instructors of the grade needed for the sum at their disposal.

The report of Dean Henry of the

College of Agriculture is the most voluminous of the deans' reports and covers not only the present condition and needs of the college but also goes into the service rendered to the state at some length. This portion of the report is of such general interest that it has been reserved to appear as a separate article next month. The of the College of Agriculture, forth in Dean Henry's report been carefully summarized in dent Van Hise's general report, a the requirements of the Colle Engineering and Law.

A Badger's Impressions of Michigan

Smith, Montgomery, Van Sant and I, all new-comers at Ann Arbor and acquaintances of but a day, had set out for a stroll about the University campus. We had wandered about the maze of walks and paths and buildings noting the points of particular interest until weary, and we finally sat down under the historic "Tappan Oak" to rest. Our conversation turned to the variety of students we had been meeting here, and incidentally I asked Smith where he was from.

"Vermont," said he, "Berkshire, Vermont."

"And you, Van Sant?" said I, turning to that individual.

"I am from Stetson University, Florida," he replied; and as we all turned to Montgomery inquiringly, we were greeted with the response that he was from "San Jose, California."

This rather unusual meeting of men from three of the remotest parts of the country led to an inquiry for the reasons of their coming to "Michigan." It developed that Smith had not come from New England, the home of great universities with any intention of giving up his native for the west, but rather because moderate cost with which he co tend this Law School and enjo facilities and instruction for wh is noted. Montgomery, who come from the Pacific coast to b cated here, made answer to o quiries, that he had come to Mic because nearly all the prominen successful attorneys with who had come in touch had graduate and had advised him to do lik When Van Sant was asked rega his reasons for choosing Michig preference to other universitie responded that his attention wa called to this institution by some parative statistics showing tha Law Department of the Universi Michigan has a larger faculty an tendance than any other in the try; and that he was convinced c excellence of it's "product" wh learned that the university's repr tation in the last Congress was l than that of any other in Americ

The above conversation may serve as a basis of a brief discu of the impressions which a Wisc student receives at Ann Arbor, particularly of the Law Departm

ARMORY HALL FROM THE LIBRARY.

cially the entirely inadequate gymnasium, which, for instance, offers the use of two hand ball courts to over four thousand students, and inflicts a system of shower baths upon its patrons completely effective in discouraging over-attendance. And yet see Michigan's athletes!—Which goes to show that it is not buildings nor yet other facilities, that make for greatness.

2. The second striking feature of this institution, suggested by Montgomery's reply, is the influence it wields in the west and south, and hence its cosmopolitan attendance. In 1903–'04 nearly two-thirds of Michigan's law students came from without the state. It is decidedly not a state school. Its curriculum is not designed to prepare its graduates for practice in one particular state. Hence its attendance from other states is especially large; and this it is which lends to the student body a distinctly cosmopolitan tone, exhibited in a broadness and largeness of public opinion among them, altogether striking.

It differs from a small college as a metropolis differs from a village. It is not troubled by the gossip, the petty animosities and factional differences which thrive so well in a small community. Each man is strenuously hastening to a chosen goal and refuses to be impeded by any diversion likely to check his speedy attainment thereof. The business-like rush of the city is here in place of the slow, inquisitive gait of the village.

3. Michigan prepares for success in practice. The showing its graduates have made not only in the last Congress, but in the various professions and in business, is in my humble opin-

ion quite as noteworthy as the boast of Harvard that "since the organization of our government, it has never before happened that a single university should furnish five of its chief diplomatic representatives abroad,"[1] for if Michigan can make such a showing in the councils of the nation while yet a stripling, what will she be capable of when she has attained the hoary age of the eastern colleges?

But whence comes this signal success of the Michigan lawyers? In my opinion it is chiefly due to the thorough drill given each student in the fundamental principles of the English Common Law, and the serious and effective work done in the practice classes. Practice courses, and especially the practice court work, is so thorough and exacting that the old English judge's assertion that all the young barrister can do is "just to jump in and splash about" until he swims or goes under in the struggle, scarcely applies, for here not only all the necessary abstract principles of law are mastered, but all thus learned is applied in practice court with greatest precision. When the Michigan lawyer goes out to practice he has learned to "swim," even though it has been within the limits of an artificial pool.

Finally there is the experience in practical politics that all Michigan students share. The huge number attending makes their school politics of considerable magnitude. Little wonder they go to Congress, for he who lives through three years of class, school and university elections in the U. of M. Law School without a thorough training in the practice of mod-

[1] Harvard Graduates 8 Magazine, vol. II, p. 98.

lege of life at Wisconsin, with all its attendant pleasures, its spirit, its lakes and its drives, and all its natural beauties of location, Ann Arbor can be no adequate substitute. For Michigan has surely not won its prominence through natural advantages of location, but rather through the wisdom of its leaders and the force of its methods and men,—a truly impressive fact borne in on the minds of the stranger within the gates, for this is plainly the force that wins for Michigan.

—PAUL W. BOEHM, '01.

News

Progress of the University

Professors Active in Learned Societies.

Most of the members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin attended the annual meetings of the various learned socities, held during the Christmas recess at Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee. The American Historical Association, the Economic Association, the Political Science Association, and the Modern Language met in Chicago on December 28–30. The American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the allied scientific societies held their meetings at Philadelphia. The Association of American Universities met in New York, and the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences in Milwaukee.

At the American Historical Society meeting, Prof. D. C. Munro of the department of history of the University, discussed the doctoral dissertation and degree; Prof. C. R. Fish read a paper on the teaching of church history in colleges and grade schools; Prof. F. J. Turner, discussed the teaching of American history; and Secretary R. G. Thwaites presented a paper on the problems of state and local historical societies. Before the American Economic Association Prof. J. R. Commons read a paper on "Causes of the Union-Shop Policy;" and Prof. W. A. Scott led the discussion on the theory of money. Prof. Paul S. Reinsch addressed the American Political Science Association on "Colonial Autonomy."

At the joint session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Chemical Society held at Philadelphia, Professor Louis Kahlenberg and Dr. Herman Schlundt presented a paper "On the evolution of hydrogen during the action of metallic sodium on mercury." Prof. W. D. Frost submitted a paper on "The Viability of Bacteria Dysenteriae," giving the results of his and Roscoe Whitman's investigations before the Society of American Bacteriologists. At the annual meeting of the American Society of Naturalists and the Association of America Anatomists, Prof. C. R. Bardeen read a paper on "The Development of the Cutaneous Nerves of the Leg;" demonstrated models of his own construction to illustrate the early development of the skeleton, and read a paper by A. O. Fisher, '05, on the "Differences between the Structure of the Skin of the Male and that of the Female Frog." Dr. Schmitter presented the result of his research in the "Cytological Changes Brought about in the Kidney Epithelium by Dilute Salt Solutions;" and Prof. W. S. Miller spoke on "The Blood and Lymph Vessels of the Lung of Necturais," and on "The Mesentery of Amphibia and Reptilia." Prof. C. K. Leith of the department of geology spoke at the meeting of the Geological So-

ciety of America on "Rock Cleavage," and Prof. N. M. Fenneman presented a paper on "The Form of Contact Surfaces."

The most important meeting in the west was that of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association, which was held in Chicago under the auspices of the Northwestern University. A large number of the members of the faculty of the modern language departments attended the session. Prof. A. R. Hohlfeld of the German department of the University, who is chairman of the conference, this year spoke on "The Teaching of a Foreign Literature." Prof. Ernst Voss presented by title a reprint of "Antwort Michel Styfels auf Doctor Thoman Murnars murnarrischephantasey, 1523," and Dr. M. B. Evans of the same department presented the result of his study of "The Relation of 'Der bestrafte Brudermord' and Shakespeare's 'Hamlet.'" The English department was represented on the program with two papers, one by Prof. F. G. Hubbard on "Repetition and Parallelism in the Earlier Elizabethan Drama," and the other by Dr. A. C. L. Brown on "Sir Iwain and Folk Tales of Helpful Animals." Prof. Lucy M. Gay of the French department discussed the question, "What French authors are especially adapted for use in the second and third year reading?"

The members of the faculty and graduate students of the University also took a prominent part in the sessions of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences, held in Milwaukee on December 28 and 29. Eighteen papers on the program of the academy were the work of those connected with the University. Among the members of the faculty who took part were Professors Skinner, Slichter, Kahlenberg, Hobbs, Kremers, Harper, Frost, Marshall and O'Shea.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association was attended by a number of the University faculty. Professor Skinner delivered a report on "A Revision of the Content of Geometry;" Dr. F. W. Meisnest, who was chairman of the high school language conference, discussed the subject of "Reference Books for Teaching German," and

templated, but not until very recently has anything tangible been accomplished. The recent exposition at St. Louis, bringing together as it did commercial products from all parts of the world in a form suitable for the purposes of study, has made it possible for the University to get the nucleus of a collection of typical commercial products with which to begin its commercial museum.

Professor Burchell, who has charge of the course in business administration, and Dr. Taylor, who is in charge of the courses in commercial geography and agricultural industry, visited the exposition during its closing days and succeeded in making a collection of between 2,000 and 3,000 specimens. These consist chiefly of raw products of commercial importance to the United States, from all parts of the world, selected and arranged with view to showing their origin, variety, forms in various stages of production, industrial uses, etc.

The collection includes specimens of cotton from the southern states, Peru, Brazil, Egypt, Porto Rico, and Argentine Republic, together with the various by-products of the cotton industry, such as cotton seed oil, oil cake, fertilizer, etc. There are also specimens of wool from the Rocky mountain states, New Zealand, and Argentine Republic; flax from Holland, New Zealand, Tennessee and Kentucky; sisal from Cuba, Brazil, and Honduras; silk cocoons and raw silk from a number of different countries. There is also an excellent collection of Argentine grains and woods; of Maryland soils; of indigenous rubber from Africa; of surgar cane from Louisiana and Texas, and all grades of its sugar, molasses, and syrup products; of rice in all products and grades, together with the products into which it enters; of spices from Ceylon; and of the different grades of tobacco, coffee and teas from the various countries in which they are produced. The specimens in all cases were contributed by the exhibitors, so that the only cost to the University was that of collecting, packing, and shipping. Many of the exhibitors expressed great interest in the new project and gave liberally of whatever was desired for the museum.

Unfortunately at the present time the University has no place suitable for such a museum and consequently the specimens have not as yet been placed on exhibition. The growth of the school of commerce has been so rapid that it has outgrown its quarters, and the rooms which it now occupies in South Hall are entirely inadequate for its purposes. If additional buildings are provided for by legislative appropriation, in accordance with the recommendation of President Van Hise in his recent report to the regents, it will be possible to provide a suitable place for these valuable specimens in a room which will be set aside for the commercial museum.

Domestic Science Short Course.

In connection with the two weeks farmers' course in agriculture to be held at the University of Wisconsin from Feb. 14-24, the department of household economics of the University of Wisconsin will have a housekeepers' conference, to which are invited the women of the state, and especially the wives and daughters of those who attend the farmers' course. The purpose of the conference is to furnish instruction and encourage discussion in subjects of interest connected with housekeeping. The new laboratories of the department of household economics in South Hall, which are just being completed, will be used for the demonstrations and lectures on foods and cooking. The work will be in charge of Miss Caroline L. Hunt, professor of household economics, and Miss Huntington, instructor in the same department, who will be assisted by Professors Russell, Farrington, Sandsten, of the College of Agriculture; Miss Belle Crowe of Chadbourne Hall, and Dr. Sarah Vernon, Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, and Mrs. Reuben Thwaites of Madison.

The program will include a daily lecture on food, accompanied by a demonstration in cooking under the direction of Miss Ellen A. Huntington. There will also be a series of lectures on subjects connected with household management, including site and location of the house, water supply, house furnishings, care of children, and gardening. Each lecture will be followed

by a discussion of the subjects presented. Among the speakers will be Professor Russell, on bacteriology; Professor Farrington, on animal husbandry; Professor Sandsten, on horticulture; Miss Crowe on dietetics; and Dr. Vernon, who is an authority on diseases of children. Those attending the conference will also be taken on tours

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Daily C:

This department is conducted

DECEMBER.

Tuesday, 6.—Valuable collection of books on parliamentary government and politics in Italy and Germany presented to library by John Kremer of Milwaukee.—Thirteen countries represented at meeting of International club.—President Van Hise addressed Milwaukee alumni on athletic situation.

Wednesday, 7.—"Die Herzlosen," one-act comedy, presented by Germanistische Gessellschaft.—C. E. Bovet, '07, presented to library eleven books on Argentine Republic.—Henry S. Knight, Williams, '96, appointed instructor in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek.—Monograph entitled "The King's Household in England before the Norman Conquest," by Dr. Laurence M. Larson, Ph. D., '00, added to Philology and Literature series of University bulletins.—Wisconsin submitted following question for annual Michigan debate: "In the United States shall party candidates for state, county and city officers, and for the state and national legislatures be nominated by direct vote—constitutionality conceded."—Short course in agriculture opened with 303 students.

Thursday, 8.—University lecture course announced. Talent includes Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker, Gov. La Follette, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd-Jones, Michigan-Wisconsin debate, Baron Kentaro Kaneko and Judge Emory Speer.

Friday, 9.—Dr. David Blaustein, representing Educational Alliance of New York,

translation of Righi's Modern Theory of Physical Phenomena.

Monday, 12.—W. H. Dudley of library staff gave illustrated talk on World's Fair Photography before Camera club.—Bronze Key, new sophomore society, held initiation and banquet.—Twelve students chosen by student conference committee to represent student body at athletic conference.—Hermione, modern society drama, written by Thomas Dickinson of English department, will be put on by Haresfoot club Jan. 20, for benefit of University settlement, Milwaukee.—Prof. Ettore Pais of University of Naples, delivered first of four lectures on Roman history.

Tuesday, 13.—New freshman society, Skull and Crescent, entertained with smoker.—Dr. H. E. Patten spoke on Acetylene at Chemical club.—Science club listened to lecture on Electrons, Radio-Activity, and the Electrical Theory of Matter by Prof. B. W. Snow.—A. B. Braley, '05, published "Sonnets of a Freshman."—Regents adopted five- and six-year courses in engineering, which provide for addition to technical engineering work of large number of elective studies in other colleges.—Wisconsin will be represented in relay meet of University of Pennsylvania, April 22.—Choral Union re-elected following faculty men: Vice-president, Prof. E. B. Skinner; musical director, E. A. Bredin, secretary and treasurer; Prof. O. B. Zimmerman; assistant secretary, E. W. Burgess; and Prof. F. A. Parker to board of directors.

Wednesday, 14.—Alumni-faculty-student conference committee in all-day session formulated plan for reorganization of athletic board and election of graduate manager.—Dr. A. R. Anderson of Greek department gave description of European trip to the Nora Samlag, Norwegian society.—President Van Hise, at meeting of Graduate club, stated that no state university or private institution of equal endowment offers better opportunities for graduate work than Wisconsin.—Commercial club elected 13 men to membership, bringing enrollment up to 40.

Thursday, 15. — Wisconsin Geological Survey turned over its world's fair exhibit to University's geological museum.—Work of G. S. Phelps and C. V. Hibbard, '00, now engaged in Y. M. C. A. service among Japanese at the front, presented at Y. M. C. A. meeting.—Mrs. Bertha Kunz-Baker opened lecture course with reading of Cyrano de Bergerac.—Phi Alpha Delta, honorary law fraternity, initiated F. B. Sargent, '04, '05*l*; H. L. Geisse, '05, '07*l*; C. H. Lang, '06; H. G. Glicksman, '07; P. H. Schram, '06, '07*l*; C. W. Taylor, '07; A. L. Drury, '07; E. M. Runyard, '05; R. W. Clark, '05.

Friday, 16.—Prof. Paul S. Reinsch lectured on "Tendencies of Contemporary Art."—Athenae chose blow-out closers.—Miss Abby S. Mayhew spoke on "Christmas Gifts" before Y. W. C. A.—Prof. G. C. Humphrey gave character sketch of Robert Blackwell, the English pioneer in animal husbandry, at meeting of agricultural long course literary society.—Elmer Pierce, last year's baseball coach, re-elected.—Cast chosen for "Trelawney of the Wells," to be presented by Edwin Booth and Red Domino societies.—Junior civil engineers made test of city water-works plant.

Saturday, 17.—Sociology students visited state hospital for insane.—At Y. M. C. A. social for short course and dairy students, Dr. Kelley of Greek department showed stereopticon views on agriculture in the Orient.—Officers for International club elected as follows: President, William Milne; vice-president, Zenki Oishi; corresponding secretary, Miss Thompson; recording secretary, Sigrid Fjoslien; treasurer, Albert B. Clark.—Second military hop largely attended.

Sunday, 18.—Young people's associations held song service, assisted by chorus and orchestra.

Monday, 19.—Freshman crew candidates number 87.—Classes in bacteriology and hygiene celebrated birth of Pasteur.

Tuesday, 20.—Michigan chose negative side of question submitted for debate and will aim to prove that candidates for public office should not be nominated by direct vote.—Mr. George Kemmerer spoke before Chemical club on Electrolytic Refining of Gold.—At first meeting of "W" club M. E. Allen was elected treasurer, Archie L. Per-

sons secretary, and Richard Remp representative on student conference committee.

Wednesday, 21.—Report of student conference published.—Engraving contract for 1906 Badger let to Barnes-Crosby & Co., Chicago.—Fair held by Self Government association netted $150, which goes to fund for woman's building.

Thursday, 22.—Athenae, defending the negative, won annual joint debate over Hesperia on the question: Does the development of trade-unionism in the United States during the last 20 years show the general tendency of that development to be, in the aggregate, contrary to the best interests of the country? Athenae represented by A. F. Meyer, W. S. Griswold and Emil Olbrich; Hesperia by H. L. Geisse, V. R. Griggs and G. G. Huebner.—Schedule of basket ball team announced, in which eastern trip is included.—At football banquet E. J. Vanderboom was elected captain for 1905.—Willis S. Moore, chief of U. S. weather bureau, says $6,000 weather observatory will be built on campus, probably near Washburn observatory.—Mr. Philip Gentner of English department spoke before Art association.—Botanical laboratory received from government bureau of chemistry a collection of powdered substances used in adulteration of foods, materials difficult to obtain from factories producing them.—Part I of "Das Sprichwort bei Hans Sachs," by Charles H. Handschin, Ph. D., of German department, appears in series of university bulletins.—Dr. Paul C. Freer, formerly professor of chemistry in University of Michigan, now head of U. S. government bureau of chemistry at Manila, visited university.—Athletic board chose George F. Downer, '97, as graduate manager, subject to president's approval. H. C. Allen, '06, elected assistant manager of track team; J. M. Detling, '05*l*, manager of track team, E. B. Bartlett, '06, vice-commodore of crew.

Friday, 23.—University closed for 10 days' vacation.

Tuesday, 27.—Friday, 30.—Basket ball team on upstate trip won three games out of four, as follows: Sheboygan 28, U. W. 45; Appleton 12, U. W. 26; Ocon W. 55; Two Rivers 31, U. W. 30.—Phi Beta sorority has purchased house site, opposite Chadbourne h

JANUARY

Wednesday, 4.—First recitatio Christmas recess.—Coach O'Dea p for candidates for various crews. has placed order for new 8-oared be built by John Hoyle at Ithac E. W. Breitkreutz issued call for t didates.—Cast chosen for Haresfo duction of "Hermione" will inclu Hibbard, Ralph C. Angell, Louis (William French, Robert Wood, J mer, Paul B. Rogers, Hugo Erns Lee, Frederica Shattuck, Evelyn decken, Mae Stevens, Geneviev John Mapel.

Thursday, 5.—The Quillers, p succeeding Scissors and Paste cl pleted organization. Honorary m Professor P. S. Reinsch, George ner, Willard G. Bleyer, Lawrence and Michael B. Olbrich. Acti bers—Edward S. Jordan, Reuben erman, A. Berton Braley, John J. Peter H. Schram, George F. Har bert W. Vinson, Hamlet J. Barr W. Landt, Charles R. Freeman, W Walsh.—President Van Hise wer loit to deliver address at dedicatic loit college's new Carnegie libra versity quartette organized, cons David K. Allen, Donald C. Leslie, Nevius, and Calvin H. Peck, to connection with glee club.—Krehl tra, of Chicago, engaged by Prom tee; terms $520 for 25 pieces, pl portation expenses.—First number of Wisconsin Engineer appeared of editors: editor-in-chief, A. W '05; alumni editor, E. T. How graduate editor, S. W. Cheney, ' ness manager, R. S. Peotter, '05; business managers, J. B. Kommer C. C. Eagle, '07.—New course in of Teaching Music in the Publi began, under direction of He Owen.

Alumni

Alumni are requested to contribute to this department. When newspaper clippings are sent, care should be taken to indicate date and place, clearly. Distinguish between date of paper and date of event recorded. Report all errors promptly. The notation used in this department is as follows: Two figures preceded by an apostrophe indicates the year of graduation. Two numbers separated by a dash indicate the period of residence of a non-graduate. Where only figures are given the college of letters and science is indicated; e stands for engineering department: l, law; p, pharmacy; h, higher degrees; (Hon.) honorary. Addressed envelopes will be furnished to any one who will use them regularly to send news to this department.

'67

George Cross, '67, is at present in Europe, and spent the month of December at Rome. In another part of the magazine there appears a letter from Mr. Cross.

'68

Thomas Chynoweth, father of Hon. H. W. Chynoweth, '68, died at Mt. Vernon, Wis., in December, at the advanced age of 94. He had four sons and one daughter, all of whom are dead except Maj. Edward Chynoweth of the 7th U. S. infantry, H. W. Chynoweth of Madison, and Mrs. William P. Lyon, Jr., of Eden Vale, Cal. Three sons and one daughter graduated from the University of Wisconsin. Major Chynoweth attended the University until the junior year and then graduated from West Point. One grandson and granddaughter also graduated from the University.

A. C. Peck, '68, is head of the Commercial department of the West Side high school of Manitowoc.

'71

D. Lloyd Jones, '71*l*, referee in bankruptcy, a prominent lawyer of Wisconsin, veteran of the Civil war and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, died suddenly on Thursday evening, December 30th, at his residence, 612 Hackett Ave., Milwaukee. Mr. Jones had been in excellent health and his death was wholly unexpected, being due to heart disease. He was past 63 years of age, a native of Wales, being born in Graig Cottage, Llanfair, Denbighshire, North Wales, in 1841. He was educated in the British and Foreign Schools of Ruthin and a grammar school at Merham, North Wales. He left his native country in 1850 to come to Wisconsin. After spending some years on a farm in Fond du Lac county, the young Welshman enlisted when the war of the Rebellion broke out and served until 1864, when he was severely wounded in the battle of Bald Hill, but served out the rest of the war. He rose from the ranks to first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment. Some years after the war he entered the University and graduated with the law class of '71.

At the January meeting of the Madison Literary club at the home of Prof. R. M. Bashford, a paper was read on "Benjamin Disraeli," by Prof. Charles Noble Gregory, '71, '72*l*, '01*Hon.*, now dean of the Iowa Law school.

'73

Hon. Moses E. Clapp, '73*l*, was chosen at a caucus of the republican members of the Minnesota legislature to succeed himself as United States senator, the vote being 127 to 1. The vote will be taken on January 17.

Dr. H. W. Hewit, '73, is engaged in the practice of medicine at Friend, Neb.

'75

E. M. Webster, '75*l*, is one of the leading attorneys of Glenwood, Minn. His address is Rooms 3-5, Webster Block, Glenwood.

'76

T. J. Pereles, '76*l*, who with his brother Regent J. M. Pereles, '74*e*, constitute the firm of Nathan Pereles & Sons, resides at 535 Astor St., Milwaukee.

'78

Walter S. Field, a graduate with the class of 1878, greeted friends in Madison New Year's day. His place of residence is Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, but much of his time is spent in Washington, where he is engaged in pressing legislation in behalf of the Indian.

'80

Charles F. Lamb, '80, has withdrawn from the firm of Richmond, Lamb and Jackman and will continue the practice of law in Madison independently.

'81

Prof. Howard L. Smith, '81, '85*l*, of the college of law has an interesting communication on The Auctioning of Office in the January number of the New York Nation.

'82

Announcement is made of the dissolution of the firm of Richmond, Lamb and Jackman. Mr. Sam T. Swansen, '90, becomes associated with T. C. Richmond, '82*l*, and Ralph W. Jackman, '97, under the firm name of Richmond, Jackman, and Swansen.

Hon. J. Esch, '82, recently reelected to Congress, is a candidate for the U. S. Senate, in place of Senator Quarles, whose term expires with the present year.

'84

M. O. Nelson, '84, editor of the "Commercial West" of Minneapolis, resides at 4260 Park Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gov. La Follette has reappointed Charles R. Boardman, '84, as adjutant general of Wisconsin.

C. G. Wade, '84*e*, is in the employ of the Allis Chalmers Co., at Milwaukee, and resides at 346 First Ave., Wauwautosa.

'85

Corydon T. Purdy, '85*e*, chief civil engineer for the George A. Fuller Co., of New York, spent three weeks in December at the bedside of his father, Samuel J. Purdy, at his Madison home. The elder Mr. Purdy's long illness ended in his death on Monday evening, January 2.

John L. Erdall, '85, is an attorney for the Chicago Great Western Railway and is located at St. Paul, Minn.

'86

William E. Bainbridge, '86, '89*l*, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, formerly second secretary of the U. S. legation at Peking, China, recently went to Venezuela on a confidential mission for the secretary of state and acquitted himself with such credit that strong efforts are being made to secure a position for him at one of the American embassies in Europe.

'87

The Rev. William A. Peterson, '87*l*, is pastor of the M. E. church at Grand Rapids, Wis. Recently he started the publication of "The Sky Pilot," a parish paper.

'88

T. A. Polleys, '88*l*, is connected with the legal department of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad at St. Paul, Minn.

'90

D. E. Kiser, '90, former principal of the Lodi high school and a recent resident of Madison, has closed a deal whereby he will become identified with the Badger Lumber Co., a corporation wnose principal office is at Durand. He will probably move his family to Durand. He has disposed of his interest in the hardware business at Oregon.

Dr. F. I. Drake, '90, has established an office in Madison for the practice of medicine. His home address is 125 Franklin street.

Warren D. Tarrant, '90, is judge of the second judicial district of Wisconsin. Judge Tarrant resides at 264 Lyon St., Milwaukee.

Andrew A. Bruce, '90, '93*l*, is dean of the law school of the University of North Dakota.

'91

The Rev. August F. Fehlandt, '91, has removed from Lone Rock to West Salem where he has recently accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church.

Julius T. Dithmar, '91, '92*l*, of Elroy, Wis., has been appointed county judge by Gov. La Follette to fill the unexpired term of Judge William G. Beebe, '91*l*, who recently was drowned near Mauston. Mr. Dithmar was elected district attorney of Juneau county in 1896 and served two terms.

'94

Prof. B. H. Meyer, '94, university lecturer on transportation, is in Washington preparing for the secretary of commerce and labor an estimate of the value of al

Athletics.

Elsewhere in this issue reference is made to the changes in the graduate directorship of athletics and the election of Geo. F. Downer, '97, to the position. Mr. Downer succeeded Charles H. Kilpatrick January 1. Under the new arrangement Mr. Downer will give his time to the business management of all the University athletics. Under the plan formerly in force Mr. Kilpatrick was graduate manager and also coach of the track team.

The new director finds his track and base ball schedule for the coming season already made out by the former manager. Some of the base ball dates are tentative, but the more important games are regarded as settled. The schedules, so far as they are completed, are as follows:

TRACK ATHLETICS.

February 18. Indoor meet with Chicago at Chicago.

March 18. Indoor meet with Chicago at Madison.

May 13. Outdoor meet with Chicago at Madison.

May 20. Outdoor meet with Illinois at Champaign.

BASE BALL.

April 17. Michigan at Madison.
April 19. Michigan at Madison.
April 22. Illinois at Madison.
April 29. Chicago at Madison.
May 3. Illinois at Madison.
May 6. Chicago at Madison.
May 12. Michigan at Ann Arbor.
May 13. Michigan at Ann Arbor.
May 17. Chicago at Chicago.
May 20. Illinois at Champaign.
May 27. Illinois at Champaign.
May 29. Chicago at Chicago.

Games will also be arranged with Beloit, Notre Dame, Purdue and Michigan Agricultural College.

Owing to his marked success with the base ball team last spring and as a result of the high regard in which he is held by the men, Elmer Pierce has been re-engaged and will coach the 1905 nine. Mr. Pierce, whose work was favorably commented on in this department last year, needs only to continue along the lines he followed then to be successful and to receive the support of all Wisconsin men. He knows base ball, is clean cut, self-controlled, and retains the esteem of the players while maintaining the strictest discipline.

It is expected that every member of last year's nine will be in college next semester, able to play. The chief present anxiety is in regard to the condition of "Cy" Young, the pitcher who as a freshman was Wisconsin's mainstay in the box last sea- during the summer and a good deal of son. Young broke his arm at the elbow doubt exists as to his being able to repeat his great work of last year, if indeed he is able to play at all. If he regains his strength and form of 1904 Wisconsin should have one of the best teams in its history.

Basket ball interest at Wisconsin has made rapid advances in the last two or three years and the 1905 team, which is altogether the strongest and most representative the University ever had, will this month take an extended Eastern trip. The team will play nine games with leading Eastern fives, including one with Columbia University in New York. Ten men will take the trip, Captain Steinmetz, f; Manager McConochie, g; Walvoord, f; Scribner, f; McLees, g; Zuppke, g; Bush, c; Breitkreutz, c; Angell, coach and trainer; Lindemann, referee.

The schedule includes the following:

January 12. Ohio State University at Columbus, O.

January 13. Rochester University at Rochester, N. Y.

January 14. Co. E Athletic team at Schenectady, N. Y.

January 16. Co. F Athletic team at Schenectady, N. Y.

January 17. Columbia University at New York.

January 18. Institute Athletic Club at Newark, N. J.

January 19. Sharon Athletic Club, Sharon, Pa.

January 20. Buckland Guards at Fremont, O.

January 21. Oberlin College at Oberlin, O.

The most important of these games is the one with Columbia University, which last year won the Eastern Intercollegiate championship and is represented by an equally strong team this season.

The varsity five has already played seven games, winning all of them decisively except one, at Two Rivers, Wis., during the holidays, this game resulting in a 31-30 victory for Two Rivers, on a very small floor. Against the Beloit College team Captain Steinmetz equalled the world's amateur record in getting twenty field baskets.

In the selection of football and track athletic coaches, matters stand just about where they did a month ago. The football committee of the board of athletic directors, consisting of Prof. R. M. Bashford and Bush, Bertke, Wrabetz and Findlay of the 1904 team, has had frequent meetings and is considering the names of a large number of available men. The committee is proceeding with extreme care and deliberation, determined to avoid mistakes so far as that may be possible. Among the men thus far discussed, Phil King easily leads in point of experience and demonstrated coaching ability. That the former Princeton man is the choice of the alumni there is no question, and judging from the only expressions of students upon which an opinion could be based, there seems to be every reason to believe that he would be the choice of a very large percentage of the undergraduates. Naturally and properly the members of the team restrain from expressing themselves freely on the matter. Four of the committee of five are players and it is reasonable to suppose that they will fairly represent the opinion of the balance of the football men.

The other men under consideration are almost without exception from minor Eastern colleges. Charles McCarthy, of Brown, well known to all recent Wisconsin graduates, Barry and Robinson, also of Brown, Folsom and Place of Dartmouth, and Harvey Holmes and Eddie Cochems of Wisconsin constitute the remainder of the list, so far as it is generally known.

At the close of the season Cochems was an active candidate, or at least was generally so regarded, but after considerable bitterness of feeling had been developed over his real or supposed desire to secure the position, Mr. Cochems withdrew his name, in an open letter to the press. The men who were most active in pushing his candidacy are still continuing their efforts in his behalf, but in the absence of any further statement from Mr. Cochems, his first declaration of withdrawal should be accepted in good faith.

Mr. McCarthy sometime since gave out an interview in which he stated that he would consider a proposition to coach the team under one of two conditions: either gratuitously, with such volunteer coaching as could be secured among former varsity players; or as a paid head coach, with a considerable number of regular assistants, engaged for the season.

The other men have, it is presumed, offered their services upon a purely commercial basis.

Judging from the developments, up to this time it seems unlikely that the matter will be settled before the middle of February.

The question of a track coach is an equally difficult, if somewhat less momentous one. There are few good men available at this season. The candidates most favorably mentioned are James Temple, who was associated with the training of the 1898 track team, and J. Fred Powers, a former Notre Dame star and individual all round champion of the United States in 1899. Both men have recently had considerable experience in handling track teams. This matter is also in the hands of a special committee.

THE

:ONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

February, 1905. No. 5.

The Month Current

in Ranks High in Attendance.

tics relative to the attendance
erican universities, annually
l for "Science" by Registrar
of Columbia University, show
e University of Wisconsin
leading place among the
universities of the country.
llege of letters and science
niversity on December 1, 1904,
on which these statistics in
were compiled, had 1,452 stu-
ie third largest enrollment in
ıtry; Harvard being first with
nd the University of Cali-
econd with 1,453, only one
an the number at Wisconsin.
umber of students in agricul-
University of Wisconsin takes
place with 529 students, Min-
eing first with an enrollment
The University of Wisconsin
urth among American Univer-
the number of students attend-
scientific schools, the enroll-
s year being 809. The Uni-
School of Music takes fourth
the matter of attendance with
lents. The Graduate School
University is fourth in size,
Columbia being first with 560 students; Chicago second with 388; Harvard third with 366; and Wisconsin fourth with 205. In total attendance excluding from the enrollment of other institutions the college of medicine, dentistry and theology, which are not included among the professional schools at Wisconsin, the University takes sixth place with 3,270.

The statistics compiled by Dr. Tombo bring out some interesting facts in regard to the relative number of men and women in co-educational institutions. In the college of liberal arts of a number of universities the women outnumber the men. At the University of California, for example there are only 505 men and 948 women; at the University of Nebraska and 315 men and 633 women, at the University of Minnesota 470 men to 775 women; at the University of Chicago 604 men to 784 women. At the University of Illinois division is more even, as the registration shows 351 men and 325 women. At the University of Michigan there are about 100 more men than women, the enrollment being 729 men and 624 women. At the University of Wis-

consin the men outnumber the women by 236, as there are 844 men and 608 women.

Phil King Recalled.

Phil King will coach Wisconsin next fall! By all odds the best piece of athletic news which the Magazine has had to announce in many a day, is the recall of the man who gave Wisconsin a place at the top in Western foot ball. His election insures the 1905 team an efficient, far-seeing, magnetic leader, one of the few really great coaches in the country. The most perfect master of defensive tactics that ever coached in the West, King showed in the teams of 1896, 1897, 1900 and 1901, that with any sort of material he could develop a hard-hitting, savage offense. His return to assist in the coaching at Princeton for a considerable period during each of the last two seasons has put him in touch with the latest progress of the game in the East and should be of especial advantage to him and to Wisconsin next fall.

Alumni who were in the University during the seven years when King was at the foot ball helm remember with a glow of satisfaction the splendid, consistent record which the University maintained during that time and welcome him back with enthusiasm. Students now in college, who have to go back to King's time to recall any foot ball victory worth mentioning, believe that his return means the regaining of departed laurels. In addition, King always had the respect and confidence of the faculty and the expressions of its members are all characterized by a note of gratification over the solution of the coaching problem afforded by his r call.

With the return of Phil King passes for the present, the graduate coaching system with which the University has experimented for two years, and in commenting of its abandonment one cannot, in justice, forbear a word of praise for Arthur Curtis, a splendid student, a wonderful player and a loyal friend. Wisconsin will always remember him as her greatest tackle, and connect his name with the foot ball glories to which he contributed so much in his undergraduate days, rather than as the responsible head in a coaching experiment which was practically fore-doomed to failure. No coach ever worked harder or more loyally to achieve success than did Art Curtis for two successive seasons, and his failure to make a showing in those years was due to causes over which he had no control; causes which, for the most part, are of no further interest and which it is no longer profitable to analyze.

The Jubilee Volume.

Inquiries regarding the Jubilee memorial volume are becoming a regular part of the Secretary's mail, and an explanation seems to be in order. The book is being published by the Jubilee Committee and will be ready for distribution by March 1. As soon as the edition is out, the Alumni Association will receive copies for all its members who were in good standing December 1, 1904, i. e.,—whose dues had been paid for the current college year prior to that date. This will be the only general distribution of the volume. From this statement it will be clear that the Secre-

n hardly be held accountable delay which, indeed, is rela- ilight. The Alumni Associa- ; nothing whatever to do with lication of the book except to gratis, copies for its members. oks were not expected earlier me time in January and we that when they are received, will find them an ample com- on for the delay. Some idea extent of the volume may be from the fact that it will cost sociation sixteen cents a copy er them at publisher's book

as already been announced, morial volume will contain the e program, the text of all the addresses of the Jubilee, and of honorary degrees conferred, l be a very high class piece of aking, within the limits set e publication by the available

riation Bill to Provide Fixed Income.

department in the January ointed to the serious situation confronts the University as a of the rapid increase in enroll- indicated by President Van n his biennial report. The sity is growing with wonder- idity and this growth must be a corresponding increase in nues or Wisconsin will fall be- s leading competitors in the West. With this situation ost in their minds, the mem- the Regents Committee on ion for the University, after consideration, decided to strike nething more substantial than the hand-to-mouth system of biennial appropriations upon which the institution has subsisted in the past. The paramount need of the University is not merely an adequate but a reasonably fixed income, on the basis of which plans may be made for longer than two years in advance. The Committee therefore, decided to ask for a 2-5 of a mill tax, the proceeds of this levy to supply not only all the ordinary running expenses of the University but the cost of buildings and all other expenditures which in the past have been provided by legislative appropriation.

If it becomes a law it will yield about a quarter of a million dollars, which is a substantial increase on the present income, but no more than the rate of growth of the University demands. But the great advantage of the arrangement which the bill proposes is that, if it passes, it will afford a definite basis for plans for the future. President Van Hise, in his biennial report, speaking of funds for needed buildings—though the statement applies with equal force to every sort of expenditure—said: "The importance and value of establishing a policy to extend through a number of years, cannot be over-estimated."

Inasmuch as the present bill, if passed, will not begin to yield an income until next year, it makes special provision for buildings and equipment imperatively demanded during the present year.

Dramatics for Worthy Causes.

The presentation, within a month, of two plays by the leading dramatic organizations of the University for the benefit of such worthy causes as the

University settlement and the establishment of a fund for the endowment and maintenance of a bed for sick and needy students, in the Madison hospital, is worthy of more than a passing word. There is much to justify the criticism so often passed that our education is materialistic and selfish in its tendencies. Only too frequently have we heard, after some hazing or other absurd student demonstration, that the whole system is wrong, that we are cultivating the intelligence and ignoring the proper moral training; that student bodies have no collective conscience; that our morale is deteriorating, and that college students as a class are lacking in the finer sympathies and sensibilities.

This being true, those who do believe in our educational system, who know and have faith in its production of the best and finest of fruits of education, men and women of high character, cannot but find satisfaction in such phases of college life as the Haresfoot club benefit for the University social settlement in Milwaukee, and the Edwin Booth and Red Domino Dramatic Clubs' joint production for the benefit of a sick fund for needy students. Such activities as these indicate that students, usually thoughtless, do stop at times to consider that University life means something besides a better preparation for earning an income—or dissipating one. As a symptom of the existence of a sense of civic duty in the student body it is encouraging. Incidentally, it is pleasing to the friends of both the dramatic organizations to find them thus devoting their energies to worthy causes, instead of wasting them in a meaningless struggle for social distinction.

President Van Hise's Baltimore Address.

President Van Hise delivered one of the leading addresses at the annual session of the Association of American Universities, at Baltimore, January 14, discussing "The Opportunities for Higher Instruction and Research in State Universities." In the address President Van Hise took the same ground regarding the necessity for advanced and productive scholarship in state universities which, since his election, has been an important part of what may be called his presidential platform. In the course of his address, President Van Hise brought out a number of interesting facts concerning the investigation and research work that is being carried on by the members of the Wisconsin faculty. He spoke in part as follows:

"Upon the whole it seems to me that the surest test of the opportunities for advanced instruction and research in a university is afforded by the amount of productive work which the instructional force itself is doing. A faculty pervaded by the spirit of research gives the atmosphere necessary for higher instruction. To such an atmosphere graduate students will be

large studies which have extended through several to many years and the results of which mark them as important contributions to knowledge.

"The information furnished seems to be adequate evidence that at the present time a sufficient number of men are engaged in higher instruction and research at Wisconsin to give a favorable environment for such work. But this general statement required some qualification when applied to the individual departments. In many of the departments of instruction it is entirely true, but in others we must unfortunately admit that the task of raising them to the university plane largely remains to be accomplished."

In continuing President Van Hise considered the future of research in state universities.

"During the past quarter of a century I have seen Wisconsin change from a small college to its present condition of comparative prosperity. During the same period similar transformations have taken place in a number of state universities. I believe present accomplishments to be the mere beginnings of the development of advanced instruction and research in state institutions. I expect to see these lines of work continue to expand until state universities in this country are doing the work for their respective states that the state universities of Germany are doing for the states of that empire. I am aware that there has been general disbelief upon this point in the past. I know that in many sections of the country the conviction is still widely held that the people will not tax themselves for work of university grade. I know that men may be found in the faculties of the state

universities who hold this view. They may be found among the presidents of the group of larger state universities. But it seems to me that the facts of the development during the past twenty-five years clearly show those who hold this view to be wrong. Already in a number of states, the people are taxing themselves to support advanced instruction and research. Furthermore, and this is most important, in those institutions in which the most advanced stand has been taken with reference to high-grade work there is little or no objection to the movement. To illustrate, at Wisconsin I have had no criticism of the departments where there are several strong men who are doing productive work. The complaints which have come to me have been in reference to those departments where lack of funds or lack of courage on the part of the administration has prevented their advancement to a higher plane.

"But suppose I am wrong in reference to the support by the state of advanced instruction and research. Still the question as to the place which these lines of work are to take in the state universities is open. Why should not a state university receive help from private funds for such purposes as well as other universities? No good reason can be assigned for the belief that state universities in the future will not receive liberal support from private funds. It is true that in the past this has not been the case, but the same was also true of private institutions until very recently. The great sums in the United States for advanced work in private institutions have been given within the past thirty years. During that time Johns Hopkins, Clark, Chicago, and Stanford have been founded. Twenty-five years ago other prominent institutions, now doing advanced work,—Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia,—had but a fraction of their present income and had hardly begun to develop advanced and research work.

"When the alumni of the state universities become numerous and some of them wealthy, why should they not give to these institutions as do the alumni of private universities? Indeed, if there be any difference between the two it should be in favor of the state institutions, for the men who have obtained their education at such universities have returned a considerably smaller proportion of its cost than have those educated in private institutions. I hold the conviction firmly that in the future the alumni of state universities will give liberally to their support. Nor do I believe that the gifts to state institutions will be derived from alumni alone. What valid reason can be assigned for the belief that the men who have gained their wealth by taking advantage of the natural resources of the states will not turn back some portion of this wealth for higher education? Indeed, this has already begun. It is only within the past score of years in the middle and far west that we have seen large accummulations of capital, and have had the feeling of assured prosperity. Now that this situation has come about, gifts from private sources have begun to flow to the state universities. The largest recipient has been the University of California. At Wisconsin and in other states there have been the small beginnings of the flow of private funds to the state universities.

"In the past many of the men who

have given money to educational institutions have been inspired by a religious motive. But in the United States at present there are a large number of men of wealth who are moved by the educational and ethical impulse and who are not impelled by the religious motive. In the future such men, I doubt not, will give largely to state universities. To such persons it can be made to appear that a state is at least as safe a trustee as any individual or corporation. The wealth of the people of the entire state is surety for such funds.

"In conclusion, therefore, I hold that in the future the state universities will be in a much stronger position with reference to advanced instruction and research than at present. The state universities have an official hold upon their respective states. The states have a pride in them as their institutions. In each of a number of states the feeling is very general among the people as well as the alumni that their university must be developed to as high a plane as private institutions. This hold upon the state already secured by a number of the larger state universities is yet to be gained by others. Where this position has been attained there is no reason to believe that it will ever be lost. As already pointed out, a' number of states are now granting large sums of money to their universities for advanced instruction and research. It is my deep seated conviction that state funds for such purposes are sure to greatly increase in amount. And in addition to the certain support by the state of productive scholarship the state universities in the future have at least an equal right with private institutions to expect assistance from their alumni. Finally, the state universities may occasionally expect funds from wealthy men, not alumni, inspired by the ethical and educational motive. Therefore, it seems to me my initial proposition that the opportunities for higher instruction and research in state universities are as great as in the average of private institutions of similiar incomes is conservative. Further, in the future these opportunities are certain to be rapidly improved and extended."

Services of the College of Agriculture to Oat-Growers.

Had it been announced, a decade ago, that a professor in the College of Agriculture, would, as the result of certain simple tests which he was conducting, save the farmers of the State of Wisconsin $40,000,000 in a few years, there is little doubt that people in general, and the farmers in particular, would have scouted the idea. Yet this is exactly what has been accomplished as a result of the investigations of the College of Agriculture into the nature of oat smut and the proper methods of preventing

it. An increase of nearly 20 per cent in the great crop of such a staple grain as oats is a monumental achievement, yet this has been accomplished.

When it is remembered that Wisconsin ranks among the greatest oat producing states in the country, and each year over two and one half million acres of land are sown with oats, which produce a crop worth annually from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, the true significance of these results is evident, for investigation shows that before the University method of preventing oat smut was generally adopted, the loss to the oat crop of Wisconsin generally equalled 18 per cent. This waste of nearly one-fifth of the crop meant to the farmers of the state an annual loss of 18,000,000 bushels of oats, or in round numbers nearly $5,000,000.

These experiments affected not only the oat crop, but also barley raising. Wisconsin produces about 15,000,000 bushels of barley annually, and is thus one of the great barley states of the union. The University Experiment Station found that the annual loss in the barley crop due to smut amounts to over 600,000 bushels. As the same preventive can be used for both the oat and barley crop, there has been a great saving to the farmers annually in the raising of barley as a result of these experiments of the College of Agriculture.

Anyone who is familiar with Wisconsin farming knows that at threshing time when the oat sheaves are being fed into the cylinders, there usually pours out at the rear of the machine a cloud of smoke-like dust which makes the work very disagreeable. The average person unac-

sor Bolley's tests on a large scale. Late Professor E. S. Goff devoted much time and energy to these experiments, and as the results were almost uniformly successful, began at once the dissemination of this very valuable information of the subject to the Wisconsin farmers. Professor R. A. Moore of the department of agronomy later took charge of the work and at once began expensive investigations as to the amount of damage and the possibility of extending the preventive treatment rapidly to the farmers of the whole state.

The first step was to estimate the area and extent of the damage caused by the oat smut. Professor Moore visited hundreds of farms in the various counties of the state in order to conduct his tests in as wide an area as possible. In carrying out these tests he carried a hoop about the size of an ordinary barrel hoop, which, on entering the field, he cast out into the midst of the growing grain so that as it fell to the ground, it dropped over a number of oat plants. Then separating carefully the stalks of grain, he would count the number of stems enclosed by the hoop and also the number of smutted and sound oat heads on these stems. By conducting a very large number of these tests in all parts of the state, he was able to determine with very considerable degree of accuracy the percentage of damage done. Professor Moore's examination showed that on the average, the loss to Wisconsin farmers in their oat crop during a series of years equalled 18 per cent. Estimating the maximum yield of the whole state at 100,000,000 bushels, he found that this meant a loss of 18,000,000 bushels

of oats, valued in round numbers at nearly $5,000,000 annually, which was lost to the farmers of the state as a result of this blight. All damage by oat smut must be regarded practically as a loss to the farmer, for he prepares the ground for a full oat crop, sows the seed in it, and harvests the standing grain. The smutted worthless stems have cost him just as much as the good ones, and hence every smutted oat head is so much seed and work lost.

The extent of the damage and the simple method of preventing it having been found, the next step was to give the widest of dissemination to this valuable information. It was no easy problem to reach the hundreds of thousands of farmers in the state who are raising oats, and give them the necessary information for the successful application of the formaldehyde treatment. The first method adopted was to prepare a bulletin giving the results of the experiments and methods of treating the oat seed. Up to the present time over a quarter of a million copies of this oat smut bulletin have been sent broadcast over the whole state, so that every farmer interested might get this valuable information free of cost. Members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture also explained fully the means of prevention by the formaldehyde solution to hundreds of farmers at meetings of the farmers' institute, agricultural societies, and similar gatherings of those interested in agricultural enterprises.

As a result of the broadcast distribution of literature on the subject in the form of experiment station bulletins and the papers read and discussed at agricultural meetings, enterprising farmers everywhere in the state are now protecting their oat crops from the fungus. The results are that at present over two-thirds of the 18 per cent loss of the entire crop has been prevented. Not satisfied, however, until the blight is practically exterminated, the College of Agriculture is still carrying on the work steadily, and information is still being disseminated as widely as possible among those who do not as yet realize the importance of the formaldehyde prevention. In a few years more, it is the hope of Dean Henry and his staff, that practically all the farmers of Wisconsin will be growing seed treated with formaldehyde or using seed from crop which has been so treated, and that thereby the oat fields of the state will practically be freed from the destructive smut.

The method of treating the seed grain is very simple, so simple in fact that there is no reason why it should not be universally employed. A pint of formaldehyde which costs about fifty cents is poured into a barrel containing some 40 gallons of water. The oat seeds which are placed in gunny sacks are let down into this barrel and allowed to soak in the dilute chemical solution for a few moments. They are then taken out and dried, after which they are ready for sowing without any further treatment. Thus the cost to the farmer is scarcely more than a cent a bushel; which is certainly very little when compared with the destructiveness of the blight and the great loss which it entails.

These experiments in the prevention of oat smut illustrate admirably the application of scientific discovery

l experiments to the practical econ-
ic and industrial problems. Had
ıot been for the discovery by ex-
imental chemists in Germany of
wood smoke product, formalde-
le, and the discovery by the zoolo-
ts and bacteriologists that this new
mical was destructive of fungus
l bacterial life, the oat smut pre-
ıtion would have been impossible.
us it is that to the chemist, the
›logist and bacteriologist, working
the various problems of pure sci-
:e, the Wisconsin farmers are indi-
tly indebted for the saving of over
.000,000 a year. The college of
riculture and the experiment sta-
ns are the indispensable means of
plying these scientific discoveries to
: practical problems. After the
iginal application by the North
ıkota experimenter of the scientific
scoveries of the relation of for-
ıldehyde to fungus growth, the ef-
rts of the Wisconsin College of Ag-
:ulture in conducting these experi-
ents on a large scale, produced the
eat practical results. It was not,
wever, until the results of these
periments of the College of Agri-
lture were given to the hundreds of
›usands of farmers of the state by
ans of the experimental station
letins, that the experiments were
much practical importance to the
icultural interests of the state; but
en once this information had been
ead broadcast and was used by the
ners, the remarkable practical re-
s involving the saving of over
,000,000 was finally achieved.

The College of Agriculture has also
dered the farmers of the state an-
er splendid service in connection
h the oat crop by its experiments
with seed oats which culminated in
the development of the so-called
Swedish oats. Dean Henry, in his
biennial report gives the following
summary of these investigations:

"In 1898 this College received sev-
eral new varieties of seed oats from
the U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington. One lot of five pounds
was secured by a government expert
in Russia. When all the varieties in-
cluding this one, some forty or fifty
in number, were tested, the one from
Russia proved superior. Mr. Moore
carefully saved all the seed from the
first little crop and re-sowed it the fol-
lowing season, repeating the process
for several years. To more exten-
sively test its value he placed a quan-
tity with growers at several widely
separated points in the State where it
was grown in comparison with the
usual varieties of the community. In
nearly every instance the yield in such
trials was highly satisfactory. In
the spring of 1903 we were able to
send at least one two-bushel sack of
these oats to each county in the State,
and again most tests showed marked
superiority. As a result of the in-
terest taken by the farmers and the
wide distribution given the seed, at
least one quarter of a million bushels
of this variety of oats was sown by
Wisconsin farmers in the spring of
1904, all of which originated from the
five pounds of seed received in 1898.
Mr. Moore estimates that at least four
million bushels of Swedish oats, as
we call this variety, was grown by
our farmers the present season.
Through the use of this oat our far-
mers are securing a yield of from two
to ten bushels more of oats per acre
than with the varieties previously

used. As we grow about 2,500,000 acres of oats each year, it is apparent that the introduction of this one variety of improved seed is worth a vast sum to our State."

News

Progress of the University

New Courses in Meteorology.

Among the new fields in which instruction is to be given at the University for the first time this year, is that of meteorology, a course in which will be offered during the second semester, which begins this month. The work will be in charge of Mr. James L. Bartlett, observer at the University station of the United States Weather Bureau, which was established in North Hall last fall. At the time that the weather bureau station was located at the University, permission was granted by Chief Willis L. Moore of the United States Weather Bureau, for the instruction of university students in meteorology by the local observer, and the present course is the result of the arrangement which was made at that time. As the local station was not fully organized at the beginning of the present college year, it was necessary to postpone the course until the opening of the second semester in February.

This work will be of great interest and importance to students in many departments of the University, and it is expected that there will be a large enrollment. The course will be of practical value to those who are preparing for various professions, and especially to students in commerce and agriculture. Under present conditions it is necessary that men who are engaged in various forms of business, should have a knowledge of the weather conditions, for these are often of incalculable value to them in their business affairs. Grain brokers, railway managers, commission managers, produce dealers, and shippers generally are only a few of those whose interests are at times greatly affected by the weather. To the farmer weather conditions are naturally of vital importance, and students who are preparing to engage in agricultural pursuits will naturally desire to have a scientific knowledge of meteorological conditions. Besides this practical value this course will appeal to many who are preparing to teach the natural sciences in secondary schools and colleges, and to those who intend to specialize in astronomy, geology, and such branches of engineering as hydraulics. The University students, therefore, are particularly fortunate in having an opportunity to study meteorology under the favorable conditions afforded by the new weather bureau station which is equipped with the latest apparatus for observing and recording the weather conditions.

The course as outlined by Mr. Bartlett will consist in part of both the theoretical and practical phases of the subject. On the theoretical side, the work will include a consideration of the atmosphere, its composition and its relation to animal and plant life; of the measurement of the atmospheric pressure by means of barometers and the preparation of barometric charts. The movements of the air, particularly those more important ones involving direction and velocity of winds, and means of determining these, will be presented. Atmospheric moisture, formation of dew, frost and clouds, predictions of frost, protection from frost, are subjects to which considerable time will be given because of their practical importance. Methods of

SHORE LINE ALONG UNIVERSITY DRIVE.

reau as a part of the regular service. In 1883, for reasons of economy, the signal service was discontinued at a large number of points in the country and among others at Madison, but the weather station was continued, and under Professor Comstock's direction, complete reports were kept of the meteorological conditions. During the summer months, when these conditions are of greatest importance to the farmers, daily reports were forwarded to the Chicago station, and during the other portions of the year monthly summaries were forwarded to these headquarters. Thus the Washburn Observatory has complete records for over a quarter of a century. The records have proved valuable in various ways, and have frequently been used as evidence in court in determining the exact weather conditions at a particular time when those conditions were of importance in legal matters. Upon the establishment of the University Weather Bureau Station, it was decided to discontinue these records and, accordingly, upon the first of January the meteorological observations at Washburn Observatory ceased.

A bill recently passed by Congress for the Department of Agriculture, of which the United States Weather Bureau is now a part, provides an appropriation of $48,000 for the purchase of sites and erection of buildings to be used for weather observatories, among which is to be one at the University. At a recent meeting of the Board of Regents the United States government was given a site on the University campus for the erection of this observatory, and steps will no doubt be taken shortly by the United States Weather Bureau, under the direction of Chief Willis L. Moore, for the erection of a separate building upon the University campus for the use of the local weather bureau station.

Dr. Howe to Lecture on the American City.

Arrangements have just been completed for a series of ten special public lectures on "The Problems of the American City" to be given at the University of Wisconsin during the first week of the second

semester, by Dr. Frederick C. Howe of Cleveland, Ohio. The course, which will begin on February 20 and continue until March 3, will include a discussion of the following topics: The New Civilization; The American City at Work; The Sources of Corruption; The Boss, the Party and the System; The Way Out—Municipal Ownership; The City Republic and Its Charter; The City's Wreckage and Its Wards; The City's Home; The City's Treasure; The Twentieth Century City.

Dr. Howe, who received his doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins University in 1892 and subsequently studied in Germany and the New York Law School, is at present professor of law at the Cleveland College of Law and lecturer on taxation at Western Reserve University. He is the author of a book on "Taxation and Taxes in the United States under the Internal Revenue System," and is a law partner of James A. Garfield, Jr., of the Department of Commerce, and Professor H. A. Garfield, of Princeton University. Dr. Howe has given especial attention to municipal affairs and has been closely identified with the movements of the municipal improvements, both in administration and in the beautifying of the city. He has just returned from an extensive tour through Europe in the course of which he has made a thorough study of municipal systems in the chief cities of England and the continent; and is, therefore, well qualified to deal with the subjects of municipal reform from the comparative study of European and American cities. These special lectures are to form a part of the regular University course in municipal government, which will be continued during the remainder of the semester by Dr. J. D. Barnett of the department of Political Science.

Major E. R. Jones to Lecture on Contemporary English Politics.

Major E. R. Jones, formerly a resident of Wisconsin, who for many years was consul general at Cardiff, Wales, and who is editor-in-chief of the *London Shipping World,* the principal English periodical representing the interests of the merchant marine, has been engaged as special lecturer for the coming session of the University summer school. He will deliver a series of lectures on political and economic life in Great Britain, in the course of which he will deal with the present state of British political parties, the political and economic problems now before the British people, and conditions of British industrial and commercial life. He will also deliver a series of public lectures on Gladstone, under whom he served with distinction, as a liberal member of Parliament, for a number of years; and on other prominent English statesmen of the last twenty years.

Major Jones, who is a native of Wales, came to this country in 1855 and served with conspicuous bravery as major in the Civil War. After the war Major Jones returned to Milwaukee where he practiced law for a number of years. He was appointed United States consul to New Castle in 1870 and subsequently was made consul general for Wales, with headquarters at Cardiff. During his incumbency in these offices he made a series of valuable reports on shipping, commerce, and ship building. In 1879 Major Jones resigned his office and resumed his British citizenship, in order to stand for Parliament, to which he was elected in 1885. He held his seat for ten years, until the great conservative landslide in 1895, and as a member of the liberal party took a prominent part in the Parliamentary debates during the leadership of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Roseberry. As editor of the *London Shipping World* and because of his intimate acquaintance with English political, industrial and commercial life, it is anticipated that Major Jones' lectures at the University will be of great interest to students of political science and economics.

Gifts to Geological Museum.

The geological museum of the University of Wisconsin has recently received a valuable addition in the form of a large collection of specimens of ores and rocks, together with a model of a section of a lead and zinc mine, all of which formed a part of the mines and metallurgy exhibit at the recent St. Louis exposition. The contributions were made by a number of differ-

recently ascertained that a shipment of ground rice hulls has been brought into the state. As there is danger that this material may be mixed with different feeding stuffs and sold as feed to owners of horses or other live stock, the Experiment Station suggests that buyers carefully examine such mixed feeds before accepting them. Rice hulls not only have practically no feeding value whatever, but owing to their peculiar barb-like fibre and the large amount of silica which they contain are a very dangerous material to feed, records showing that they have even caused death of stock. The Station is desirous of securing additional information of any adulterations of the so-called ground or mixed foods or other feed stuffs that are being sold in the state, in order to warn owners of horses and live stock against them.

Professor Baker Lectures on Shakespearean Subject.

Professor George P. Baker of Harvard University delivered a course of public lectures at the University under the auspices of the English department in January, on "Shakespeare's Masters and His Stage." The course consisted of three lectures, the subjects being "Lyly and his Influence on Shakespeare;" "Marlowe and his Influence on Shakespeare;" and "Old London and the Bankside Theatres," which included a consideration of the Shakespearean stage and the manner in which the Elizabethan dramas were presented.

Professor Baker, who is professor of English literature at Harvard, is the American authority on the Elizabethan drama and the theatres of old London. He has contributed a number of interesting articles on these subjects to literary and critical journals, and has edited several Elizabethan plays. Professor Baker, who is an interesting lecturer as well as a scholarly writer, has recently delivered courses of lectures at the University of Chicago, Columbia, and other leading universities.

Become Editorial Writers.

At the meeting of the University faculty February 6, the resignation was announced

of John W. Gannaway of Grinnell, Iowa, graduate fellow in political science who has accepted a position as editorial writer on a Milwaukee evening paper; and of William D. Kerr, of Oak Park, Ill., graduate scholar in economics, who has accepted a similar position on the same paper. Victor G. Marquissee, '04, of Altoona, present graduate scholar in political science, was elected to the fellowship in political science made vacant by Mr. Gannaway's resignation; and Ernest Bradford Smith, '97, of Madison, was appointed to the vacant scholarship in political science. Charles C. Williamson, of Adelbert College, Ohio, was elected to the vacant scholarship in economics. Elias I. Tobenkin, '06, Madison, was appointed to the Lillian Page Allis Junior Scholarship in German, and Miss Rose M. Wagner, '05, Menasha, to the Lillian Page Allis Senior Scholarship in German.

The degree of bachelor of arts was granted to the following persons: Jessie Dwight Suter, Madison; Louis Woodworth Parks, Watertown; and Julius Ferdinand Derge, Eau Claire.

Wisconsin Teachers in the far West.

Professor M. V. O'Shea in the course of his recent lecture tour in the far west visited a number of normal schools, colleges and universities in which University of Wisconsin graduates are teaching. He delivered a number of lectures before teachers' organizations, and thus had the opportunity of meeting University alumni who are engaged in educational work.

In Montana particularly, Wisconsin men are very prominent in the educational affairs of the state. There are five Wisconsin graduates in the State Normal College at Dillon, which is rapidly becoming one of the strongest normal schools in the country. Among these are Profs. H. H. Swain, Ph.D. '97; Prof. William C. Bagley, M.S. '98; Prof. Wm. C. Ruediger, M.Ph. '02; Prof. Chas. J. Fenner, M.S. '94; and Miss Grace E. McNair, M.L. '99. Wm. L. Davis, Ph.B. '04, who was assistant in pedagogy at the University last year, is superintendent of schools at Kalispell,

and cheese factories, and as usual, the demand is likely to be greater than the supply.

Instruction is still being given in the Dairy School to 183 students in the short course in agriculture and to 17 students who are taking the four years' agricultural course. The summer Dairy School for factory pupils begins on March 1st and the course will be continued from that time until November 1.

The Dairy class has presented to the school a framed picture of all its members and the Dairy School Debating Society voted the sum of $15 to the National Dairy Union to aid in its work of checking the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine.

Great Historian Selects Wisconsin

In discussing the proposition of Kaiser Wilhelm for the interchange of professors between American and German universities, Professor Lamprecht, the noted German historian and professor of history in the University of Leipzig, recently said:

"The original suggestion to exchange professors came from men, who, like myself, visited America last year. Of the American universities, the best should be chosen and recommended, and among these there are some which wholly, or in partial lines of science, are doing grand work; for example, the University of Wisconsin at Madison. That University, which also has a model historical seminary, satisfies all external demands in the way of convenience of study, situation, and proper division of buildings."

Professor Smith Discusses Primary Election.

Professor Howard L. Smith of the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin read a paper on "The New Primary Law of Wisconsin," at the annual meeting of the Michigan Political Science Association, held at the University of Michigan, February 9 and 10. The program of the meeting this year was devoted to a discussion of primary reform, and included papers on the New York primary law, the Chicago primary system, Bronson primary law in Ohio, direct nominations in Michigan, and primary elections in Minnesota. Professor W. A. Shaper, of the University of Minnesota, who was a member of the class of '95 at the University of Wisconsin and who continued his graduate work at Columbia, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1901, read a paper on "The Results of Primary Election in Minnesota." Professor Floyd R. Mechem of the University of Chicago Law School discussed "The Constitutional Limitations on Primary Election Legislation."

Dr. Tisdel Inaugurated as President of the University of Wyoming.

Dr. Frederick M. Tisdel, who was instructor in elocution at the University of Wisconsin from 1891–93, was inaugurated president of the University of Wyoming on Wednesday, January 18. President Tisdel was graduated from Northwestern University with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1890, and the following year became instructor in elocution at the University of Wisconsin, a position which he held for two years. In 1893 he received the degree of master of arts from the University and continued his graduate studies at Harvard for two years. In 1895 he was chosen professor of rhetoric and English literature at Oberlin College but after two years resigned his position to complete his graduate work at Harvard, from which he received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1900. He was special lecturer in English literature at the summer session of the University of Wisconsin in 1900 and the same year was chosen professor of English literature at Armour Institute. Last fall he was elected president of the University of Wyoming.

Professor Sparling to Investigate Federal Administration.

Professor S. E. Sparling of the department of Political Science of the University of Wisconsin has been granted a leave of absence for the second semester in order that he may carry on a series of studies

which he has begun in the methods of federal administration. Dr. Sparling will spend most of his time at Washington observing the work of the various departments of the federal government, and in carrying on research work connected with the subject of federal administration, in the Congressional Library. After completing his work at Washington he will continue his study in the libraries of Boston and New York. Dr. Sparling will resume his work at the University next fall.

Mexican Student at the University.

Mr. Lauro Lopez Mendez of Apam, Hidalgo, Mexico, has just entered the Col-

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Daily C

This department is conducted

JANUARY.

Friday, 6.—Carnegie Institution made grant of $2,500 to Prof. Charles E. Burgess of department of electrochemistry for pursuit of investigations on the properties of pure iron and its alloys.—School of music gave program at convocation.—Theta chapter of Alpha Xi Delta, national sorority, installed at Wisconsin. Patronesses: Mrs. Grant Showerman, Mrs. Boyd H. Bode, Mrs. L. Wayland Dowling, Mrs. Scott Holland Goodnight, Miss Lucy Gay, Miss Elsbeth Veerhusen. Charter members: Misses Ora L. Mason, Sharon; Iva C. Allen, Madison; Eudora I. Cook, Nettie Cook, Lake Mills; Bessie C. Underwood, Madison; Ellen M. Rhoades, Fond du Lac; Augusta C. Lorch, Madison; Nellie N. Angell, Sun Prairie; Alma M. Runge, Lulu L. Runge, Madison; Mary E. Olin, Belleville; Mary E. McRae, Rhinelander; Bertha E. Davis, Ruth Lyon, Bessie E. Adams, Madison.—Prof. D. E. Burchell and Dr. H. C. Taylor made collection of 2,500 specimens of raw products from all parts of the world, at St. Louis, for commercial museum.—Theta Delta Chi initiated Lee Post,

in debt.—A. H. Bushnell elected to vacancy on Athenae's semi-public team.—500 students skated on new rink.—New laboratory for course in home economics completed, and work in cookery began.—Minstrel show planned by senior engineers.

Saturday, 14.—Gymnastic team makes plans for regular biennial circus.—Naval ball in armory a brilliant function and netted $150 for crews.—Bronze Key held semi-annual initiation.—The "Inner Gate," new sophomore honorary society, organized with following members. Walton D. Cary, George L. Draper, Allan C. Hibbard, James M. Hoyt, Paul B. Johnson, Henry H. Kimberly, John W. Leslie, Blake R. Nevius, Lewis L. Sherman, James F. Simpson, Arthur G. Sullivan, Walter S. Underwood, and William K. Winkler.—Sophomore athletes were awarded numerals.

Monday, 16.—Prof. Eliot Blackwelder, recently engaged in geological research in eastern Asia as paleontologist of Carnegie Institution, is secured as member of faculty in geological department.—Section of model of lead and zinc mine in geological museum received from St. Louis.—Illustrated talk on winter photography given by Dr. E. D. Angell at Camera club.—Dairymen victorious over '06 Short Course basketball team, score 30 to 17.—New Corliss engine in engineering shop started for first time.

Tuesday, 17.—Dr. Anderson, who attended 'varsity some 25 years ago, now head of physical training department at Yale, inspected gymnasium classes. He led first gymnasium class ever held at university.—Rhodes scholarship examinations began in Main Hall, G. Phair of Marquette college being the only man to take them.

Wednesday, 18.—Fred C. Thwaites of Milwaukee renewed his provision for a scholarship for a graduate of Milwaukee high schools.

Thursday, 19.—Intersorority bowling league formed.—Commercial club elected officers as follows: President, Louis Turner; vice president, R. W. Collie; secretary, C. W. Mills; assistant secretary, Andrew Playter; treasurer, J. G. Cary; board of directors, H. Wheelock, R. J. Neckerman, M. F. Hoefs; sergeant-at-arms, Leo

Cook, '05.—Library received valuable gifts of books from Prof. E. Kremers, Prof. A. W. Tressler and Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites. —Oratorical and Debating board decided not to accept Georgetown university's challenge for debate this year.—Organization of pre-medical society, "Caduceus," was completed.

Friday, 20.—Prof. John R. Commons of university faculty, formerly secretary of Civic Federation in New York, gave address at convocation on Public Employment, discussing civil service in American states and cities and its relation to the federal government.—Plans of conference committee for a revised constitution of athletic association made public, report being drawn up by special committee composed of Prof. J. F. A. Pyre, '92, Ralph W. Jackman, '97, John J. Moffatt, '05, Peter H. Schram, '06, and Harry Wheelock, '05. —Modern Language Association of America accepted university's invitation to hold annual meeting at Madison next December.—Joint debate between Short Course and Dairy students won by former, as affirmative of question: Resolved, that it would be good policy for the state of Wisconsin to license the butter and cheese factories of the state and to require the operators of such factories to obtain a license by examination.—Haresfoot club's presentation of "Hermione," a comedy drama by Thos. H. Dickinson of English department, was made a brilliant society event. Proceeds were given to University Social Settlement, Milwaukee.—T. W. Snow, Chicago manager of Otto Gas Engine works, lectured to engineering students on "Water Supply for Locomotives."

Saturday, 21.—Alumni association of Chicago in open letter urged students to stand by recommendations of faculty-alumni-student conference committee.—Town hockey players defeated team of fraternity players by score of 7 to 0.—Mrs. E. P. Allis, J. M. Pereles, Albert O. Trostel, W. H. Osborne and F. G. Bigelow, of Milwaukee, subscribed $500 in order to provide annual prize of $100 for winners of final oratorical contests, prize to be known as the Cream City Prize.—First engineering social of the year held in engineering

on Shakespeare's Masters and his Stage.—Check for $401.39, proceeds of Haresfoot play, sent to Rev. H. H. Jacobs, '93, warden of University Social Settlement—Ralph Angell, '07; Arthur Wood, '08; Jack Selmer, '06; H. C. Allen, '06; Lewis Chapman, '07; C. W. French, '08; Hugo Ernst, '07; and Robert Lea, '07, elected to membership in Haresfoot club.—O. R. Smith, '06, and Walter S. Underwood, '07, elected to membership on "Lit" staff.—Basketball squad resumed practice for Chicago and Minnesota games.

Tuesday, 31.—Edwin Booth and Red Domino Dramatic clubs decided to donate proceeds of Prom week play toward endowment of students' ward in Madison General hospital.—Baseball schedule, officially announced, will include 20 games.—Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard lectured at Library hall.

FEBRUARY.

Wednesday, 1.—Phi Alpha Tau, honorary and professional fraternity, recently installed, general object being to stimulate oratory and dramatics. Present members are Prof. D. B. Frankenburger, Prof. H. B. Lathrop, A. H. Johnstone, '05, A. G. Arvold, '05, H. L. Geisse, '05, '07*l*, J. E. Baker, '05, Max Loeb, '05, G. W. Blanchard, '06, P. H. Schram, '06, '07*l*, Otto Breidenbach, '07.—Senior swing-out attended by 250 people.—Eben R. Minahan, '04*l*, and W. Wehe, '04*l*, representing law school, won handball championship by defeating R. T. Herdegen, '05, and E. B. Bartlett, '05, representing letters and science department.—Daily Cardinal awarded cash prizes to reporters and unsalaried editors.

Thursday, 2.—Fraternities and other organizations drew boxes for Junior Prom.—Edwin Booth and Red Domino clubs adopted mail order system for seat sale.—F. L. Shinn, instructor in chemistry, engaged as assistant professor in physical chemistry in University of Indiana.—John W. Gannaway, fellow in political science, and William D. Kerr, scholar in economics, resigned to accept editorial positions in Milwaukee.—Incubator for study of bac-

teria, which thrive in the human system, was added to bacteriology and hygiene laboratory.—Forty-sixth student musical recital given at Library hall.—Prof. John R. Commons, of department of economics, has accepted invitation to deliver series of lectures at Harvard during coming semester.

Friday, 3.—Graduate club program, arranged by Home Economics department, included addresses by Dr. R. T. Ely, Dr. John R. Commons, Dr. Louis Kahlenberg and Miss Caroline Hunt upon problems which concern home life.—Board of athletic directors ratified two-years' foot ball contract with Minnesota. Wisco meet Minnesota at Minneapolis o —Second year short course ag students visited Lovejoy stock Roscow, Ill.—Phil King elected football team and James Temp coach. L. A. Tarrell, '07*l*, chose manager of football team.

Saturday, 4.—Prof. George C. left with family for seven mont pean trip.

Sunday, 5.—President Chas. O. Andover Theological seminary, student audience, presenting ind for entering the ministry.

Athletics.

The Board of Directors of the Athletic Association met February 3, with only Bush, Prof. Bashford and Mr. Sanborn absent. Altogether the most important action of the meeting was the election of Phil King as coach of the 1905 foot ball team, which is the subject of editorial comment in another department. Mr. King will receive $3,000 salary and $250 for expenses.

The committee to recommend a track coach reported in favor of engaging James Temple, Jr., at a salary of $500, with additional compensation of $50, contingent on Wisconsin winning the dual meet with Chicago, May 13, and $50 more if the team wins the meet with Illinois, May 20. The report was adopted and a contract embodying these terms authorized.

Graduate Manager Downer reported the conclusion of a two year foot ball contract with Minnesota, superseding the old four agreement which still had a year to run. The new contract provides for a game in Minneapolis, November 4, 1905, and one at Madison, in 1906, on a date to be mutually agreed upon. The other provisions are substantially as they have been in former contracts. The Board sanctioned the contract.

It was voted that the announcement of all acts of the Board be left to th tion of the graduate manager.

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The track athletic and base ba ules as now completed for the se as follows:

TRACK ATHLETICS—INDOOR

Feb. 25, Chicago at Chicago.
March 4, Home Meet at Madis
March 11, Central Ass'n, A. A. at Milwaukee.
March 18, Chicago at Madison.
March 25, Michigan at Ann Arl

OUT-DOOR.

May 13, Chicago at Madison.
May 20, Illinois at Champaign.
7, Interscholastic Meet at Madison.
June 3, Western College Co Meet at Chicago.

BASE BALL.

April 17, Michigan at Madison.
April 19, Michigan at Madison.
April 22, Illinois at Madison.
April 26, Beloit at Madison.
April 29, Chicago at Madison.
May 1, Notre Dame at Madison

May 3, Illinois at Madison.
May 6, Chicago at Madison.
May 10, Beloit at Beloit.
May 11, Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing.
May 12, Michigan at Ann Arbor.
May 13, Michigan at Ann Arbor.
May 17, Chicago at Chicago.
May 18, Notre Dame at Notre Dame.
May 19, Purdue at Lafayette.
May 20, Illinois at Champaign.
May 24, Beloit at Madison.
May 27, Illinois at Champaign.
May 29, Chicago at Chicago.
May 30, Beloit at Beloit.

With the exception of the indoor meet with Michigan at Ann Arbor, March 25, and the base ball game with Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, May 11, all these games were arranged by Manager Kilpatrick prior to his resignation.

* * * *

Wisconsin men who believe that athletics should be more sport and less drudgery will be interested to know that the project of a skating rink at the University has been successfully carried through this winter and is being patronized by a large number of students. The rink is located on Lake Mendota in the rear of the gymnasium and comprises a large area for skating, with a space for an eight-lap track for racing and two hockey rinks. Shelter tents are provided and the ice is kept clear of snow, and in good condition by being frequently flooded. The whole enterprise will cost, for the season, about $900, which sum has been raised entirely by season membership tickets in the skating club and by a small admission fee for persons who are not members of the club. Races have been held from time to time and on Saturday evening the University band has been engaged to furnish music. It is a matter of regret that more interest cannot be developed in hockey, a grand winter sport, which has thus far failed to win much support. The rink, however, has proved to be a beginning in creating an interest in skating and it is expected that in another year it will be possible to organize a class or fraternity hockey league and eventually to raise the game to the status of an intercollegiate sport.

* * *

The gymnastic team has now been in training nearly a month and the men are showing excellent form. This year's meet of the Western Interscholastic Gymnastic Association is to be held at Chicago early in April. Mr. Angell, instructor in gymnastics, is of the opinion that Wisconsin will be represented by an excellent team, which will be especially strong in tumbling and on the horizontal bar. The candidates for the team include the following: Captain J. R. Blaine, J. H. Stearns, A. L. Persons, F. Hunt, R. W. Rogers, D. R. Sperry, E. J. Noe, H. A. Parker, P. H. Schram, S. B. Atwood, F. S. Zeidelhack, L. J. Davila.

It is generally believed that the 1905 meet will be an unusually interesting one and closely contested as a number of new schools have indicated their intention of entering teams, the new members including Notre Dame, Northwestern and Nebraska. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Grinnell and Chicago will be in as usual.

A circus has been planned, to be held in the Armory about the middle of March, to raise funds for defraying the expenses of the team on the Chicago trip.

* * *

Candidates for the 'varsity crew were called out on January 10th and since that time thirty-three have been working regularly, twice a week, on the machines and running and doing general gym work on the intervening days. The list is as follows:

	Age.	Wt.	H.
Leuders, W. J.	20	162	5:11
Miller, D. W.	24	187	6:1½
Zappfe, C.	24	155	5:10
Hatton, A. W.	21	160	6:0
Krape, W. G.	22	170	5:11¼
Ryder, G. G.	27	165	6:0
Walbridge, J. S.	19	160	6:0
Leslie, J. W.	18	163	6:4
Stearns, E. W.	21	166	5:11
Wyman, J. B.	23	150	5:11
Van Meter, T. E.	21	172	5:9
McComb, R. K.	19	170	5:11
Berto, J.	21	177	6:1

Gorman, E. P.	21	171	6:0
Bechlem, A. W.	23	155	5:11½
Boyle, A. C.	22	158½	5:11
Johnson, G. M.	20	181	5:11
Reed, C. S.	21	156	5:11
Miller, A. H.	20	174	6:0
Robbins, A.	20	150	6:0
Foster, D. E.	21	168	6:0
Barker, C. P.	20	169	6:1
Burling, B. B.	21	164	5:11
Johnson, F. E.	20	164	6:0¾
Davis, B. F.	20	195	6:1
Coonen, J. F.	24	176	5:10½
Larson, L. P.	21	184	6:0
Kennedy, F. A.	26	157	5:10½
Conway, W. M.	24	160	5:10
Cortelyou, G. S.	21	161	5:10
Hine, G. S.	20	165	6:0
Heyroth, A. H.	20	165	6:0
Hetzel, R. D.	21	175	6:0

The freshman squad was cut to forty men on January 25th, the names of the fortunate ones who were retained, with their weights, being given below:

Schlapkohl, 160; Schleifer, 159; Cooper, 161; Hatch, 159; Huntley, 182; Hoffman, 180; Wilder, 160; Whittaker, 162; Sheldon, 147; Gorman, 154; Hoehe, 160; Hume, 175; Girdley, 176; Berto, 165; Ruth, 164; Brenton, 161; Ball, 151; Chapin, 153; Wallber, 160; Walmsley, 168; Conlin, 140; Blatz, 167; Osborne, 140; Bartlett, 149; Cooper, 152; Van Loon, 156; Rawlings, 158; Musser, 163; Tollefson, 170; Knuppel, 147; Sherman, 135; Weir, 144; Swede, 162; Krauthoefer, 170; Burch, 149; Hoffman, 160; Johns, 164; Witts, 167.

Coxswains: Karrow, 116; Goldsmidt, 112; Phelps, 107; Peck, 115; Merrill, 116; Reed, 115; Simpson, 104; Engelhoff, 117; Mott, 114; Shetts, 108; Farnesse, 110; Greenleaf, 108; Fay, 106.

* * *

The annual hand-ball tournament was concluded on February 2nd, when E. R. Minahan, '05*l*, and W. L. Wehe, '05*l*, won from E. B. Bartlett, '05, and R. T. Herdegan, '06, 21—9; 21—14; 17—21; 9—20; 21—19. Interest in hand-ball never seems to flag at Wisconsin. The six courts in the base ball cage are in constant use all the afternoon right up to the closing hour,

amounts which can be had of Mr. Downer for 1903 and Mr. Minahan for 1904. I take this opportunity of stating I never gave out any wrong impression as to the financial condition of the Athletic Association. authorized and paid after my accounts were audited and found correct by the committee. I trust that this statement will serve to enlighten everybody as to the exact condition of the Athletic Association, as I left it.

Very truly yours,
C. H. Kilpatrick.

Disbursements, 1904.

Football	$8,661 29
Crew	4,042 21
Baseball	1,454 00
House	4,183 77
Track	742 25
Basket ball	32 50
General	14,780 33
Balance	2,045 38
Total	$35,941 73

Receipts.

Football	$27,631 25
Crew	2,295 95
Base ball	1,057 43
House	297 93
Track	351 53
General	4,327 64
Total	$35,941 73

Dec. 24, 1904—Bal. in hand of treasurer, $2,045.38."

Graduate Manager Downer supplemented this with a report showing the actual present condition of the association finances, the most important part of which is here quoted from the *Daily Cardinal.*

"After the time of the recent audit, December 24, 1904, and prior to the date, January 1, 1905, when I began drawing warrants, there was received from various sources $98.38 and paid out, on warrants drawn by Mr. Kilpatrick, $1,527.35. Since January 1, there has been paid out on my warrant $362.67, which, added to the amount paid by Mr. Kilpatrick, just referred to, makes the total disbursements since the last audit, $1,890.02, leaving a balance in Mr. Riley's hands at the close of business January 24th of $253.74. The accompanying memorandum statement shows the present condition of the Association on the basis of the bills which have thus far been presented and the amounts which are due the Association, both the bills and accounts due being assumed to be correct and good. As a matter of fact, this is an approximation rather than an exact statement, as a number of other bills, the amounts of which I do not know, have not yet been presented. There are other resources in the way of accounts payable but I do not know what they amount to, probably but a small sum.

Under the existing system, whereby the authority to spend money and incur indebtedness may be divided between the graduate manager and various other persons, it is practically impossible for him to keep books or to know exactly how the Association stands. Others than himself, acting perfectly within their authority, may run up bills of which he knows nothing, the transactions perhaps first coming to his knowledge when he is called upon to sign warrants on the treasury for the payment of the bills. With this division of financial authority and responsibility, no accurate or adequate system of accounts is possible, and no permanent improvement in the finances can reasonably be expected. This is a matter which the recent joint conference failed entirely to consider and unless it is taken up and effective remedies proposed by the constitutional committees which are to make their concurrent report to the annual meeting next month, there will be little use in their suggesting other changes which do not get at this, the root of our financial difficulties.

The memorandum statement which I have made out is to the close of business January 24th.

Following is the statement:

Memorandum Statement, Jan. 24, 1905.

Liabilities—

Bills on file	$4,098 62
Bills known but not presented	265 68
Outstanding warrants	7 00

Salaries due today	40 00
Total	$4,411 30
Resources—	
Cash in treasury	$253 74
Cash held by Geo. F. Downer..	68
Due from G. S. McConochie, advanced for eastern trip	150 00
Due from various sources, considered good	356 75
Total	$761 17

Net indebtedness	
Total	

GEO. F. DOWNE
Graduate Ma

It will be noted that practically present indebtedness was contract January 1, 1905, and that at the ti former Manager Kilpatrick's showed a cash balance of $2,04 Association owed nearly $6,000.

Alumni

Alumni are requested to contribute to this department. When newspaper cl are sent, care should be taken to indicate date and place, clearly. Distinguish date of paper and date of event recorded. Report all errors promptly. The n used in this department is as follows: Two figures preceded by an apostrophe is the year of graduation. Two numbers separated by a dash indicate the period dence of a non-graduate. Where only figures are given the college of letters and is indicated; e stands for engineering department: l, law; p, pharmacy; h, hi grees; (Hon.) honorary. Addressed envelopes will be furnished to any one who them regularly to send news to this department.

Wisconsin alumni in Green Bay have taken a leading part in organizing a University club which is composed of persons in that city who have spent at least one year in some college or university granting the baccalaureate degree. The purpose of the club is to furnish entertainment and to promote an interest in higher education in the community. The club is the direct outgrowth of a suggestion made last spring when subscriptions were being solicited for the University Jubilee that the Green Bay alumni of the University of Wisconsin organize a club. There did not, however, seem to be a sufficient number of graduates in the city to justify an organization restricted to Wisconsin alumni and the present University Club is the result. The first banquet of the club was held Saturday evening, January 28th. President Van Hise addressed the members. The officers are W. L. Evans, president; S. P. Huntington, vice president; Miss Louise Hinckley, secretary; George Ellis, treasurer; Mrs. S. H. Cady, B. L. Parker, and the Rev. J. C. Hazen, directors. Of these W. L. Evans, S. P. Huntington, Miss Louise Hinckley, Mrs. S. H. Cady and B. L. Parker are graduates of the University.

'65

E. D. Bronson, formerly a m the class of '65, is engaged in the book business at 319-321 Phelan B Francisco. He resides at 82 Mo Av., Oakland, Cal.

'69

Notice is received of the death Judson Pierce (Miss Ella Urs ner, '69), on November 30, 190 home at Spokane, Wash.

W. C. Damon, '69, '74*h*, is living vale, California, a suburb of San F

'71

Dr. Charles N. Gregory, '71, has bution in the *Columbian Law R* "The Locus of Sales, C. O. D.," attracted considerable favorable

'72

Edward T. Sweet, '72, is a sto Menno, S. D.

'74

Charles A. Wilkin, '74, is engag practice of law at Fairplay, Colo.

'75

es, '75, is a clergyman at
lass.

'76

'76, is a banker at Po-

v, '76, is mining engineer

'81

ryer, '81, is engaged in the
ess at 341 Main street,

'82

Harrison, '82, died at his
ison some weeks ago. Dr.
orn in Milwaukee, being
Harrison, one of the pio-
y, and at the time of his
-three years of age. He
the East Division high
y and from the University
of '82. Later he engaged
y at Johns Hopkins Uni-
was awarded his doctor's
s appointed professor of
at Wisconsin, which posi-
in 1899 to accept a posi-
ing engineer in the United
Portsmouth, N. H. This
able to retain only six
ompelled to resign on ac-
h. He returned at once to
dison. Dr. Harrison was
of the leading mathemati-
try. His research work in
ectrum, in connection with
owland of Johns Hopkins
cted considerable attention
world. Dr. Harrison is
wife, who was Miss Lucia
h, and a daughter, Miss
senior in the University.
erson, '82, resides at Terre

'83

nradson, '83*e*, is connected
an Turret Lathe Co., Wil-

yt, '83, who for a number of years was Madison correspondent for several metropolitan dailies, is managing editor of the *Milwaukee Daily News*.

'85

Fred W. Stevenson, '85, who has the distinction of having invented the "U, Rah, Rah," yell of the University of Wisconsin, is engaged in the practice of law at Menominee, Mich.

Rodell C. Warne, '85, is a physician at Mitchell, S. D.

'89

Notice is received of the marriage of Miss Jessie Morey Bell, '89, to Mr. George La Monte Woodard at Evanston, Ill., on Saturday, October 1st, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Woodard are at home at 1587 Broadway, Beaumont, Texas.

Winfield R. Smith, '89, is a member of the firm of Shank & Smith, Seattle, Wash.

'90

Dr. Sidney D. Townley, '90, delivered a lecture before the Astronomical Society of the Pacific at the lecture building of the Academy of Science in San Francisco, November 26th, on "The Movement of the Earth's Axis." Dr. Townley is connected with the International Observatory at Ukiah, Cal.

Frederick W. Stearns, '90, is engaged in the practice of law at San Diego, Cal.

Dr. John L. Sheppard, '90, is assistant United States surgeon at Fort Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

'91

William J. Thayer, '91, is practicing law at Spokane Falls, Wash.

'92

Edward H. Ahara, '92, is superintendent of the Dodge Manufacturing company, Mishawaka, Ind.

'93

Clarke B. Rosecrans, '93, '94*l*, is practicing law in Milwaukee in partnership with Charles P. Spooner, '94*l*. The firm has offices in the Wells Bldg.

'94

Foster Lardner, some time a member of the class of '94, is playing the leading juvenile role in Blanche Walsh's new play, "A Woman in the Case," by Clyde Fitch. Mr. Lardner is a former resident of Oconomowoc. In the early part of the season he played Vladimar Simonson in Wagenhal's & Kemper's production of Tolstoi's "Resurrection."

'95

George H. Burgess, '95*e*, is assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. His address is Union Station, Pittsburg, Pa.

'96

George E. O'Neill, '96, is traveling for the National Lead company out of St. Louis, Mo. He has for his territory Missouri and Arkansaw.

C. M. Smith, '96, and Mrs. Smith, who was Miss Harriet L. Goetsch, '97, spent the last summer in Europe. Mr. Smith is assistant professor of physics at Purdue University.

Announcement is just at hand of the marriage of Judge William J. Conway, '96, of Grand Rapids, Wis., to Miss Hannah McGrath of Waupaca, on Thursday, January 26th. Judge and Mrs. Conway will reside at Grand Rapids after March 25th.

L. K. Chase, '96*l*, is practicing in Los Angeles, Cal.

J. T. Drought, '96*l*, is practicing in Milwaukee, his office being in the Herman Bldg.

'97

Henry Lockney, '97, who was a member of Athena's victorious 1895 joint debate team, with Henry Cochems, '97, and G. H. Miller, '96, is practicing law in Waukesha.

Miss Marietta B. Smith, '97, is assistant principal in the high school at Lake Geneva.

'98

Leroy Thomas, '98, who is in the service of the Census Bureau at Washington, spent several weeks in San Francisco this winter in the service of the department.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene C. Noyes August 1, 1904, a daughter, Winifred Beatrice. Mr. Noyes was a member of the class of '98 in the civic historic course from 1894 to 1897, and at present resides at Minneapolis, Minn. He is practicing law at 603 Guaranty Bldg.

Born January 5, at Redding, Conn., to the Rev. and Mrs. Louis A. Goddard, '98, a daughter, Mignonne Walbridge Goddard. Mrs. Goddard was Miss Fannie Walbridge of the class of '95.

E. L. Hancock, '98, is instructor in applied mechanics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Mr. Hancock was married to Miss Agnes Bixby of Evansville, Ind.

George B. Nelson, '98, resides at Amherst.

'99

William C. Wilson, some time a member of the class of '99, is the San Francisco representative of the Anthony & Scovill Co. of New York with headquarters at Gallagher Bros., 27 Grant Ave.

Louis M. Reed, '99, '02*l*, is practicing law in Oshkosh. Mrs. Reed was Miss Madge Thompson, of the class of 1902.

Joseph Bredsteen, '99, known to followers of Wisconsin athletics as one of the greatest distance runners the University ever had, and a former captain of the track team, is engaged in newspaper work in Eureka, Cal.

Leo Sexton, some time a member of the class of '99, is in the advertising department of the *Sunset Magazine*, published in San Francisco.

C. A. Sidler, 99*l*, is practicing in Milwaukee. He resides at 914 Cedar St.

John M. Barr, '99, is an engineer in the employ of the Westinghouse Electric Co. Pittsburg, Pa.

'00

Frank L. McNamara, '00*l*, district attorney of Sawyer county, appeared before the legislative committee on town and county organization in the interest of a bill relating to a lively contest in his district.

Thomas R. Cook, '00*e*, is in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, and is located at Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Byron H. Stebbins, '01*l*, is practicing at Green Bay. Mr. Stebbins was married to Miss Florence Hastings, daughter of Judge Samuel D. Hastings, last June.

William C. Burdick, '01*e*, is engaged in business in Chicago and resides at Harvey, Ill.

Ericsson W. Allen, '01, resides at La Hunta, Colo.

Chester B. Barnes, '01, is practicing law in Kenosha.

Harry E. Bradley, '01, '04*l*, is now practicing his profession in Milwaukee. He resides at 235—10th St.

William J. Carr, '01, '03*l*, is U. S. prosecuting attorney at Manila, P. I.

Mrs. Fred Pollard, who was Miss Melvina Ruth Ellsworth, '01, resides at Marshfield.

Mrs. Walter Jensen, formerly Miss Caroline Evans, '01, resides at Matoon, Ill.

Miss Leeta A. Harvey, '01, daughter of former State Superintendent L. D. Harvey, resides at Menomonie, Wis.

Robert A. Maurer, '01, is studying law in the Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

Mark H. Newman, '01, is engaged in business at Platteville.

Mrs. Arthur Conley, who was Miss Clara Pfisterer, '01, resides at Spokane, Wash.

Edward J. B. Schubring, '01, has become associated with the Hon. Burr W. Jones in the practice of law in Madison under the firm name of Jones & Schubring.

John M. Verberkmoes, '01, who graduated from Rush Medical College, after leaving Wisconsin, is resident physician to the Arnhourt Hospital, Blackwells Island, New York.

W. A. Walker, '01, is practicing law with his father at 213 Pabst Bldg., Milwaukee.

Clarence J. White, '01, is studying law in the Harvard Law School.

'02

Harry G. Kemp, '02*l*, has given up his law practice in Rhinelander to take up the work of an insurance adjuster for a number of leading companies in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. He has his headquarters at Minneapolis.

Harry W. Cole, '02*e*, is in the employ of the Allis-Chalmers Co. His address is 609 Collins Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

George W. Briggs, '02, has been appointed to a scholarship in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek in the University.

Miss Laura E. Sage, '02, of Delavan and Mr. Bernard L. Jones of Oregon were married at the bride's home on October 12th and will reside at Oregon, where Mr. Jones is manager of the Independent Telephone Co.

W. S. Bardwell, '02*l*, is in the employ of Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago.

Announcement is at hand of the marriage of Miss Charlotte Ehrlich, '02, of Berlin to E. G. Herrell, of Augusta. The wedding occured during the summer at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Herrell will reside at Augusta, where Mr. Herrell is editor and proprietor of the "Augusta Times."

B. D. Richardson, '02, continues this year as an instructor in the South Side high school of Manitowoc. His residence address is 930 S. 7th St., Manitowoc.

J. Bartow Patrick, '02, visited recently in Madison at the Beta house. He is at present principal of the high school at Ironwood, Mich.

R. A. Nestos, '02*l*, is practicing law at Minot, N. D.

'03

W. R. Mott, '03, who specialized in applied electro-chemistry, has resigned his position with the Carborundum Company of Niagara Falls to take charge of the experimental work in the development of a new electro-chemical process in operation in Pittsburg, Pa.

Joseph T. Flint, '03, is advertising manager of the *Wisconsin State Journal* of Madison. During the past year Mr. Flint has been associated with his father in the publication of the *Dunn County News* of Menomonie, Wis.

Paul R. McKee, '03*l*, business manager of the *Whitewater Register*, attended the editorial convention at Madison.

R. M. Chapman, '03, is in the employ of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Co. His address is Desloges, Mo.

John E. Tracy, '03*l*, has entered into a law partnership with Arthur C. Neville in Green Bay. The new firm has its offices in the Parmentier Block. An interesting coincidence arises from the fact that thirty-five years ago the fathers of the two men formed a similar partnership under the same firm name.

Miss Elizabeth Shepard, '03, is a teacher of English in the Sheboygan high school.

R. H. Hollen, '03, former business manager and editor of the Daily Cardinal has entered upon his second year at the Harvard Law School.

Herbert F. John, '03, is on the staff of the Review of Reviews. In the January number of that magazine appeared an article by him entitled "Pittsburg's Business Opportunities."

Orlando H. Frick, ex-'03, is division engineer on a new road, the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf, now building through Indian Territory.

H. G. Milbradt, '03, and L. F. Rahr, '03, are members of the faculty of the North Side high school at Manitowoc.

At the home of the bride at 612 I Street, Tacomah, Wash., December 24, Christmas Eve, was solemnized the marriage of Fred G. Borden, for some time a member of '03*e*, and Miss Ruby Loomis. Mr. Borden is a successful electrical engineer in Tacomah. After December 29th, Mr. and Mrs. Borden will be at home at 251 C. St., Tacomah, Wash.

Seth B. Richardson, '03*l*, is engaged in the practice of his profession at Kenmare, N. D.

B. O. Skrivseth, '03, is principal of the Annetta, N. D., schools.

'04

Francis H. Kales, for two years a member of '04, is traveling in Europe. He will visit Egypt, as well as England, Scotland and the continent. Mr. Kales graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

F. K. Carrico, '04, was married to Miss Mabelle Jane Miller at Rockford, Ill., February 11.

Morris W. Moe, '04, R. G. Sears, '04*h*, and Arthur L. Breslich, '04*h*, have been

appointed to scholarships in the department of Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek in the University.

Horatio Winslow, '04, who was prominent in University dramatics and took a leading part in college journalism throughout his course, is studying art in San Francisco at Partington's School of Illustration. His residence address is 824 Eddy Street.

Ben A. Paust, '04, is special agent for the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York in the branch office of the company at 512–516 Wells Bldg., Milwaukee.

William M. Baxter, some time a member of '04, resides in Nashville, Tenn., where his address is 305 S. Belmont Ave.

J. B. Blake, '04, is studying law at the University of Chicago.

M. A. Whiting, '04e, is holding a responsible position in the service of the recently organized Marion-Bucyrus Railway and Light Co.

John Lord, '04, entered the Harvard Law School this fall.

R. G. Griswold, '04, is at present located at Denver, Colo., where his address is 1068–9th St.

Louis F. Musil, '04, is in the employ of the Laclede Gas Light Co., Station A., St. Louis, Mo.

L. R. Davies, '04, is chemist for the great sugar beet factory at Menomonie Falls, Wis.

Don E. Giffin, ex-'04, was married at Shawano, Wis., to Miss Rhoda Wirth. They will live at La Crosse. Mr. Giffin is a son of Judge and Mrs. N. C. Giffin of Fond du Lac.

George R. Gove, '04, is an instructor in Greek at the St. John's Military Academy Delafield, Wis.

Miss Marie G. Miller, '04, is teacher of English and elocution in the Manitowoc North Side high school.

John B. Andrews, '04, is assistant in economics in Dartmouth College. His address is 2 Elm Street, Hanover, N. H.

Book Reviews.

PROFESSOR LEITH ON ROCK CLEAVAGE.

The United States Geological Survey has just published an interesting monograph on "Rock Cleavage" by Professor Charles K. Leith of the department of geology of the University. This volume, which embodies the result of a very careful and laborious investigation of facts concerning rock cleavage and a discussion of their theoretical significance, will be of material assistance to all interested in structural geology.

Cleavage is commonly defined in geological text-books as a structure by which some rocks part or break along certain parallel planes more easily than along others. A considerable proportion of the rocks of the earth's crust possess lines or planes of parting, which are either original or secondary; that is, they were either induced in the rock during its solidification from a magma or during its deposition in water, or they were induced by deformation through metamorphic processes subsequent to the formation of the rock. Generally, in discussions, the secondary structure only has been considered as cleavage, but Dr. Leith believes that there is no essential difference between the original and the secondary structures, and that the term rock cleavage should be applied to both. As used in this paper, therefore, the term cleavage is confined to structure, and has no significance as to origin.

It is fundamentally assumed that secondary cleavage is of two kinds, which are widely different in their essential causes and conditions. The form of cleavage which develops during rock flowage, or the deformation of rock without conspicuous fracture, is called by Dr. Leith *flow cleavage* and is discussed in the first part of his paper. The other form of rock cleavage, which develops through the deformation of

rock by fracture and subsequent cementation, is denominated by Dr. Leith *fracture cleavage* and is the subject of the second part of this bulletin. Original cleavage of bedding and flow structure are treated independently in Part III. Heretofore one of the principal causes of confusion in the discussion of cleavage has been the attempt of some authors to make the explanation of one kind of cleavage apply to all kinds. Dr. Leith lays especial emphasis on the proof that incipient or cemented parallel fractures, yielding what he calls fracture cleavage, will not explain what he calls flow cleavage, or cleavage dependent upon the parallel arrangement of the mineral constituents. To show this he discusses in detail the internal arrangement of the mineral constituents of rocks that is peculiar to each kind of cleavage, the relations of this arrangement to the observed cleavage, the nature of the processes that bring about the arrangement, and the relations of the arrangement to pressure. He points out that there is need of systematic microscopical study of cleavage of rocks of all kinds from many localities for the purpose of ascertaining the exact arrangement of the mineral particles, the relation of the observed arrangement to cleavage, and the relations of cleavage to the deformation of rocks. In the present paper Dr. Leith has made an attempt to supply in some degree this observational deficiency.

THE WATER RESOURCES OF THE PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

The water resources of Philadelphia and vicinity, including both surface and underground waters, are discussed by Dr. Florence Bascom, '82, in a recent publication of the United States Geological Survey. The area covered by Dr. Bascom's paper has been mapped on the Germantown, Norristown, Philadelphia, and Chester atlas sheets of the Survey, which are together and published as a map delphia and vicinity. This dist embraces a population of nearl comprises in whole or in part ties — Bucks, Montgomery, Pl Delaware, and Chester counties sylvania; Burlington, Camden, and Salem counties in New J Newcastle county in Delaware.

The topography, rainfall, ru stream discharges of the chi graphic basins in this area, the g water-bearing horizons, and power and water supply in relati ent and future utilization are sc subjects discussed by Dr. Bas of the data for that portion of which deals with surface waters collected from scattered and i publications and is presented wit terial. The facts relating to un waters are largely new and are of a personal canvass of the regi

That part of Dr. Bascom's pa describes the public water suppl district is of most general and pi terest. The consumption of wat adelphia is said to be greater than in any other city of the Uni and the amount of water used t the whole Philadelphia district mous. In the absence of conditi able to storage it is natural tl larger communities, the rivers drawn on as a source of suppl smaller towns, however, where tl is not so great, wells and sprir times constitute the principal sup

Dr. Bascom's report, which is Water-Supply and Irrigation P 106, is published for free distrib may be obtained on application t rector of the United States Geolo vey, Washington, D. C.

oto by C. N. Brown, '81

LAKE MENDOTA DRIVE AT BLACK HAWK.

THE

CONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

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The Month Current

ersity and the Feeding Stuff Law.

f the important lines of work n by the Experiment Station ollege of Agriculture is the on of the concentrated com- eeding stuffs sold in the state. dance with the Wisconsin Stuff Law, passed by the leg- of 1901, all concentrated feed- s licensed for sale and others n the feed market must be by the University Experi- tion, to determine their com- Each year the Experiment therefore, analyzes hundreds es of these concentrated feeds rts any adulterations or any ies that are found. At the each year the University Ex- Station issues a bulletin giv- results of these analyses, ex- such adulterations of feed have been discovered by the and indicating the compara- e of the various feeds on the

rovisions and operation of this cate the character of the pro- which, through the work of the Experiment Station, it affords to the farmers and cattle raisers of the state. The law requires that concentrated feeds before being placed upon the market, must be licensed for sale by the manufacturer or dealer; and that a guarantee of the percentage of protein, or flesh-forming substances, and of fat and oil found therein, must be plainly printed on the back of the sacks, with the name and address of the manufacturer. The law was enacted to prevent variations in the valuable component parts of commercial feeds, and to prevent adulteration, the temptations for which were never greater than at present. Immense quantities of low-grade refuse materials are obtainable at the large oat mills, hominy factories, starch and glucose factories, at almost nominal prices; at grain elevators, malt houses and breweries other waste materials are to be had in quantities and at prices that render wholesale utilization of these materials in mixed concentrated feeds both practicable and profitable so long as no state law interferes. Since laws of this character are in force in a number of eastern states, it is natural that the poorest

grades of feeds are shipped to states where there is no feed inspection law. Hence the enactment of such laws is necessary as a matter of self-defense, to prevent shipments of low-grade adulterated or even worthless goods into the state.

Although many of the most important feeding stuffs, such as mill feed, ground corn and oats, and oil meal, are generally of excellent quality and free from foreign admixtures, gross adulterations are not infrequently found through the analyses made by the Experiment Station. Occasionally ground and even whole wheat screenings are mixed with wheat bran. These consist largely of noxious weed seeds and cannot legally be added to the bran sold in the state without the fact being distinctly stated on the sacks. A single sample of wheat bran which was forwarded to the University Experiment Station for examination, contained over 50,000 whole weed seeds in one pound of bran. When the shipper was warned that the transaction would come under the state feeding stuff law, the carload was taken out of the state again and was sold in the state farther west from whence it came, and where no feeding stuff laws, as yet, interfere with the sale of such goods as pure wheat bran.

So-called ground feed, or corn and oats, ground together, was often found adulterated with oat hulls, ground corn cobs, and the like, during the first two years of feed inspection work, but the quality of these feeds on the feed market has of late greatly improved, and it is now no longer difficult to obtain pure feeds of this class. Large quantities of mixed oat feeds, or corn and oat feeds, however, are still sold in the state. Some of these are good feeds, but none are of equal feeding value as the pure grains, ground together, and the high price which they all command is due largely to misrepresentation on the part of the feed dealers who argue that they are almost equal to ground corn and oats in feeding value. This is not the case with the best of them, and a number of these feeds sold in the state are no more valuable for feeding purposes than ground corn stalks or oat hulls would be; in fact, they closely resemble these materials in their chemical composition, containing less than 6 per cent of protein and 2 to 3 per cent of fat, and about 30 per cent of crude fiber. This latter component renders the feeds largely indigestible when present in such large quantities and reduces their feeding value to practically nothing. The poorer grades of the oat feeds are used to a large extent by dishonest dealers for adulterating ground feed.

The way in which the University Experiment Station protects the farmers and cattle raisers of the state by warning them of possible adulterations has been well illustrated during the past month. Early in February two carloads of ground rice hulls were shipped into the state, to be sold, according to the statement of the feed dealer, as egg-packing material. Ascertaining this fact, the University Experiment Station at once warned farmers and stock raisers of the danger of these hulls being used for adulterating feeds. The warning proved a timely one, for shortly after the professors at the University Station secured samples of feeds from different parts of the state containing rice hulls, and at once sent out notification of the fact to farmers and stock

raisers. As the rice hulls contain forty per cent of woody fiber and from fifteen to twenty per cent of silica or sand, and as the sharp barbs upon the edges of the hulls cause irritation in the intestinal organs of animals feeding upon this material, they are not only worthless as food, but not infrequently cause the death of horses and cattle fed on them.

The feeding stuff law has proved of great benefit to the farmers and other purchasers of feed in the state during the past three years by rendering it possible to know the quality and exact composition of the various kinds or brands of feed on the market; by exposing frauds in the feed business that have come to light, and indirectly by keeping out of the state, through the fact that the law is in force, materials of low grade and of doubtful value as feed for live stock. The large majority of feed dealers in the state, as well as the buyers of feeding stuffs fully recognize the importance of the law to their business, and to the agricultural interests of the state, and heartily cooperate with the Station in its enforcement.

The law as enforced by the University Experiment Station has been worth tens of thousands of dollars to farmers and stock raisers of the state every year since its enactment, and in the future its value to agricultural interests is likely to become greater, for the ever increasing competition between manufacturers of different food materials tends to reduce prices of feed stuffs to a minimum and thereby increases the temptation to sell adulterated or low-grade goods as standard feed materials. The law furnishes a wholesome check on dishonesty and cupidity, and is of great benefit both to consumers and honest dealers of concentrated feeding stuffs.

Home Economics Ideals.

The first annual housekeepers' conference, held under the auspices of the department of home economics at the University of Wisconsin as explained in the February Magazine was largely attended and entirely successful. Miss Caroline L. Hunt, head of the new department of household economics, delivered the opening address, the subject of which was "Home Economics at the University of Wisconsin."

Miss Hunt's address, setting forth as it did, the objects and ideals of the new department of Home Economics can hardly fail to be of interest. She spoke in part as follows:

"The Department of Home Economics at the University of Wisconsin seeks to stand for the highest ideal of home-life and for the most efficient means of realizing that ideal. To this end it desires to be sensitive to changing ideals, when these embody not change alone but also progress, and to gain promptly and to spread quickly the knowledge of improved methods.

"The department of household economics would represent that for which the home stands today. It would cooperate with the department of physical education in securing helpful conditions of life for the young women who attend the University. It would, as far as possible, try to secure the most artistic and harmonious surroundings for the girls during their course at the University. It considers that one of its functions is to promote rational sociability and to open its rooms for those who wish to gather

together because of common interest in some good cause. It hopes by its very existence in an institution which offers to the women the opportunity for scholarly work of all kinds, and for preparation in all fields of work not directly connected with the home, to emphasize home making as a necessary part of every well balanced life.

"It would not stand for the unattainable, however, but for a practical ideal; and for this reason it seeks to know the means by which this ideal may be realized. Of these means which are numberless, I mention only four: First; the application of science to the affairs of every day life for the purpose of promoting health; Second, the simplification of the machinery of life to the end that life itself may be elaborated; Third, the training of teachers of domestic arts to the end that the schools may cooperate with the home; Fourth, the holding of conferences among practical housekeepers to the end that whatever one has learned by experience may be made a benefit to all.

"The first of these means, the application of science to every-day affairs, is the object of its more formal courses, those offered in the college of letters and science. As preparation for these courses it encourages the young women to take thorough work in chemistry, physics, bacteriology and other sciences in order that in after life they may avoid the difficulties which lie in the path of those who would make practical application of the results of scientific research; difficulties which are caused by ignorance of scientific methods and scientific literature and are the result of dependence on a popular science which is full of errors.

"Again, the department would stand for simplification of the machinery of life. The ideal of life which it upholds is obviously not simple, but elaborate and complex,—a life which includes healthful, physical and mental activity, enjoyment of nature and artificial beauty, leisure for intercourse with friends, and the joys of service. The real simplification which we need is not that of life but that of the machinery of life, including the machinery of home making. This must come from a thorough understanding of the ends in view and also the means, and must take the form of direct application of means to ends without unnecessary loss of time and energy. It involves the using of the best of housekeeping appliances and the knowledge of the best methods of doing work and the successful attempts at cooperation. The department plans for the future a museum which shall display up-to-date housekeeping tools and other things of interest to housekeepers. This museum will probably take the form of a model kitchen.

"Again, it stands for the training of teachers. While it gives no distinctly normal course, it teaches the subjects of home economics, and brings also before the students the object and social value of teaching domestic arts in the lower schools. Special summer courses primarily for teachers are to be given both for those who wish to specialize in the subject, and also those who wish to incorporate instruction in domestic science into the general courses in primary and secondary schools.

"Finally, the department desires to bring about conferences between the housekeepers of the state, for the purpose of encouraging discussion of sub-

report of the Committee was as follows:

"The College of Law of the University is the only institution for legal education in the state of Wisconsin. It is the oldest of all the professional Colleges of the University. From the start it has been substantially self-supporting. It is the only department of the University in which tuition fees are charged, and in the past the feeling has been that for some reason, perhaps because it has tuition fees, the expenditures upon the College of Law should be limited to the amount received by way of tuition. Such a policy must necessarily discourage the raising of standards and encourage a policy which will result in obtaining and retaining the largest possible number of students. It would be especially unfortunate if at this time, when the standards are being so encouragingly raised, this policy should be persisted in.

"We are glad to note that the traditional attitude of the University towards this College does not seem to be approved by the present President of the University. In his last report to the Board of Regents, December 1, 1904, he said: 'The College of Law has not grown as rapidly as the other Colleges already considered. This is partly explained by the fact that the State has taken a different attitude towards this College than towards the others. The plan has been to make the College of Law as nearly self-supporting as practicable. However, the experience of other institutions shows that it is impossible to maintain work in law on the highest plane from tuition fees alone. So far as I can see, there is no legitimate reason why the College of Law should be placed upon

a different basis from the other colleges.' "

The report of the Committee also commended the action of the Faculty and Regents of the University in raising the standard for admission to the Law School, by which, beginning with the academic year of 1907–1908, two years of a general University course will be required as a condition for entrance. Upon this point the Committee reported as follows:

"This is a requirement in advance of that exacted by any other State University or by any College of Law whose diploma admits to practice at the bar. The effect of the arrangement is that students who are at present qualified to pursue the studies of the College of Law may continue to do so as at present and fit themselves for the bar examinations of this and other States; but that the diploma of the University with its attendant right of admission to the bar without further examination will be conferred only on those who, in addition to completing the three years' course in law, have the equivalent of two years of preparatory University training. In effect, the diploma with its attendant right of admission to the bar, will constitute a most effective premium upon the highest degree of preparation, and can scarcely result otherwise than in very sensibly raising the standard of legal education. It is quite possible that the institution of this advanced standard may for a time reduce the numbers in attendance upon the College of Law. As the world is only too full of those who judge success by the magnitude of the results attained, without respect to quality, we deem it suitable that this Association should express its emphatic approval of the action of the Board of Regents in this p lar, and herewith present a res with that end in view."

In regard to the matters pr in this report, the Bar Asso adopted the following resolutic

"*Resolved,* That the Wisconsi Bar Association heartily appro action of the Board of Regents State University of Wisconsin ing the standard of admission College of Law of all candida the degree in law in the Uni and pledges to the Board of I the support of the Associatior efforts to maintain a high stan legal education.

"*Resolved,* That in the opi the State Bar Association of V sin, no branch of instruction greater service and necessity State than legal instruction; reason exists for making the and quality of such instruct pendent upon tuition fees recei does not apply with equal forc other Colleges of the Universi this Association urges upon th lature and the Board of Rege with respect to the support a to legal instruction in the Uni the College of Law be placed favorable a footing as other ments of the University."

Professor Meyer Honore

Professor Balthasar H. Me '97*h*, of the department of economy at the University, h appointed editor of the His Transportation that is to form of the Economic History United States, the compilati publication of which has been taken by the Carnegie Instit

Washington. It is understood that a grant of $15,000 has been set aside for the work, which it is expected will extend over a period of five years. Professor Meyer has made a special study of transportation, and especially of railway problems, and is regarded as one of the best authorities on that subject. The work which the Carnegie institution is undertaking is a monumental one, as it covers all fields of economic activity of the United States. The work of collecting material and carrying out the plans of the Institution is organized as the department of economics and sociology, and this department is sub-divided into eleven divisions each of which has been assigned to a leading scholar and investigator in that special field, Professor Meyer's being that of transportation. Among the other divisions are those on population and immigration, agriculture and forestry, manufacture, money and banking, and federal and state finance.

Professor Meyer has just completed the collection of material for a monograph on the valuation of the railways of the United States, a piece of work which he undertook under the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission by request of the Director of the Census. He, therefore, has been acting as special expert for both the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Director of Census. Professor Meyer sails for Berlin on March 2, where he will continue special work in the study of European transportation and railway problems in relation to American railroad systems. He will complete the study of the European railroad systems which he began some years ago, and will investigate the organization of commerce and insurance. Upon his return, he will take up at once the compilation of material for the history of transportation, a considerable part of the work of which will be carried on at the University, and will offer advanced and graduate students in political economy an excellent opportunity to assist in the collection of material for this monumental work.

Increase in Attendance.

The second semester of the University of Wisconsin opened with a considerable increase in attendance, the total number of students entering at this time being 75. Of this number 50 are new students, and 22 are reentering to continue their work after an absence of a semester or more. The most marked increase is in the Graduate School, where 12 new students have entered, making the total enrollment of the Graduate School 143, against 115 last year, an increase of 28, or practically 25 per cent. Five of these new graduate students are graduates of the University of Wisconsin, and one each of Cornell University, Western Reserve University, Ohio State University, University of California, University of Missouri, Cornell College, and the University of Göttingen. Fifteen of the new students are freshmen, ten adult specials, eight juniors, four specials and one junior law. Of those who have reentered to complete their work six are seniors, four juniors, six sophomores, two freshmen, and four specials.

Lawrence and Ripon Affiliate With Wisconsin

One of the most important matters affecting the relation of the University with the other leading educational institutions of the State and the closer affiliation of these institutions educationally is the arrangement officially announced at the opening of the present month between Lawrence University, Ripon College and the University of Wisconsin, providing for a basis on which work taken in the two institutions first named, may be credited when students desire to continue their work in the University. The new plan of cooperation was drawn up by President Hughes of Ripon College, President Plantz of Lawrence University and President Van Hise, and has been duly approved by the governing bodies of the three institutions. Lawrence and Ripon will adopt the unit system of admission and will require for entrance the equivalent of 14 units of work, exclusive of manual training and commercial studies, which are the present requirements for admission to the University. Adopting the same entrance requirements, the authorities of Ripon and Lawrence will be furnished the accredited high school list of the University of Wisconsin for their use.

The most important aspect of the new arrangement, however, is its effect upon the migration of students from the smaller institutions to the University. Those who desire to come from Ripon and Lawrence at the end of the sophomore year, with a satisfactory record for two years' work, may enter as juniors in the College of Letters and Science of the University. In case of migration earlier than the sophomore year proportionate credit will be given. In accordance with the general University policy, students who hold the degree of either of these colleges will be accepted as graduate students. For students of Ripon and Lawrence who desire to take professional and technical courses which are not offered by these colleges, the new plan provides that graduates of Lawrence and Ripon who have taken the mathematics-physics group of studies at these institutions and who have also taken descriptive geometry, mechanical drawing and surveying substantially equivalent to these studies in the College of Engineering at the University, may enter as sophomores in Engineering. Thus, students in the affiliated institutions may transfer to the College of Engineering on the same basis as students of the College of Letters and Science at the University.

It will also be possible for students who desire to take up the study of Law to enter the College of Law and receive credit for their law studies in part requirement toward the bachelor's degree at their own institutions. By this plan, it will be possible for them to combine the general education of the college course with the technical and professional work and reduce the

ophy Course" to "Course for Normal School Graduates," and that some suitable abbreviation be found as "Nor.", for use in the directory, etc.

II. The committee submit the following recommendations regarding the accrediting of normal school work for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

a. A graduate of the advanced course in a Wisconsin normal school shall receive a credit toward the A. B. degree of 30 unit hours, provided that before entering the advanced course of the normal school he has had the full equivalent of a four year standard high school course.

b. A graduate of the advanced course who, before entering the normal school, has completed the full equivalent of the preparatory course in an accredited high school, including at least the minimum requirement in foreign language, shall be granted a credit of 36 hours.

c. A graduate who has had the preparatory work specified in *b*, and who, during this course at the normal school, has selected his studies with a special reference to attending the University, may secure additional credits to an amount not exceeding a total of 45 hours.

d. A student who applies for such additional credit must present a full statement of his work at the normal school, which will be examined and rated by the Committee on Advanced Standing. The studies presented for credit under this arrangement must be fully equivalent to the corresponding courses in the University. Credit beyond 36 hours will ordinarily be granted only to students who present college work in foreign language. No credit will be given for any work in the normal school done in a quarter

when more than 20 hours per week were taken; the terms "20 hours" being interpreted as including all studies for which any preparation is required outside of the classroom.

e. Graduates of a normal school during their first semester shall not be permitted to take more than 16 hours' work and students who enter the University without any preparation in foreign language must expect to remain in residence for three years.

f. The committee further recommends the appointment of an additional member of the Committee on Advanced Standing, whose especial duty it shall be to take charge of the credits granted to normal graduates.

The effect of these recommendations which were adopted by the faculty will be briefly, that graduates of the Wisconsin Normal schools who are also graduates of the four years accredited high schools will receive full credit for one year's work toward the degree of Bachelor of Arts and if their normal school studies have been selected with special reference to attending the University, the amount of this credit will be increased to one and one-half years' work, thus making it possible for normal school graduates to secure the degree of Bachelor of Arts after two and one-half years' attendance at the University. Or put still differently, the graduate (accredited high school who desi attend a normal school two year also to secure a degree from the versity may do so with the lc only half a year's time over would have been required had he direct from high school to the U sity. This will affect large nu of students who live in and near in which are located normal s and who can thus take the firs years' work at a considerable le pense than would be incurred i they entered the University as men. Naturally it is to be as that the standards of work i normal schools will necessaril some instances, have to be cor ably raised, if their work is to cepted as a full equivalent of th responding Univerity courses. result is achieved, the old pre and disposition to scoff at the malite" in the University as a s distinct from the regular four student on the Hill will gradua broken down. Closer relatior tween the colleges, the Normal s and the University of the founded upon a common effort t the attainment of similar and ideals in education cannot fail to fit all the related institutions.

Photo by C. N. Brown, '81

TRIANGLE PARK ON MENDOTA DRIVE.

'resident Van Hise Speaks on Journalism

.ent Van Hise addressed the ; of the Wisconsin Press As- ı at its annual meeting in , February 16, and in the ·f his remarks on "The Rela- the State Press to the State .ty" made some interesting es to the University men who ›resent engaged in newspaper .nd the training now offered be offered men contemplating stic careers. Portions of the follow:

within the last few years the ity has made no special attempt .re its students for journalism, an to give them an education ıd which will adapt men to walks of life. But recently, ılt of the development of very departments in history, polit- ›nomy, political science, and ce, the University is giving to : its students, a training which n for many of the more im- fields of journalism. In past so a number of students, while ; on their university work, .ited the college daily paper, rved as reporters on the Mad- pers, and have acted as local ıiversity correspondents for ›, Milwaukee, and State news- Thus without any special at- n the part of the University, ›roduced a considerable num- ıewspaper men. So far as we certained the total number of sts that are graduates of the University to the year 1901 is about seventy-five, but to this number doubtless should be added many others who have obtained their higher education at the University but who did not take a degree.

The development along the lines already mentioned, combined with its location and peculiar facilities, has led the University during the past few years to consider what it can do further in the way of preparing men for newspaper and magazine work, so far as such preparation can be done at a university. Several years ago was established what is called a course preparatory to journalism. Among the studies suggested are thorough courses in American history, nineteenth century history, the history of political thought, contemporary politics, diplomacy, state and federal administration, public finance, modern sociological thought, distribution of wealth, municipal government, agricultural industries, as well as surveys of English and American literature, and advanced courses in English composition. In this way the departments of history, political science, political economy, and English, undertake to give the student who is preparing to take up newspaper work a broad view of the history not only of his own country, but of Europe as well, and to teach him to interpret present conditions in the light of past history. So also in providing for courses in contemporary politics, municipal govern-

ment, state and federal administration, and public finance, it is the purpose of the departments of political science and political economy to give the student a fair, unbiased view of the great subject of government and administration, in order that he may understand the conditions as they exist in our city, state and national governments today. To give him a knowledge and understanding of the large question of the world politics, there are the courses in international law, diplomacy, colonial government, and similar subjects. The courses in literature are designed to cultivate an appreciation of the "best that has been thought and said in the world," while those in English composition are designed to train him to express his thoughts clearly and accurately, and to give him command of as good an English style as possible. That this training is considered good preparation by editors, is shown by the fact that during the past month one of the largest Milwaukee daily papers applied to the University for two graduate students in political economy and political science, to fill positions as editorial writers on the paper, and that one of the men chosen by the editor of the paper was holding the University fellowship in political science, while the other had a University scholarship in political economy.

While we lay stress on the studies mentioned for the various lines of editorial work, it seems to us that the most essential training which the University can give to a student thinking of journalism is to equip him broadly with the knowledge of the ages and give him such intellectual power that he will be continually fertile in applying that knowledge to present conditions. The fundamental qualification for a journalist is to possess wealth of ideas from the best that the world has thought and said not only in literature, but in all fields of human knowledge.

While we hold the training which the University can give along broad intellectual lines is fundamental for journalism, we appreciate that in this profession, as in other lines of work, some technical training is advisable, and even this we have undertaken to furnish to some extent. Next year the department of English will train those students who are interested in newspaper work in some of the particular features of writing for the papers which require not a little practice. A course is to be given in newspaper writing which will include practice in reporting, correspondence, the preparation of special articles, and similar details of newspaper work. In this connection students will be assigned to cover actual events in University life, and will turn in their "stories" to one of the instructors in the English department, who will edit them as a newspaper might do. These reports will then be published in the college daily or other papers, in order that the student may have the advantage not only of correction, but also of seeing his writing in print. In this way it is hoped that the students will be taught the elementary principles of seeing the essential things in the events of the day, and will acquire the ability to present those things in a readable and attractive form that will make them interesting to the newspaper reading public. Thus, while the University in no sense undertakes to provide the student with that invaluable experience which actual work in a news-

about for the most effective medium, the medium that will give the widest dissemination to this important information, we see only the public press. It is to the newspapers of the state, therefore, that the University feels it must look for its support in the effort which it is making to reach all of the people. And what better service can the newspapers render to the state than to give to the millions of readers the results of investigations which will be of direct benefit to these many readers? This may be said to be the true form of university extension.

If the newspapers realize the important part which they have to play in this extension of the advantages of education, they will not be slow, we believe, to assist willingly in the great work of disseminating knowledge, and its important practical results to the millions of readers. We, therefore, desire to ask you, as editors of the newspapers of the state of Wisconsin, to co-operate with the University in this true movement of university extension. If with your aid and criticism, and with your co-operation in giving wide distribution to information concerning the work of the University, we are able to bring before the people the latest results of investigations in the pure sciences and in the applied sciences of agriculture, engineering, hygiene, as well as the results of investigations in other fields of knowledge that vitally concern the welfare of the people, we feel that the University and the newspapers together will be accomplishing a work for the citizens of the whole commonwealth, the value of which cannot be estimated.

New Constitution of tl Adopted Ma

Article I.—Name.

Section 1. The name of this association shall be The University of Wisconsin Athletic Association.

Article II.—Membership.

Section 1. All male students of the University of Wisconsin shall be members of this association.

Article III.

Section 1. The officers of the association shall be a president and vice president, and the board of directors.

The board shall consist of twelve members from the student body, including the president and vice president; three from the faculty; three from the alumni; and one from the board of regents.

All of these officers shall hold office for one year, or until the designation of their successor.

The student members shall be elected by the association.

The faculty members shall be chosen by the faculty.

The alumni members shall be residents of Chicago, Milwaukee and Madison, respectively, and shall be designated in such manner as the alumni shall determine.

The regent member shall be appointed by the regents.

Eight members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2. The president and vice president shall have the usual powers

have and exercise all powers of the association. The board shall appoint a standing committee of three students to be known as the Committee on Elections.

Section 6. The executive committee shall be composed of the graduate manager, the president of the association, the Madison alumni member of the board, one of the faculty members of the board, and one student member of the board, said faculty and student members to be designated by the board; three members of this committee constitute a quorum. The executive committee may exercise all the powers of the board of directors, except appropriation of money in excess of the budget. The graduate manager shall keep a record of all proceedings of the executive committee, and report the same to the next meeting of the board.

There shall be elected by the board of directors at the end of each fiscal year a committee consisting of three of its members, one of whom shall be president of the association, to examine and audit the report of the graduate manager for the last fiscal year.

All members of the association shall pay fifty cents each semester to the treasurer to be devoted exclusively to the support of the crew, and the treasurer shall collect the same.

Article IV.—Elections.

Section 1. The president and vice president and the additional ten student members of the board of directors shall be elected annually by the association.

Section 2. Vacancies in the board of directors, occurring at any time may be filled by the board of directors, but such appointments shall expire at the next annual or semi-annual election. At the semi-annual election all vacancies then existing shall be filled, but such appointments shall expire at the next annual election.

Section 3. Nominations for members of the board of directors shall be made at a nomination convention of the association and the election shall take place on the same day as provided in Section 4, of Article IV of this Constitution.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the committee on elections to designate some form of the Australian ballot system and provide for all elections according to that system. A plurality of votes shall elect.

Section 5. The first election under this constitution shall be held on March 31, 1905; thereafter the annual election of the association shall be held on the third Friday of the second semester, and the semi-annual election on the third Friday of the first semester.

Article V.—Meetings and Elections.

Section 1. The president shall have power to call special meetings of the association at any time in the college year and it shall be his duty to do so upon the written request of twenty-five (25) members of the association.

Section 2. Fifty members of the association shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. Notice of all meetings shall be conspicuously posted upon the bulletin boards at University and Science halls, Engineering building, Law building, Library and Gymnasium at least three (3) days in advance and shall be published in the issue of the college paper immediately previous to the occurrence of the meeting.

Section 4. The board of directors

shall meet as often as occasion may require on call either of the president or of five members of the board.

Article VI.—Management of Departments.

Section 1. A graduate manager, an alumnus of the institution, shall act as general manager of the entire athletic association. He shall be nominated to the board of regents by the president of the University, after consultation with the board of directors. His salary shall be fixed by agreement between the board of directors and the board of regents. The board of directors shall be empowered to make such arrangements with the board of regents as to insure the payment of this salary through the secretary of the board of regents. The graduate manager shall have supervision and control over all department managers, commodore and vice commodore, shall arrange all schedules, shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the board of directors and executive committee, shall keep all records of all departments, correspondence, an accurate set of books, showing receipts and disbursement of the association and of each athletic department, and he shall at all times be under the control of the board of directors.

Section 2. The board of directors shall at the proper time elect such coaches as they may deem necessary and a student manager and an assistant student manager for each of the different departments, except the aquatic department, for which it shall elect a commodore and vice commodore. Such student department managers and assistants, commodore and vice commodore shall be under the direction and control of the graduate manager and shall co-operate with him in the conduct of affairs relating to such department. Candidates for all such managers, assistants, commodore and vice commodore shall be nominated for election by student petitions of not less than fifty names.

Section 3. The election of all managers, assistant managers, commodore and vice commodore shall be subject to the approval of the Athletic Council, as provided by the rules of the inter-collegiate association.

Section 4. Manager of departments shall have no power to spend money or incur any indebtedness.

Section 5. The graduate manager shall turn over to the treasurer of the association within the week following any athletic event or trip, the total gross receipts from such event or trip, less the expenses immediately connected with such event or trip.

Section 6. No graduate manager shall arrange for any trip or inter-collegiate event without the approval of the board of directors or executive committee, and all contracts for inter-collegiate events shall be made in writing so far as practicable. Such contracts shall be presented to the auditing committee by the graduate manager when he accounts for that event.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the graduate manager to present to the auditing committee a complete written statement, signed by the managers of both teams, of accounts under the contract for the event.

Section 8. No tickets shall be used at any match game or public exhibition, except those furnished by the athletic director. The athletic director shall provide the managers with official complimentary tickets, such tickets to be accounted for by the

to the board of directors a budget containing the estimated expenses of each department for the ensuing year, including all fixed charges based upon the actual expenses in each department respectively for prior years. The board of directors shall adopt such budget as they may think proper for each department for such ensuing year. No expenditure in any department shall be made in excess of the amount of the budget, except by the approval of the graduate manager and a vote of at least twelve members of the board of directors. The power to incur indebtedness on the part of the association shall not be delegated by the board to any person except the graduate manager.

Article XI.

The graduate manager shall during the season of the track, and baseball departments, crew department, and the football department publish in some issue of the University paper during the first week of each month a complete statement of all the receipts and disbursements of the association from the beginning of the current fiscal year.

The fiscal year shall begin on the first day of January, and end on the thirty-first day of December.

Article XII.

During the summer vacation, matters which can only be decided by the board of directors may be disposed of by a vote by mail under the direction of the graduate manager and any proposition shall be deemed carried by a majority of all votes received within one week after mailing of the ballots to the members of the board.

News

Progress of the University

Regular Meeting of Regents.

At the quarterly meeting of the Regents of the University held February 28, regulations concerning the graduate managership were adopted, and several degrees were granted.

Provisions in regard to the graduate managership are as follows: First, that the graduate manager be nominated by the President of the University to the Board of Regents, in order that the position of graduate manager may be held on the same terms as are those of the members of the faculty; Second, that the President of the University make this nomination after consultation with the directors of the athletic association, and such others as may wisely advise him; Third, that the salary be fixed by agreement with the directors of the athletic association, that it be paid through Secretary Riley, and that the Regents make such arrangements with the directors of the athletic association as shall secure the payment to him of this salary; Fourth, that the graduate manager shall be empowered to attend meetings of the faculty and take full part in all matters relating to athletics; Fifth, that the graduate manager shall be an alumnus of the University, and shall have general charge of all business matters of the association with no coaching duties. The appointment of George F. Downer, '97, as graduate manager was confirmed.

Upon recommendation of the University Faculty the following degrees were granted: doctor of philosophy, Stephen Marshall Hadley, Oskaloosa, Ia.; master of arts, George Matthew Reed, Beaver Falls, Pa.; bachelor of arts, George Holmes Brownell, Janesville, Wis., Louis Wadsworth Parks, Watertown, Wis., Julius Ferdinand Derge, Eau Claire, Wis., Jesse Dwight Suter, Madison; bachelor of science in engineering, Robert R Anchorage, Wis., and Fran Blood, Kenosha, Wis.

Varsity Dines Editor

The several hundred memb Wisconsin Press Association wh Madison, Feb. 15-16, and the n the state legislature were entert dinner given at the University the citizens of Madison. The elaborately decorated for the oc more than six hundred guests w There were a number of a speeches, Hon. William F. Vila ing as toastmaster, and among responded were Governor La F President Van Hise, '79, Sen Whitehead, ex-Gov. W. D. H Professor J. C. Freeman.

President Van Hise spoke bri relation of the University to the emphasized the idea that to be cessful the influence of the Univ extend to every home in the shall never be content," he said, beneficent influence of the reaches every family of the stat my ideal of a state university. stitution reaches this ideal it w first perfect state university."

Philippine Student Enters versity.

Mr. Cala Valerio Jährling o Philippine Islands, has just er University to take up work in macy Course. There are now tw foreign students at the Univer fourteen different countries.

Photo by C. N. Brown, '81

THE DRIVE NEAR RUSTIC BRIDGE.

University Girl Wins Scholarship.

Miss Eamma G. Jaeck of Omro, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in the class of '03, has been awarded the Association of Collegiate Alumnae scholarship at the Willard School for American Girls at Berlin, Germany, where she will continue her study of German literature and philology begun at the University.

To Debate Michigan.

In the annual joint debate between the University of Michigan and the University of Wisconsin which will be held at Madison on March 31, the University of Wisconsin will be represented by Max Loeb, '05, Appleton; David K. Allen, '05, Oshkosh; and Ira B. Cross, '05, Canton, Ill. The question for debate will be primary election system.

Four Year Course in Music.

The courses in the School of Music of the University of Wisconsin, and especially those in the piano and voice departments, have been rearranged and extended to cover a period of four years instead of three as heretofore, and the requirements for admission to the piano department have become slightly raised. This new arrangement will make it possible for the students to complete the course without difficulty in four years, and will give them the most thorough training in music.

Calendar

d by L. W. Bridgman, '06.

become chief of map and manuscripts division of state historical library.

Wednesday, 8.—Short course students in agriculture banquetted at Sherlock hotel.—Fourth annual meeting of Wisconsin agricultural experiment station held in Agricultural Hall.

Thursday, 9.—Delegation of state legisla-

tors witnessed demonstration concerning tuberculosis in cattle at University farm.

Friday, 10.—Theta Delta Chi incorporated, with capital of $15,000, for purpose of erecting chapter house; incorporators: O. M. Salisbury, '95, Ernest Borchert, Jr., '05, Harry A. Porter, '07.

Monday, 13.—Valentine Abt, harpist and mandolinist, gave concert at Library hall, assisted by Bach's Mandolin and Guitar orchestra and Monona Ladies' quartette.

Tuesday, 14.—Bill introduced in legislature by Assemblyman H. L. Ekern, '94*l*, providing for two-fifths mill tax for University fund income, to take place of the usual appropriations.—Ten days' housekeepers' convention opened at South hall; meetings addressed by members of faculty and prominent Madison women.—Prof. E. C. Roedder, of German department, had narrow escape from death in Breevort Hotel fire, Chicago.

Wednesday, 15.—Post exam. jubilee held at Library hall under auspices of Christian associations.—Lloyd G. Spencer, better known as "Babe," football mascot of former years, died after long continued suffering with paralysis.

Thursday, 16.—Registration for second semester began.—Gov. R. M. La Follette, '79, in lecture on "Hamlet" at Library hall, held to the theory, contrary to general opinion, that Shakespeare's own Hamlet was a laggard and irresolute of action but that circumstances compelled delay on his part in avenging the death of his father.—President Van Hise addressed meeting of American Press association at Madison on "The Relation of the Newspapers to the State University." Announcement made of new course in newspaper writing to be given next year.—C. G. Elliott, chief expert in drainage of U. S. department of agriculture, and Prof. A. R. Whitson discussed drainage problems at conference of drainage engineers in Agricultural Hall.

Friday, 17.—Junior Prom. attended by 375 couples; no financial deficiency incurred.—F. B. Powers Pharmaceutical society elected following officers: president, Raymond P. Longfield; vice president, Alvin H. Ward; secretary, Henry Davis, treasurer, Jake W. Koehler; corresponding secretary, Arthur F. Sieves; censor, Wal-

Socialist club on "Some Economic Phases of Irish History."

Monday, 27.—Department of Household Economy started class in cooking, open to all students.—Prof. M. V. O'Shea read paper before National Society for the Scientific Study of Education, Milwaukee.

Tuesday, 28.—Regents in quarterly meeting adopted regulation that graduate manager be empowered to attend faculty meetings and to take full part in all matters relating to athletics.—Dairy department's exhibit, arrived from St. Louis, installed for exhibition in dairy building.—Cala Valerie Jaarling of Manila, P. I., enrolled for pharmacy course.—First of series of lectures on textiles in house decoration given by Miss Althea Harner of Chicago.—Senior engineers prepare for minstrel show with F. W. Huels, stage manager, Donald Falconer business manager, and Charles D. Willison, Joseph R. S. Blaine and Franklin H. Mann.—Edwin Booth club elected following officers for second semester: president, Alfred G. Arvold, '05; vice-president, Walter G. Darling, '05; treasurer, T. Logan Boyd, '07; secretary, Rowland Hill, '07; keeper of the mask, Willard S. Griswold, '05.

MARCH.

Wednesday, 1.—The Hon. Emlin McClain, jusice of Iowa supreme court, and formerly chancellor of law department of State University of Iowa, spoke to students of College of Law.—Nora Samlag, Scandinavian society, held social.—Henry C. Duke won junior open oratorical contest; subject, "The Throne of the Czar."—Junior class officers elected as follows: president, Zebulon B. Kinsey; vice president, Miss Euretta Kimball; second vice president, Miss Meta Starke; treasurer, Alfred Sorem; secretary, Miss Rowena Whittier; class historian, Miss Agnes Raven; sergeant-at-arms, Ralph Hetzel.—Wisconsin Bar association recommended that regents or legislature make provision for maintenance of college of law so that it will no longer be dependent for support entirely upon tuition fees.

Thursday, 2.—Germanistische Gesellschaft presented "Heinzelmaennchen," one-act comedy.—Tracy Burke, '07, and Earl

Pryor, '07, elected to membership in Commercial club.—Prof. Frankenburger organized class of eight men for purpose of discussing Michigan debate question, object being primarily to assist the debaters.—Officers of girls' bowling league elected as follows: president, Madge Loranger; secretary, Clara Kemler; treasurer, Cosalette Elliott.

Friday, 3.—Convocation addressed by Dr. Richard Boone of New York, formerly professor of education at University of Indiana and superintendent of schools at Cincinnati.—Charles A. Brown, formerly general manager of Western Electric company, Chicago, addressed 300 engineering students on "The Skill of the Practicing Engineer and Inventor."—Prof. F. E. Bolton of University of Iowa, Prof. Crane, state superintendent of Iowa, Prof. Ellis of University of Texas, and Dr. R. E. Boone of New York addressed University and town audience.—C. H. Williams, '96, general superintendent of the Madison Gas & Electric Co., talked to U. W. Engineers' club on "Central Station Engineering."—First games in intersorority bowling league rolled.—Varsity defeated Co. F (Portage) basketball team at Portage, 52 to 28.—Water polo team defeated by University of Chicago; score 23 to 18.—Max Loeb, member of Athenaen society, was victor in senior open oratorical contest; subject, "Idols and Ideals." Emil Olbrich second; subject, "Economic Justice."

Saturday, 4.—At indoor track meet Wisconsin won two-mile relay race from Beloit, and Delta Upsilon won interfraternity relay race.—Glee and mandolin clubs returned from week's trip which included concerts at Elgin, Chicago, Milwaukee and Waukesha.—Water polo team defeated Central Y. M. C. A. at Chicago by score of 5 to 4.—Defeated in swimming races.

Sunday, 5.—Mrs. Florence D. Richards of Ohio, national temperance lecturer, spoke to Christian associations on "The Walls, and How to Build Them."—Prof. F. J. Turner returned from Ann Arbor where he gave five lectures at University of Michigan on the period of 1820-1830 in American history.

Athletics.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors Feb. 24, the chief business was a discussion of the report of the committee to recommend changes in the constitution of the Association and the report of the special representatives of the Association in the negotiations with Chicago and Michigan regarding the grand stand disaster at Marshall Field in 1902. Judge Sanborn delivered both reports.

In the grand stand matter, the report was voluminous, including all the correspondence and the memoranda of half a dozen conferences held in Chicago since January 1, 1905. In these conferences Wisconsin was represented by Judge A. L. Sanborn and Professor Slichter; Michigan, by Judge Lane and Professor H. M. Bates of Ann Arbor; Chicago by Professor Capps and Dr. Raycroft. To go at length into the details of the report would be impossible in the space allotted to this department, and will not be attempted. The settlement agreed upon provides that Michigan and Wisconsin shall assume the defense of three personal injury damage suits, now pending against the University of Chicago, and hold Chicago harmless, and that against Chicago's claim for $2,000 paid by them in settling a fourth case, Michigan and Wisconsin shall have an offset, in the sum of $1,745 for permanent stands at Marshall Field, paid for from the receipts of games in 1898, Chicago agreeing to waive the difference. It was voted to ratify the agreement thus provisionally made, as reported.

The report of the committee on constitution was amended in certain particulars and recommended to be presented to the association for passage at the annual meeting. The most important changes were the rejection of the committee recommendation that the

provisions are those relating to the office of the graduate manager, making him a member of the faculty; the provision that the faculty members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the faculty, and the alumni members by the alumni; the definition of the duties and powers of the graduate manager; and the introduction of a budget system and better financial methods.

* * *

Wisconsin opened the indoor track season at Chicago February 25, the meet having been originally scheduled for February 18, by Mr. Kilpatrick. Graduate Manager Downer succeeded in getting a week's postponement, as the first date was the day following the Junior Prom, and just at the close of ten days of examinations. But even with the added week the team was in poor condition, and while Chicago's victory by a score of 48 to 29 was merited, decisive and clean-cut, Wisconsin should show to better advantage in the return meet, March 18. Waller made the best showing of any Wisconsin man, winning the sprint from Hogenson and the quarter from Groman of the Maroons. Captain Breitkreutz ran with poor judgment and threw away any chance he might have had of beating Lightbody by cutting his own pace and holding the first quarter down to 1:12, from which point the crack Chicago man went out and won all the way in 2:12 3-5. The summary of the events follow:

50 yard dash—First heat—Won by Waller, Wisconsin; Barker, Chicago, second. Time, :05 3-5.

Second heat—Won by Hogenson, Chicago; Grobe, Wisconsin, second. Time, :05 3-5.

Final heat—Won by Waller, Wisconsin; Hogenson, Chicago, second; Barker, Chicago, third. Time, :05 4-5.

Two mile run—Won by Lyon, Chicago; Hean, Wisconsin, second. Time, 10:14 1-5.

50 yard hurdles—Won by Catlin, Chicago; McAvoy, Chicago, second; Quarles, Wisconsin, third. Time, :07.

880 yard run—Won by Lightbody, Chicago; Breitkreutz, Wisconsin, second; Meyers, Wisconsin, third. Time, 2:12 3-5.

440 yard dash—Won by Waller, Wisconsin; Groman, Chicago, second; Taylor, Chicago, third. Time, :55 2-5.

Shot put—Won by L. Miller, Wisconsin; distance 40 feet 7½ inches; Gale, Chicago, second; distance, 39 feet 9 inches; Russell, Chicago, third; distance 37 feet 9 inches.

High jump—Won by Dulaney, Wisconsinp; height, 5 feet 7¾ inches; Brown, Chicago, second; height, 5 feet 6⅞ inches; Hueffner, Wisconsin, third; height, 5 feet 5¼ inches.

Mile run—Won by Lightbody, Chicago; Kiesel, Wisconsin, second; W. Matthews, Chicago, third. Time, 5:10 2-5.

Pole vault—Forfeited without contest by Wisconsin.

Relay race—Won by Chicago, (Ferris, Templeton, Taylor, Barker); Wisconsin, second. Time, 3:25.

* * *

In the home meet, March 4, a number of special features were introduced and a large and enthusiastic crowd was in evidence at every close finish, but the performances were none of them fast. The feature events were the inter-fraternity relay race, which Delta Upsilon won from Delta Tau Delta in fast time; an inter-scholastic relay race, in which Milwaukee West Division high school beat Madison High School, and a two mile relay race between the varsity team, Kiesel, Waller, Meyers and Captain Breitkreutz, and a team from Beloit, the varsity four winning in 8:23 3-5.

* * *

Base ball practice has been regular since February 20, and the men are in shape to begin stiff work just as soon as the weather will permit out-door practice. Roys, who played right field last year, has left college to go into business in the West, but the new men are showing up very satisfactorily.

* * *

At present out-door practice in all branches of sport is being retarded by the backwardness of the season.

Alumni

Alumni are requested to contribute to this department. When newspaper clippings are sent, care should be taken to indicate date and place, clearly. Distinguish between date of paper and date of event recorded. Report all errors promptly. The notation used in this department is as follows: Two figures preceded by an apostrophe indicates the year of graduation. Two numbers separated by a dash indicate the period of residence of a non-graduate. Where only figures are given the college of letters and science is indicated; e stands for engineering department: l, law; p, pharmacy; h, higher degrees; (Hon.) honorary. Addressed envelopes will be furnished to any one who will use them regularly to send news to this department.

ALUMNI SMOKER AT MILWAUKEE.

About fifty members of the Milwaukee Alumni association of the University of Wisconsin gathered for an informal smoker at the University club March 8. The reception committee consisted of Judge W. D. Tarrant, Robert Wild, R. N. McMynn, Dr. T. L. Harrington, and H. J. Desmond.

When all had gathered the company retired to the seclusion of the Rathskeller, where a kommers was held and the evening was spent in recounting the tales of college days, singing the old songs and listening to numerous informal speeches from members who were called upon.

Among those present were: F. L. McNamara, Allard Smith, T. S. Bell, S. Dahlberg, Franklin Sweet, J. H. Paul, D. Schuler, Jacob Fehr, Jr., Paul Stover, C. E. Burnham, E. M. McVicker, G. F. Markham, E. D. Jenner, P. H. McGovern, G. P. Barth, Rublee Cole, F. Katzenstein, E. P. Worden, Arthur Cotzhausen, Paul Binzel, N. S. Robinson, C. F. Geilfus, Casimir Gonski, M. Blumenfeld, T. Desmond, Julius Walthers, Richard Elsner, A. E. Braun, Judge O. T. William, A. C. Rietbrock, Henry Cummings, E. J. Gross, G. E. Marbon, A. W. Gray, C. G. Phipps, G. B. Vinson, W. E. Kramer, S. H. Cole, D. W. Smith, G. H. Katz, and Prof. F. J. Turner of Madison.

'58.

An informal dinner was given by the citizens of Madison at the University armory on Feb. 15th to the members of the Wisconsin Press Association and the state legislature. The Hon. W. F. Vilas, '58, presided, and there were addresses by Gov. La Follette, '79, President Van Hise, '79, and others.

'67.

Rome, Dec. 3, 1904.

Sec'y U. W. A. A.:

Dear Sir—Last spring I wrote you that I expected to be absent in Europe for a year and requesting that you discontinue sending the Alumni Magazine until my return. The October number, however, has finally reached me here and contains so much of interest concerning the Jubilee, that I was reluctantly obliged to miss, that I am persuaded to renew my subscription now and avoid any break in the monthly visits of the magazine. Inclosed please find draft.

Yours truly,

Geo. Cross,
Class '67.

Direct to Fairbury, Neb., as before.

'68.

Charles E. Vroman, '68, resides at 54 Walton Place, Chicago.

'70.

Justice Clark A. Smith, '70, '71*l*, of the supreme bench of the state of Kansas, has removed his residence from Cawker City to Topeka.

Burr W. Jones, '70, '71*l*, '74*h*, a member of the faculty in the law school, was elected president of the Dane county bar last month.

'74.

Fred R. Mosse, '74, is practicing medicine at Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. Kate G. Morgan, '74, resides at 141 S. Butler St., Madison, Wis.

Alfred H. Bright, '74, '76*l*, is general solicitor of the Soo railroad, and lives in Minneapolis.

'75.

Duane Mowry, '75*l*, who has recently come into possession of the correspondence and private papers of the late Senator James R. Doolittle, has an article in the current issue of the bi-monthly publication of the Southern History Association on the part which Senator Doolittle played in averting the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. The article was called forth by the fact that the Reverend James S. Jones in his Life of Andrew Johnson omitted the name of Senator Doolittle from the list of republican senators who voted against the impeachment. Mr. Mowry was a friend of Judge Doolittle and rises to his defense for the sake of "doing justice to the memory of a publicist pre-eminent in his time, in power, in character and in positive influence." Such a defense of Senator Doolittle's action would have had quite a different effect in the time which it occurred when he was loaded with opprobrium and called upon to resign by the Legislature of Wisconsin for his vote against the conviction of the impeached President.

'76.

George Haven, '76*e*, is in business in Minneapolis at 225 Lumber Exchange Bldg.

J. W. Hunner, '76, is practicing law at 1217 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Mary M. Henry, '76, who resided in Dakota for many years, has returned to Madison, where her address is 313 Johnson Court.

'77.

James Whelan, '77*e*, is inspector and engineer of river and harbor improvements for the Milwaukee District, which position he has held since 1887. Mr. Whelan's permanent address is Hartford, Wis.

'78.

Philip E. Brown, who was a member of the class of '78, is district judge of Luverne, Minn.

W. A. Corson, '78, is practicing law at Omaha with offices in the First National Bank Bldg.

'79.

Kemper K. Knapp, '79, '82*l*, is an attorney for the Illinois Steel Co., his office address being Rookery Bldg., Chicago.

'80.

H. J. Desmond, '80, resides in Milwaukee, where his address is Postoffice Drawer No. 36.

George Hofstetter, '80, who graduated from Rush Medical College in '82, is a physician at Lyons, Pa.

Alfred Patek, '80, has been appointed private secretary to Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado. Mr. Patek has been in newspaper work in Milwaukee and St. Louis, and more recently as a member of the staff of the Denver Times.

'81.

Joshua N. Sanborn, '81*e*, is master mechanic of the B. and M. railroad at Brainard, Minn.

F. Julius Walthers, '81*l*, has removed his law office to Room 64, Cawker Bldg., N. E. Cor. West Water and Wells Sts., Milwaukee, having had his office on Reed St., in Milwaukee, since 1888.

'82.

The Hon. John Jacob Esch, '82, '87*l*, of La Crosse, Wis., is serving his third term in the national House of Representatives. Congressman Esch shares the honors with Mr. Townsend of Michigan in the naming of the Esch-Townsend bill for the regulation of railroad freight rates. Mr. Esch's brilliant address at the University's jubilee celebration last June brought him into prominence among Wisconsin graduates and students.

Charles L. Alverson, '82, of Medford, Wis., suffered the loss of his wife by death on January 26. The remains were taken to Portage, Wis., for burial. Mr. Alverson is a banker at Medford.

'83.

Henry P. Stoddart, '83, '86*l*, is practicing in Omaha, with offices in the New York Life Bldg.

Edmund G. McGilton, '83, '85l, is located at Omaha and has just concluded a term as Lieutenant Governor of that state. His present address is First National Bank Bldg., Omaha.

Miss Eleanor O'Sheridan, '83, died at her home in South Madison on Feb. 20, after a period of ill health extending over a year. She was afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs. Miss O'Sheridan had been a teacher for many years. She had taught at Neillsville, Antigo, Crandon, South Madison, and other places. She leaves an aged father, three brothers and three sisters, one of the sisters being Miss Mary Grant O'Sheridan, the author and poetess, who attended the University many years ago. The classmates of the deceased in Madison were present at the funeral. They were Miss Martha M. Dodge, Miss Ida B. Fales, Miss Therese S. Favill, and Mr. C. O. Marsh, chief clerk of the assembly. Six former pupils, all but one of whom are now University students, acted as pall bearers.

C. O. Marsh, '83, of Antigo, was again elected chief clerk of the Wisconsin assembly.

'85.

F. C. Finkle, who was a special student in engineering from 1885 to 1887, is chief engineer of the Edison Electric Co. of Los Angeles, and his work in connection with the power transmission plant which that company is erecting is highly praised. The plant is the largest of its kind in the world.

Charles I. Earll, '85*e*, is a patent expert with offices at 120 Broadway, New York.

Fred A. Teall, '85*l*, is practicing law in Duluth at 601 Torey Bldg.

Myron T. Wildish, some time a member of '85, is engaged in the banking business at Aurora, Neb.

'86.

Henry H. Roser, '86, is practicing law at Los Angeles, Cal.

Theodore Schroeder, '86*e*, '89*l*, is the author of an article on "The Impurity of Divorce Suppression" in the Arena for February. Mr. Schroeder, after leaving the University, settled in Salt Lake City, where he practiced law for twelve years. During the last years of his residence in Utah he

rather famous for his strong oppo- › Mormonism. He took a prominent the prosecution of the case against n H. Roberts. He is now practicing New York City, address 31 W. 33d

'88.

our S. Cook, who was a member of s of '88, is connected with the Min- Loan and Trust Co., Minneapolis.

'89.

eld R. Smith, '89, '91*l*, who is a · of the firm of Shank & Smith of Wash., was East in February and ome time in Milwaukee.

'90.

Kiser, '90, who was principal of the high school for a number of years o has recently been in Oregon, Wis., urned to Durand, where he has pur- stock in the Badger State Lum- , and will have charge of the office f the company in Durand.

'91.

ews Allen, '91*e*, is with the Wiscon- dge and Iron Co. in its Chicago of- the Monadnock Bldg.

S. Richards, '91*l*, is engaged in the : of his profession at Ellsworth,

les A. Dixon, '91, '93*l*, is practicing ıx City.

ı. Dennis, '91, is practicing medicine Paul.

'92.

. Ahara, '92*e*, '96*h*, is superintendent Dodge Manufacturing Company of aka, Ind. The company, which was hed in 1878, is engaged in the man- e of power transmitting machinery ain handling machines and appli-

leton H. Earle, some time a member is in business at Waukon, Ia.

'93.

les B. Rogers, '93, '95*l*, is junior r of the firm of Rogers & Rogers, attorneys, at Ft. Atkinson. Mr. Roger was district attorney of Jefferson county from '99 to '02.

Harry B. Boardman, '93*e*, is in the employ of the Wisconsin Lime and Cement Co., in its Chicago office in the Chamber of Commerce.

James B. Hain, '93*e*, is in the office of the chief engineer of the C., M. & St. P. Ry., Chicago.

'94.

Notice is received of the publication by Joseph Schafer, '94, '00*h*, of the University of Oregon, of a history on the "Pacific Northwest." The book is written for a popular audience and should be successful with younger readers, as the style is entertaining and at the same time the story is a straightforward bit of history with the proper recognition of perspective and a strict regard for historical truth. The book is from the press of the McMillan Co.

John A. Pratt, '94, for some years principal of the Prairie du Chien high school delivered an address on Abraham Lincoln at Menomonie, which is the subject of a high enconium in a recent issue of the Menomonie Falls News.

Charles A. Engelbracht, '94*l*, of Berlin, Wis., who went to Manila, P. I., in 1903 to assist in codifying the laws in the Philippines, has been appointed U. S. marshal and consular clerk in Manila, according to reports received by Assistant District Attorney E. J. Henning, '94.

Robert E. Rienow, '94, is located at Wauseka, Minn.

Willis B. Silverthorn, '94*l*, is editor of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, a weekly trade journal published at Minneapolis, Minn. His address is 1013 Lumber Exchange.

Prof. B. H. Meyer, '94, and wife have gone to Europe for a brief tour.

'95.

William B. Rubin, some time a member of '95, is a candidate for the position of circuit judge of the People's Non-Partisan ticket in Milwaukee.

F. W. Thomas, '95, has been succeeded at Medford by Mr. H. L. Arnemann of Eau Claire. Mr. Thomas resigned to en-

gage in business in Eau Claire.

Frank W. Guilbert, ex-'95, is connected with the National Lead Co. at St. Paul, Minn.

Charles H. Howell, ex-'95, and a member of the 'varsity foot ball team of 1892, is in the service of the federal government of Sioux City, Ia.

'96.

C. A. Phelps, '96, is connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Co., at Milwaukee.

Harry J. Noyes, '96, is in the employ of the Russell Berdsell & Ward Bolt and Nut Co., Pt. Chester, N. Y.

Delos O. Kinsman, '96, is professor of economics and political science in the State Normal School at Whitewater. He has discontinued his subscription to the Magazine.

Miss Rose Dengler, '96, who is teaching in Eau Claire, has changed her address to 212 Oxford avenue, that city.

George H. Trautman, '96, is assistant superintendent for the International Harvesting Co., his address being 2667 N. Hermitage Ave., Ravenswood, Chicago.

Carl S. Jefferson, '96*l*, of Chicago, is private secretary to George R. Peck, general counsel for the St. Paul railroad.

Louis M. Ward, '96, has removed from Chicago to Denver, where he is manager of the Denver branch of the Crocker-Wheeler company. During his college days Mr. Ward was prominent in varsity amateur dramatic circles. In 1902 he married Miss Lydia E. Moore, '99.

Henry A. Huber, '96*l*, represents one of the Dane county districts in the Wisconsin legislature this winter.

Charles H. Williams, '96, general superintendent of the Madison Gas & Electric Co., was recently elected president of the Northwestern Branch of the American Society of Electrical Engineers and is prominent among the men of his profession.

'97.

O. E. Crooker, '97, has moved from Rutland, Vt., to Woonsocket, R. I., where he is pastor of the Universalist church.

Capt. W. F. Hase, '97*l*, who is captain of the artillery of the regular army at Ft. Barrancas, Florida, was recently visited by his father, Mr. Henry Hase, of Milwaukee, for a number of weeks.

Notice is received of the marriage at Ladoga on December 14, 1904, of Albert G. Chase, '97, '04*l*, to Miss Mabel I. Randall, who graduated from the pharmacy course in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Chase reside at 2029 24th Ave., S., Seattle, Wash.

Ernest S. Park, '97, is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Des Moines, Ia.

William N. Smith, '97, is a geologist and mining expert, his permanent address being 140 E. Gorham St., Madison.

Miss Louise Phelps Kellogg, who is in charge of the manuscripts division of the Wisconsin Historical library in Madison, has recently been the recipient of additional honors for her work in original research, and the announcement of the fact that her monograph in colonial history, "The American Colonial Charter," has been published by the American Historical Society at the government printing office at Washington will be heard with special interest by those interested in the results of her scholarship.

'98.

M. L. Parker, a special student in '98, is proprietor of the Acme Printing Office of Boise, Idaho.

H. R. Crandall, '98, is treasurer of the Henee, Bainsford, Crandall Co., Milwaukee.

Earl C. May, ex-'98, is engaged in the newspaper business at Minneapolis.

Otto Patzer, '98, of the French department in the University, has an article in the February number of Modern Language Notes, entitled, "The Miracles de Nostre Dame and the Fourteenth Century." In it he shows how the political, social and religious conditions of the fourteenth century are reflected in the miracle plays of the time.

Mrs. Mary Huff Moody, '98, died at Boscobel on Wednesday, March 1, 1905. Mrs. Moody was a native of Boscobel, and in 1896 entered the University as a junior in the class of '98, after her graduation from Platteville Normal School. After receiving her degree she taught in the high schools of Boscobel, Mineral Point, Eau Claire, Milwaukee and La Crosse until the time of her

ge, Nov. 24, 1901, to Mr. G. S. , '96.

'99.

p L. Allen, '99, who was very prom- n all the literary and journalistic ises of the University as an under- te, is at present on the staff of the g Post of New York. Mr. Allen l a considerable number of his short published in leading magazines dur- last few months.

. Kies, '99, '01*l*, is assistant city at- of Chicago.

Helen Grace Andrews, '99, resides age.

). Seaman, '99*l*, is in the employ of sconsin Telephone Co.

Senator Charles T. Hutson, '99, Connell, Wash., is said to be slated position of assistant United States y in a new federal district to be hed in eastern Washington. Mr. now enjoys the distinction of being ngest member of the state senate. nly 29 and has lived in the state but ears.

e James G. Jenkins, '93 *hon.*, recently from the bench of the United States court of the 7th judicial district. He 71 years old on July 18, and has o years in his profession.

'00.

ard G. Boardman, '00, is a represen- f the A. H. Andrews School Supply the East, his address being 92 Wil-, New York city.

Rev. A. J. Macartney, '00, who has broad during the present year, is g at the University of Glasgow and .

Merrick, '00*e*, is connected with the Electric Manufacturing Co. at Pitts- ass.

Idaho has been received the an- nent of the engagement of Mr. Ber- Palmer, '00, of Janesville, to Miss eld of Moscow, in that state.

. Buchanan, '00, '03*l*, is practicing in Washington, with offices at 410 block.

e T. Moseley, '00, '03*l*, is located at N. Dak., where he has a responsible position with the J. I. Case Co., of Racine. Mr. Moseley writes under date of February 20th, "Kindly send all the back numbers of the past semester. I have borrowed long enough and want to help the cause along by adding a subscriber to the list. North Dakota alumni all send best wishes and congratulations on the improvement in the last few months." Letters of this sort "help some."

Edwin A. Snow, '00, has recently located in Boise, Idaho, for the practice of law and has been appointed assistant to the attorney general.

W. B. Clark, '00, is studying law in the University of Michigan. His address is 233 S. Ingalls St.

H. A. Russell, '00, is located at Ft. Scott, Kan.

'01.

J. C. Taylor, '01, is at present employed by the Sullivan Electric Co. at Salt Lake City. Mr. Taylor was captain of the track team in 1899. He is a wearer of the W and holds the varsity record for the one- and two-mile bicycle events.

George F. Crouch, who was for some time a member of the class of '01, is in New York, where he may be reached by addressing the Webb Ship Building Academy, Fordham Heights, N. Y.

A. W. Nicholaus, '01, is located at Beaver Dam, where his address is 309 Washington St.

Paul Stover, '01, is employed in the city treasurer's office in Milwaukee. His address is 744 Van Buren St.

Lester Williams, '01, is instructor in civil engineering in the University.

Harry A. Severson, '01, is with the Barber, Coleman Co., of Rockford.

Carl S. Newcomer, some time a member of '01, is in business at Eldora, Ia.

'02.

Carl F. Stillman, who was a member of the class of '02, and who last year returned to the University to complete his work and secure his degree, is a mining engineer in the employ of the U. S. Steel Co., at Hibbing, Minn.

Louis J. Paetow, '02, who spent some months at Boulder, Colorado, where he

took the place of a professor in history who was away on a leave of absence, has returned to Philadelphia for graduate study in the University of Pennsylvania. His address is U. of P. Dormitories, Franklin 333.

Henry E. Murphy, '02, is in business in Manitowoc.

Albert F. Larson, '02*l*, the famous halfback of the 1901 championship team, is engaged in the hardware business with his father in Sioux Falls, S. D.

William E. Smith, '02, '04*l*, is a practicing attorney at Neenah, Wis.

Miss Ella F. Tormey, '02, is teaching Latin and German in the high school at Washburn, Wis.

'03.

Miss Emma G. Jaeck, '03, of Omro, Wis., has been awarded the Association of Collegiate Alumnae scholarship at the Willard school for girls at Berlin, Germany, where she will continue her study of German literature and philosophy begun at the University of Wisconsin.

Harry C. Johnson, '03, has returned to the University to finish law. For the past year Mr. Johnson has been working on the Review of Reviews.

R. O. Gibbons, '03, who is teaching mathematics at Carroll College, Waukesha, resides at 520 E. Main St.

Will Spalding, '03, has removed from Oshkosh to Anderson, Ind.

Walter K. Adams, '03, is connected with the Chicago office of the Pennsylvania Ry.

Paul R. McKee, '03*l*, is business manager of the Whitewater Register, Whitewater.

'04.

Allen Lee, '04, and Norman Lee, '04, both graduates of the college of engineering, are now taking courses at L'Ecole de l'Electric in Paris.

Harold I. Shaw, '04, of Milwaukee, and Miss Gertrude E. Newberry, also of Milwaukee, were married in Chicago Jan. 23d. The groom had announced that his father, the Rev. W. A. Shaw, was to perform the ceremony, but owing to his continued illness the wedding took place at the parsonage of the Evanston Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Saunders, an uncle of the groom, officiating.

Al. Rhodes, '04*l*, has formed a partnership for the practice of his profession at Esterville, Iowa.

Chauncey E. Blake, '04*l*, has associated himself with Attorney John B. Sanborn, '96, in Madison. Mr. Sanborn had practiced with his father, Arthur L. Sanborn, '80*l*, until the latter was appointed judge of the federal court recently.

Erwin J. Beule, '04, has gone to Mexico to assume the consular agency at Laguna del Carmen, state of Campeachy. Rolf Anderson, another University student, who went to seek his fortune in Mexico and who is situated at Cheopas, writes that he is well pleased with his work and prospects in the south. He is employed by a large rubber plantation company, his work being the overseeing of the general provision store on the plantation. The life is a provincial one and full of interest to a lover of adventure. His father, Prof. R. B. Anderson, '85 *hon.*, has interests in Mexico, being president of the Wisconsin Rubber Plantation company.

L. W. Burdick, '04, resides at 1505 Windsor St., Columbia, Mo.

Fred Pettit, some time a member of '04, graduated from the University of Chicago at the close of the winter quarter. Mr. Pettit was compelled to leave college on account of illness and subsequently entered the University of Chicago. He was a member of the University Golf team and a former state champion. He has accepted a position with the J. I. Case Co. of Racine.

Louis F. Musil, '04, is in the employ of the Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis, and resides at 4255 *a* Finnery Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

B. S. Hale, '04, is pursuing graduate study in the University this year.

J. G. McFarland, '04*l*, has formed a law partnership with Charles X. Steward in Watertown, S. Dak.

R. E. Hagenah, '04, is also in the employ of the Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis, Mo.

E. L. Barber, '04, has removed from Kansas City to Schenectady, N. Y., where he is employed in the testing department of the General Electric Co. His residence address is 302 Victory St.

D. L. Schneider, '04, has removed to Minneapolis, where his address is 937 Guaranty Bldg.

Frank W. Dunbar, '04, is principal of the Union Grove high school.

Paul M. Ripley, some time a member of '04, is civil engineer in the employ of the Santa Fe Ry., at Chicago.

W. P. Bush, '04, is teacher of history and English at Bloomington.

Wisconsin Alumni on the Pacific Coast in the vicinity of San Francisco have a vigorous organization known as the "Wisconsin Alumni Association for Northern California." Frank V. Cornish, '96, is secretary and furnishes the following list of members:

San Francisco.

E. D. Bronson, 319-321 Phelan Bldg., wholesale books.

E. L. Chlopeck, law '95, 307 Front St., manager Chlopeck Fish Co.

L. S. Clark, '59, Emma Spreckels Bldg., lawyer.

F. V. Cornish, '96, 401 Crossley Bldg., lawyer.

Mrs. Frank V. Cornish (Ellen Dobie), graduate student, '99, 3672—24 St.

Earl W. De Moe, law '99, Mut. Sav. Bank Bldg., insurance adjuster.

T. M. Gannon, ex-'01, 136 Phelan Bldg., student.

W. S. Gannon, '97, law '99, 136 Phelan Bldg., lawyer.

L. M. Hancock, '88, civil engineer,

E. C. Hursh, law '75, 3668 20th St., United States pension examiner.

D. R. Jones, '96, S. F. Normal, professor, Berkeley.

T. D. Kemler, ex-'07, 1222 Pine St.

Mrs. L. T. Latimer (Miss Phelps), 1845 McAllister St.

R. H. Mieding, pharmacy '92, Cor. Mission & 19th St., druggist.

Miss Lois Nelson, '76, 1132 Sutter St., physician.

George P. Robinson, '96, 216 Bush St., traffic manager telephone company.

J. E. Serwe, pharmacy ex-'85, 409 Market St., wholesale drugs.

Leo. S. Sexton, '99, Sunset Magazine, advertising department.

J. T. Shepard, '90, General Hospital Presidio, first lieutenant assistant surgeon, U. S. A.

Earl Toogood, ex-'01, English, 800 Heary St., manager Sequcia Drug Store.

William C. Wilson, ex-'99, 27 Grant Ave., photographic goods.

Horatio Winslow, '04, 824 Eddy St., Partington's School of Illustration.

G. F. Witter, Jr., '87, law '89, 628 Montgomery St., lawyer, Oakland.

W. G. Witter, '83, law '89, 402 Crosseley Bldg., lawyer and capitalist, Berkeley.

Oakland.

E. C. Arnold, '72, 422 11th St., real estate.

Perry F. Brown, '97, assistant city engineer, civil engineer.

Mrs. Earl W. De Moe (Ellen Bresee Turner), '93, 1374 Franklin St.

Emil Weschcke, '86, Telegraph Ave., physician and professor, College of P. & S.

Mrs. G. F. Witter (Mary A. Carter), ex-'92, 830 E. 15th St.

Berkeley.

Sebastian Albrecht, '00, fellow astronomy, U. C.

Albert F. Kindt, '04, 2343 Blake St., Merle & Co., S. F.

C. J. O'Connor, '94, Ph. D. '04, 2524 Dwight Way, instructor in U. C.

Miss Lenore F. O'Connor, '95, 2524 Dwight Way.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL. D., president U. C.

San Jose.

E. A. Hayes, '82, Auzerais Bldg., editor and capitalist and M. C.

J. O. Hayes, law '80, Auzerais Bldg., editor and capitalist.

C. E. Kelsey, law '96, Auzerais Bdg., lawyer.

—— Rattan, professor Normal School.

W. H. Rogers, '75, Auzerais Bldg., lawyer.

Eden Vale.

Mrs. August Flosbach (Elizabeth S. Spencer), '69.

Mrs. J. O. Hayes (Clara Isabel Lyon), '76.

W. P. Lyon, LL. D., ex-chief justice Wisconsin supreme court.

W. P. Lyon, Jr., '81, president Eden Vale Fruit Co., fruit grower.

Mrs. W. P. Lyon (Ellen Lasea Chynoweth), '70.

Scattered.

H. A. Adrian, '92, Santa Barbara.
Miss Gertrude Anthony, '01, Petaluma, teacher.
Mrs. A. C. Arnold (Alethe C. Church), '72, 519 11th St., Sacramento.
G. A. Boehme, pharmacy '87, 43 S. Joaquin St., Stockton.
Joseph Bredsteen, '99, Eureka, newspaper work.
W. W. Campbell, LL. D., Mt. Hamilton, director Lick Observatory.
E. J. Cornish, ex-'99, Lamoine, physician and surgeon.

Book R

Professor T. S. Adams of the department of political economy and Miss Helen L. Sumner, honorary fellow in political economy at the University this year, are joint authors of a volume on Labor Problems, which is just published by the Macmillan Co. The book is the first convenient collection of facts that will facilitate the study of American labor problems. Among the subjects that are considered are Woman and Child Labor; Immigration; The Sweating System; Poverty, Earnings and Unemployment; Strikes and Boycotts; Labor Organizations and Employers' Associations; the Agencies of Industrial Peace; Profit Sharing; Co-operation; Industrial Education; Labor Laws; The Material Progress of the Wage Earning Classes.

The following is one review of the book which appeared shortly after its publication:

"The most satisfactory work that has yet appeared on this subject. It brings together within moderate bounds a remarkably complete and well selected mass of facts, drawn from original sources; and it presents a clear, comprehensive and judicious view of the difficult problems which they represent. The chapter on Profit-

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ing to teach that subject. Dr. J. C. Elsom, director of gymnastics at the University, will give special instructions designed for those who intend to fit themselves as teachers in physical training. The fifth session of the summer school for artisans, given by the College of Engineering, offers special training for those interested in drafting, mechanics, manual training, and similar subjects. The western railroads have just granted special excursion rates for the whole of the summer session.

Professor Alcée Fortier of Tulane University will give a course of lectures on contemporary French institutions and politics in comparison with those of the United States, a subject which promises to be of great interest. The course will include a survey of the third French Republic and the evolution of republican principles from the government of Adolphe Thiers to the presidency of Emile Loubet. Professor Fortier has been prominently identified with the study of French history and literature in this country, and is the author of a number of volumes on these subjects. As a native of Louisiana, he has devoted consider-

able study to the history, life, and customs of the French in that state, and has written a number of essays on Louisiana history, folk-lore, and similar subjects. For the past ten years he has been president of the Louisiana Historical Society, and has also served as president of the American Modern Language Association, and the American Folk-lore Society. Besides the lectures on contemporary French politics, Professor Fortier will give two courses in French literature; one dealing with the work of Lamartine and Victor Hugo, and the other with nineteenth century French literature with special reference to the work of Alfred de Vigny and Alfred de Musset.

Major E. R. Jones, formerly resident of Wisconsin, for many years consul-general to Cardiff, Wales, and now editor-in-chief of the London Shipping World, will deliver a series of lectures on political and economic life in Great Britain. Major Jones, who for ten years was a member of Parliament as one of the Liberal party during the leadership of Gladstone and Lord Roseberry, is well informed on political conditions in England today, and will discuss the present state of political parties and the political and economic problems. As consul-general of Wales for many years, Major Jones made a special study of shipping, commerce, and the British merchant marine; and the London Shipping World, of which he is now editor-in-chief, is the principal English periodical representing the shipping interests. In his lectures next summer, Major Jones will also present the conditions of British commercial and industrial life in their relation to polit-

shore features. An important part of the study will be the excursions to the surrounding country with a study of the driftless area of Wisconsin, and the moraines near the city, made famous by the study of Professors Chamberlin and Salisbury. Trips of several days will be taken to Devil's Lake and the Dells of Wisconsin River, to Lake Geneva, and to the driftless area of Wisconsin.

In arranging the work in zoology the aim has been to make the course almost wholly one dealing with living animals with a large amount of out-of-door work. This is especially designed to meet the needs of those interested in nature work and those engaged in teaching "nature study." In field zoology a restricted area of water and land will be examined as to the environment and conditions upon which animal life depend, together with a detailed study of the principal forms of animal life. Excursions will be made to the State Fish Hatchery near Madison and other points of interest connected with zoological studies. In botany native trees and shrubs and their characteristics will form the subject of one field course, and other courses will be given on algae, fungi, mosses, ferns and similar subjects.

John W. Bas

John Wesley Bashford, who departed this life at Hudson, Wisconsin, March 26, 1905, was born at Fayette, LaFayette county, Wisconsin, October 1, 1847, the son of Samuel Morris and Mary Ann Bashford. His father died June 16, 1850, and his mother married William P. Trousdale in 1852. John Wesley attended the public schools in his youth and was prepared for college at a private school conducted by Prof. J. B. Parkinson, now of the State University and entered Beloit College in the fall of 1866 in the Ancient Classical course. By reason of the re-organization, the State University did not open in the fall of 1866. Upon the opening of the University at the beginning of the winter term of 1867 John Wesley entered the University and graduated in the Classical course in 1871, he having remained out for one year conducting the farm in the summer and teaching in the winter. Immediately after his graduation he was engaged as principal of the high school at Shullsburg where he taught two years and then accepted the principalship of the Mineral Point high school where he continued for one year. He entered the law school in the fall of 1873 and graduated in 1874. He immediately formed a copartnership for the practice of the law with Mr. John E. Glover of Hudson, one of the leading lawyers of Northwest Wisconsin. He continued in active practice of his profession at that place until the time of his death.

a fine working library of several thousand volumes which was generously offered to the local bar for its use.

"With H. C. Baker, Mr. Bashford was the nestor of the St. Croix bar and has participated in almost every important trial held here during the last quarter of a century."

The Hudson True Republican in an obituary notice makes the following reference to Mr. Bashford's public services:

"In the spring of 1877 Mr. Bashford was elected city attorney, and held the office for ten consecutive years, being reelected each successive year by a republican council. In the spring of 1889 he was again elected city attorney, and again in 1890; but in the latter case he refused to qualify, and Mr. Kinney was elected to serve in his stead.

"As city attorney it devolved upon Mr. Bashford to draft the city charter, under which our municipal affairs have since been transacted. As the legal advisor and representative of the city authorities through the long period of years during which he served the city as attorney, Mr. Bashford preserved an unswerving attitude of fathfulness to the highest interests of the people. Many important public improvements were made during this time.

"In 1891 he was appointed regent of the University by Gov. Peck, a position which he held until 1896. During this period the institution underwent many improvements. The law building was erected, Mr. Bashford being one of the building committee. The placing of elevators in Chadbourn Hall was a favorite plan of his and the work was done. The magnificent

library building, the finest in the west, underwent its initial period during his term.

"Mr. Bashford was twice elected mayor of Hudson, in 1897 and 1898. During his administration he was cognizant of every detail of the city's business and the prosecution of his plans here were characterized by the same energy that marked his work in every other line."

John W. Bashford was appointed by Governor Peck a member of the Board of Regents of the State University in 1891 for the Tenth Congressional District which had been created by the preceding legislature and was re-appointed by Governor Peck in April 2, 1894, for the term ending 1897. During his first term he served on the law committee and law building committee, as chairman of the committee on changes at Ladies' Hall, as chairman of the committee on revision of the by-laws, and chairman of the committee on strengthening the literary department in regard to admittance from accredited schools, on the committee for changes in University Hall and chairman of the committee on languages. He was also elected vice-president of the board. He was re-elected vice-president during his second term and served on the legislative committee in 1895 and on the University Extension committee. These committees were the most important of the Board and required intelligent and careful consideration of the varied interests of a great institution. During his period the law build-

AN EIGHTS' WEEK SCENE.

MAGDALEN TOWER FROM THE CHERWELL.

The Cecil Rhodes Scholarship.

Seldom, if ever, has so unique, so endid, and so sincere a tribute been d by an alumnus to his Alma Mater in the scholarships established by cil Rhodes at the University of Oxd. "The confidence in its moulding ver implied in committing to the e of the University, for centuries to ne, selected representatives of the glo-Saxon world, for the realizan of a great ideal is a compliment subtle as it is rare. That Oxford uld have two hundred students re or less is a small matter—that should have inspired such connce in the heart and mind of one pupil, that a great empire builder uld have picked her out to be the e of a great idea, to be a centre ational and international influence, very great matter in the history he University—one that is sure to ence its future profoundly." It is for us to weigh the accuracy of Rhodes' judgment. What the mate results of his idea, so full of e possibilities will be, time alone tell. The success of the Rhodes' eme will depend in no small meas on the ability and willingness of ford to make the most of her optunity; and the "Empire-builder," above all a practical man of affairs, doubtedly had satisfied himself that ford could be safely entrusted with execution of the mission and duty lied in his will. Oxford was more him than "the home of lost causes l impossible loyalties" or "a place where nothing practical is taught." He had discovered that the secret of her power and influence was not so much in the learning and book-knowledge she may give as in the character of Oxford life itself. A gentleman and a scholar may be the highest type of the Oxford man,—but a gentleman first and a scholar afterwards.

Oxford is Oxford. From the scholar with long-flowing gown and mortar board to the sporting man in riding habit with scarlet coat and top hat, from the athlete with bright college blazer and white rowing shorts to the social lion in evening dress, from the light conversation of tea-time to the hard benches of the lecture-room, from the weekly essay for the college tutor to the annual Latin sermon, from the chapel to the college-ball, from the grind of the "schools" to the gayety and hey-day of Eights' Week, from the Greek play to the debating club, from the library to the athletic field—these are but a few side-lights—a few snapshots of the picturesque Oxford life—busy, active, stimulating, yet leisurely withal. An anomaly indeed, —in this atmosphere heavy with the spirit of the Past, in this old framework of conservatism and ivy-grown tradition and time-worn survivals of other days, the bustle and intensity of twentieth century life—social, athletic, religious, intellectual currents crossing and re-crossing, acting and re-acting one upon the other. Hawthorne felt its charm. "The world, surely, has

not another place like Oxford; it is a despair to see such a place and ever to leave it, for it would take a lifetime and more than one, to comprehend and enjoy it satisfactorily." And even as far back as the stirring times of good queen Bess Dan Rogers, with somewhat extravagant enthusiasm, sang the praises of Oxford:

"He that hath Oxford seen, for beauty, grace
And healthiness, ne'er saw a better place.
If God Himself on earth abode would make,
He Oxford, sure, would for His dwelling take."

The background and setting of the kaleidoscopic picture sketched above is the college. Each of these "societies"—there are twenty-two of them in Oxford—is a little world of its own, with its own peculiar history and traditions and customs. Behind the seeming exclusiveness of the venerable walls and ivy-clad towers, the hive is teeming with life. As you enter the college-gate, beyond the cloistral walks, you catch a glimpse of the college "quad"—a quadrangular plot of green. Enclosing the quad, are the quaint old college-buildings, two or three stories high, arranged by staircases, often with crumbling coats-of-arms, defaced beyond recognition, above each door-way, silent reminders of the men of other days. Two rooms, sometimes three, are assigned to each man, groups varying from five or six to fifteen or sixteen living in each stair-case. Facing the "quad," sometimes forming one side of the square, is the college chapel—a miniature of the English cathedral—where services are held twice a day. In another corner of the quad is the Commons or

some—cigars, cigarettes, fruit and such like. Here also are kept the leading daily papers and a few standard magazines—and writing accommodations, with the college stationery. Each college is of course provided also with the necessary lecture-rooms and with a college library—or rather two libraries, one for the use of the dons, the other for general use—the character of the library being generally determined by the subject or subjects to which most attention is given at that particular college. Not the least important is the college athletic field—and the college barge on the Isis. A few colleges are fortunate in possessing beautiful college gardens.—This is the little world in which the Oxford student lives and has his being. Oxford is Oxford.

Important as is the intellectual life in the education of the Oxford man, the moulding power of this larger college life is even more so. The Oxford B. A. stands not only for a certain standard of scholastic attainments but for the social training the result of at least three years of residence. To eat and sleep within the college walls—or in the words of the statute, victum sumendo et pernoctando—is as important a requirement for the degree as is the passing of the final examinations—and not without good reason. The social training and the knowledge of men and affairs that comes as a result of this intimate association and daily intercourse with men of all types and conditions at close range, rubs off the edges, gives polish and easy manners, moulds the character, and produces men,—gentlemen, well-balanced, with taste for appreciation of the higher, nobler things in life,—yet without withdrawing or alienating them from the more practical interests of every-day life. The college spirits makes all one. Class organizations, as they exist at our Universities, are unknown at Oxford. Such distinctions as exist depend rather on length of residence. A man may be in his second year at college—and yet he may not have passed responsions (the entrance examinations to the University), or he may be a fifth year man and still not have passed his final examinations for the B. A. degree—or, to take a concrete instance, several of the Rhodes Scholars reading for the "research" degree of Bachelor of Letters—which ranks with the Oxford M. A.—are in the eyes of the college authorities first year men or "freshers." While the college traditions and customs demand a certain amount of respect on the part of first-year men towards upper class-men, the intercourse between all classes is free and unrestrained and, on the whole, thoroughly democratic,—with the possible exception of a certain exclusive and "snobbish" element unfortunately to be found in every college community as at every American university.

The standard of morals and of college ethics is generally above reproach. There always is of course a certain amount of college discipline. A man may be "hauled" by the dean for not attending the requisite number of chapels, for ragging and minor offenses of that sort. Some of the college regulations doubtless go back to a time when the average "fresher" who came up to Oxford was a youth hardly out of his teens and close supervision was needed. So, for instance, the rule of closing the college gates

at ten minutes past nine, when Old Tom of Christ church tolls out his one hundred and one strokes. A fine of a penny is generally imposed for being out after nine, of two-pence after ten, of six-pence after eleven. If out after midnight without special excuse a heavy fine is imposed for the first offense; the second means expulsion—you are "sent down." These by-laws, however, are not as irksome as they would be under the freer conditions of our university life, because most of the student life is concentrated within the college walls. Survivals of a similar kind may be found also in the University Statutes. So the Oxford man delights in telling you that it is forbidden to play marbles on the steps of the Bodleian or to roll a hoop down High Street. Cap and gown must be worn to all lectures, in chapel and hall, when calling on tutors or university officials, also after dark.

Soon after his admission to a college and his coming into residence, the freshman finds himself swept into the current of college life. The men on his stair-case, the second-year men in particular, at most of the colleges, make it a rule to call on the newcomer in his rooms. Then he is invited out to breakfast or lunch or tea—which by the way are always served in the men's rooms. To show his appreciation of the courtesy and kindness shown him, the invitation is returned and so he soon becomes a link in the social chain. Even in the intellectual pursuits as well as in college athletics there is a social element, so that he soon comes to feel at home.

Perhaps one of the most distinctive features of the social life at Oxford are the college and university clubs, whose name is legion—clubs of every description and for every conceivable purpose. Each college has its debating, literary, religious, musical, athletic and social clubs. They are generally limited in membership; the silent minority or as is more often the case, the passive majority, is reduced to a minimum. For this reason, even the more distinctively intellectual clubs—the literary and debating societies, are semi-social in character. The sporting element finds a field for its activity in the purely social clubs, as, for instance, the wine-clubs at Christ church. As a rule, however, the tone of these college societies is very high and they are a real power in the college life. The University clubs—those open to members of all the colleges—are even more numerous than the college clubs—archaeological, architectural, musical, dramatic, athletic, debating clubs, the Christian Social Union, the Free Food League, the Tariff Reform club and many others. Two are purely social—the Grid-iron and Vincent's. Vincent's, like our "W"-club, is composed mostly of Oxford Blues; its membership is limited to one hundred and it has a permanent home of its own.—Perhaps the best known and most representative University club is the Oxford Union, which has served as a model for similar institutions at Harvard, Pennsylvania and Chicago. It started as a debating club, and this feature is still important. Spirited debates on questions of general interest. generally of a political nature, are held every Thursday evening during termtime. That the club is by no means the home of conservatism is forcibly illustrated by questions such as these which come up for debate frequently: "That

is the opinion of this house that the ɔuse of Lords should be abolished." adually, however, other features ve been added, until today it has beme in a sense the centre of Univery life in contrast to the college life. ıe society owns a splendidly uipped building, with reading, writg, smoking, and dining rooms, and well-chosen library of some 40,000 lumes.

Next to the importance attached to : social training to be received at cford, perhaps the greatest contrast our American University life is in : character of English athletics and : position it occupies in the college d university life. Between lunch d tea time, the college is practically serted; everybody spends the early urs of the afternoon at some one of : many English sports or in some m of out-door exercise. Here, as in ery other feature of Oxford life, u find again the dual aspect—college d university athletics. Each college s its rugby and association foot-ball ıms, its crew, its hockey, cricket, d tennis teams. From the twenty-o college teams are chosen the var-y blues. The only exception to this le is the University Athletic Club. o regular track-teams are mainined by the different colleges, the ıter-Varsity team being selected by committee of Blues from the men ho participate in the annual "Varsity orts."

Both college and university teams e purely student organizations. here is no direct faculty control or terference. All officers are studıts, with the exception of the Senior reasurer, who is either college "don" some university official, chosen to supervise the finances of the college and university athletics respectively. The college dues for the amalgamated clubs (the subscriptions are paid in a lump sum and then distributed according to the needs and expenses of the various college clubs) average about two guineas (say $10.00) a term, and by long custom, they have become obligatory, though not compulsory. Each college, in turn, contributes in proportion to its receipts, to the respective University clubs. The men on the teams, both college and university, provide their own equipment and pay their own expenses (excepting railroad fare). To play for the college or the University is an honor and a trust,—without emoluments of any kind, except perhaps a certain amount of social prestige and position. There is no regular training table and trainer, though certain training regulations are generally observed. Members of the Varsity crew entertain one another or dine at Vincent's. The Oxford Blues in rugby and association football, hockey, etc., are individually responsible for their condition. For the college sports and games, no systematic training is done, except in the case of the rowing men, who, during the three or four weeks preceding the races, are given special attention. English training is not so much a matter of diet—which is generally very plain, even monotonous, as regular hours and the abstaining from smoking and drinking. There are no professional or salaried coaches or trainers. The average college teams, just as they do very little training, so they engagé in very little practice. The captain of the team does all the coaching that is deemed necessary. The

only exception again are the rowingmen. The captain and secretary of the college boat club, as well as the men of the regular college eight, put in their afternoons in "tubbing" all candidates. The same rule holds good for the Varsity trial eights. The president of the Varsity boat club and old rowing Blues attend to the ordinary coaching. The finishing touches are generally put on and the final selection is made under the direction of some famous Varsity oarsman, who has since "gone down," so e. g. for the last few years Mr. Fletcher of Christ Church comes up to Oxford at his own expense a week or so before the races to round the men into shape. Similarly with the other university teams.

The selection of the college teams is entirely in the hands of the captain. Everybody who is "keen" is given a chance to show his colors in the "squashes" and some of the large colleges have second teams. More trouble is taken in the selection of the college crew. During the first few weeks of the autumn term, all the freshmen and the men of the preceding year who failed to make the regular eight are taken down to the college barge on the Isis and given a trial in a "tub." The "tubbing" process soon brings out the likely men, who are selected for the college fours. Then follow the fours races. The best men are in turn advanced to the "torpid,"—a regular eight's shell but with fixed seats. Some of the larger colleges put two torpids on the river. After careful coaching and training for four or five weeks, follows six consecutive days of racing. Owing to the narrowness of the river, the crews

CHRIST CHURCH—"OLD TOM."

trouble to find it. The mornings are generally devoted to study or are spent in attending lectures, meal-time and tea-time are the hours for social pleasures, the early hours of the afternoon are given up to out-door exercise, the rest of the afternoon and the evening may be spent in work or at one of the many clubs.

There is one other feature of student activities which must be touched upon briefly, namely—college and university journalism. In addition to the University Gazette, which is published weekly by the university and contains only official news and notices, there are three weekly papers, the Varsity, the Isis and the Oxford Magazine. All of them are entirely private enterprises. The literary character of all of them is distinctly high-class and their influence in university circles is not to be disregarded. All phases of university and college life are represented and sides are taken on some of the vital questions which concern the university. So there has been a strong agitation pro and con on the recent question of compulsory Greek in Responsions and it is significant that a college paper which publishes such extreme articles as those published in the Varsity on "Plato the Madman" or "Aristotle the Quack" should be able to survive in the classical and conservative Oxford atmosphere, and, if you please, in so old-fashioned a place as Oxford is generally reputed to be. There is no lack of an aggressively energetic and progressive spirit at Oxford.

The dominant and characteristic feature of the student life at Oxford is that its spirit is distinctly undergraduate. This is the key to much

that seems inexplicable and even ridiculous, to foreign students. It is this, together with its conservatism—for the university of Oxford is a growth and inextricably linked to her past—it is this which affects her organization, her aims and life, it is this which makes Oxford absolutely unique.

Yet Oxford has no alumni organization. An alumnus is known simply as an "Oxford man"—or generally, as a Balliol, or Worcester or Exeter man. One reason for this, as explained above, is the absence of any definite class-organizations; a second, that the college and not the university is the important factor, hence no general organization is possible, and thirdly, none is needed. Loyalty to the university exists and finds expression in the form of loyalty to the college—there is unity without exclusiveness. There are, however, several ways in which the college and the university keep in touch with the alumni. Twenty or thirty per cent of the graduates register for the M. A. degree,—which means simply that they keep their names on the books of the college and on the university register by paying a small annual fee. The M. A. is conferred on all Bachelors of Arts who have kept their names on the books for at least 26 terms and entitles the holder to a direct voice in the government and policy of the university. A semi-official list of all alumni is also published by an old Oxford man. The college keeps in touch with her sons through the "gaudies" or reunions to which the old college men are invited. Last of all, there is that indefinable, intangible feeling of affectionate loyalty, which

[illegible]

[illegible] the University

[illegible] The authors and titles of the monographs are as follows: Dr. A. L. Breslich, The strophic structure of Isaiah; Professor W. L. Frost, Antagonism exhibited by certain bacteria against the bacillus typhosus [illegible]; Dr. C. H. Handschin, Das [illegible] des Hans Sachs; Dr. Louise P. Kellogg, The American colonial charter; Dr. L. M. Larson, The king's household in England before the Norman conquest; Dr. C. J. O'Donnell, The Graecostasis of the Roman Forum and its vicinity; Dr. H. W. Quaintance, The influence of farm machinery on production of labor; Dr. Oswald Schreiner, The sesquiterpenes; Dr. A. C. Scott, An investigation of rotations produced by current from a single-phase alternator; Dr. H. C. Taylor, The decline of landowning farmers in England; Professor F. W. Woll, On the relation of food to the production of milk and butter fat by dairy cows; Professor A. A. Young, A discussion of age statistics; Professor C. K. Leith, Rock cleavage; Dr. Charlotte E. Pengra-Crathorne, On functions connected with special Riemann surfaces; Professor B. H. Hibbard, History in agriculture in Dane county.

Professor Lenher to Preside.

Announcement has just been made by President Venable of the American Chemical Society, of the appointment of Professor Victor Lenher of the chemistry department of the University of Wisconsin as presiding officer of the inorganic chemistry section at the coming meeting of the society to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., June 22–24. Professor Lenher's name also appears on the program of this meeting for a paper on inorganic chemistry. As at the past meetings of the society some of the

foremost chemists of the country have presided over the section of inorganic chemistry, the appointment of Professor Lenher to this position is regarded as a marked recognition of the work that is being done in this University in this field.

Filipinos at State University.

Arrangements have just been completed by William Alexander Sutherland, Superintendent of Filipino students in the United States, for the attendance of six Filipino students at the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Sutherland had a conference with the University authorities early in April and as a result the students will commence their work at the beginning of the summer session. The six, who are Marshall Kasilag, Fidel Lanacas, Candido Alcazar, Marceliano Hidalgo, Vicente Fragante, and Felix Valencia, are at present attending the James Millikin University, at Decatur, Ill., where they are preparing themselves in English and other branches to take up University work. Some of the students will take courses in engineering, others will pursue regular college courses.

Favors More German.

State Superintendent C. P. Cary has just issued the Report of a Committee of Nine, of which Professor A. R. Hohlfeld of the University of Wisconsin was chairman, that was made at the recent meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers' association. The report considers the advisability and feasibility of extending the high school course in German. The conclusions of this committee are: First, that the disciplinary value of a foreign language justifies its introduction into the upper grade of the grammar schools, and that it be recommended, therefore, that a foreign language, preferably a modern one, be introduced into the upper two grades as soon as possible, not as an additional study, but by a re-arrangement of the subjects now constituting the elementary and high school courses, and if necessary by the elimination of some subject such as arithmetic, geography, and technical grammar; Sec-

To Lecture on Arts and Crafts.

Mrs. Rho Fiske Zueblin of Chicago, under the auspices of the department of Home Economics of the University of Wisconsin, lectured upon "The Arts and Crafts Movement," on April 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14; the lectures were open to the public.

Professor Jastrow to Lecture.

On Wednesday, April 12, at 3 p. m., in Room 3, South Hall, Dr. Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin delivered a lecture with demonstrations upon the subject "The Sensations of Color," at which there was a considerable general attendance of persons outside the University.

Daily Calendar

This department is conducted by L. W. Bridgman, '06.

MARCH.

Monday, 6.—Max Loeb, '05, member of Athenae, won final oratorical contest and will represent University in Northern Oratorical meet at Evanston.—First cut in baseball squad made.—Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity, initiated Jesse B. Kommers, E. E. '06, Sheboygan; Walter S. Lacher, C. E. '06, Waukesha; Frank E. Fisher, E. E. '06, Madison; Bert H. Peck, E. E. '06, Berlin; Edmund L. C. Wachman, M. E. '06, Milwaukee; Paul E. Davidson, E. E. '06, Green Bay; Ernest Jacobsen, E. E. '06, Clinton Jct.; Alfred N. Hoefer, M. E. '06, Freeport, Ill.; Elmer T. Howson, C. E. '06, Madison; Henry M. Saubert, M. E. '06, Kaukauna.—President Van Hise addressed Northern Wisconsin Farmers' Association at Ashland.—Assemblyman W. J. Alldridge addressed University Socialist club on "Trusts and Socialism."

Tuesday, 7.—Spiering Quartette gave concert in Library hall.—Frederick L. Hoffman of Newark, N. J., gave first of two lectures on "Insurance as a Science."—Meeting of local section of American Electro-chemical society in engineering hall addressed by J. H. Mathews, Carl Hambeuchen, O. P. Watts, and Prof. C. F. Burgess.—H. B. North talked on "The Manufacture of Beet Sugar," before Chemical club.—Date of interscholastic athletic meet set for Saturday, May 27, at Camp Randall.—"The University Jubilee, 1904," compiled by Librarian Walter M. Smith, issued by Jubilee Committee.

Wednesday, 8.—Prof. John G. Gray, head of political science department at Northwestern University, addressed class in labor problems on the law of contract and its application to the wage earner.—Eighteenth year of agricultural short course formally closed. Total number enrolled was 312.—Christian associations gave mission study social.—Students as members of athletic association adopted constitution recommended by athletic board.—Association of Collegiate Alumnae awarded to Miss Emma G. Jaeck, '03, the German scholarship at Willard School for Girls at Berlin.

Thursday, 9.—Miss Ruth Paxson, national secretary of Y. W. C. A., addressed girls of the University.—German Journal club heard paper on "The Nature Conceptions of Ludwig Teick" by Dr. Robert M. Waerner of German department.—Checking system installed in library cloak rooms.—Senior law class chose following officers: President, John L. Gleason; vice president, Frank E. Yates; secretary, C. G. Rogers; treasurer, John H. Franzke; sergeant-at-arms, Lynn D. Jaseph.—Twenty men left to attend state Y. M. C. A. convention at Fond du Lac. Dr. J. C. Elsom of physical training department gave address on "Physical Training in Its Relation to Character."

Friday, 10.—Dr. Charles R. Bardeen, professor of anatomy, lectured at convocation on "The University of Wisconsin's Contribution to the Study of Medicine," regarding Wisconsin's pre-medical course

as second to none in this country.—Prof. John R. Commons addressed class in labor problems on subject of immigration.—Question to be debated for Steensland prize announced as follows: "Resolved, that it would be expedient for the state of Wisconsin to levy a tax upon credits."—Announcement made that University of Wisconsin, Lawrence University, and Ripon college have entered into agreement upon unit entrance system, designed to bring about closer relation of these institutions.—Bentaro Kamiyama made gift of Japanese books to library.—Announced that New York University senate elected President Van Hise to board of directors of Hall of Fame in the class of university and college presidents.—Olympia literary society elected to membership: Edmund J. Brabant, '07; Raymond C. Beers, '08; and H. O. Teisberg, '07.—The Monastics, senior-junior secret society, organized. Charter members are: Carl Reed, George Pritchard, Eyvind Bull, William Evjue, Jack Johnston, Henry Stark, Andrew Playter and Thomas Mahon.

Saturday, 11.—Wisconsin track team secured second place in A. A. U. meet in Milwaukee, Chicago Y. M. C. A. first.—Bulletin on Alfalfa, by Prof. R. A. Moore, representing work of seven years of experiment, issued by College of Agriculture.—Freshmen class awarded numerals to 20 men.—Twenty-horse power, 500 volt motor installed at heating plant.—Fifth military hop held at gymnasium.—Mrs. J. E. Olson entertained Norwegian girls of the University.—Woman's league entertained members of the faculty at Chadbourne hall.

Monday, 13.—Alumni association at Chicago elected as its representative on athletic board, S. S. Gregory, '79, and as alternate, George Waldo, '85.—Self-Government association elected Miss Gertrude Hunter, '06, president, and Miss Edna Koch, '06, secretary and treasurer.—Mrs. C. R. Van Hise and mother, Mrs. J. M. Ring, left for Florida to spend spring months.—Dr. W. G. Bleyer of English department left on tour of inspection of high schools.—Representatives to enter preliminaries for Steensland prize in debating are: Athenae—Thomas J. Mahon, Milwaukee; J. Earl Baker, Eagle. Hesperia—Richard A. Schmidt, West De Pere; Clarence B. King, Madison. Philomathia—Thomas J. Berto, Amherst; George F. Hannan, Milwaukee, Olympia—Clarence L. Richardson, Chippewa Falls; Roy E. Noyes, Baraboo. Columbia—Charles H. Stone, Redesburg; William J. Hagenah, Madison. Forum—Edward W. Miller, Marinette; David Bogue, Poynette. Appointed by Prof. Frankenburger—Howard C. Hopson, William Evjue, Walter M. Atwood, G. W. Blanchard.

Tuesday, 14.—Prof. M. V. O'Shea appointed by federal authority as chairman of the American committee to represent this country in International Congress of Education at Liege, Belgium.—Coach O'Dea made cut of ten men in freshman crews.—System of fraternity Bible classes organized and following officers chosen: Henry Kimberley, president; Edwin C. Jones, vice president; Blake Nevius, secretary. W. A. McKnight, graduate of University of Illinois, instituted movement.—Walter Strawn, Louis Chapman, Harold Clarence Brown, '07, initiated to membership in Edwin Booth club.—Local fraternity, Rho Delta Phi, organized. Membership includes: Seniors—Harold L. Geisse, Chilton; John J. Moffatt, Davenport, Iowa; juniors—G. Stewart McConochie, Portage, Richard Q. Roemer, Manitowoc, Marcus F. Hoefs, Green Bay, Perry C. Stroud, Portage; sophomores—Donald E. Leslie, Clinton, Iowa, Frank L. Waller, Menomonie, Carlyle K. Brinkman, Superior, Oscar F. Fleischer, Chicago, Ill., John R. Cheney, Milwaukee; freshmen—Fred W. Dohmen, Milwaukee, Raymond P. Sanborn, Portage.

Wednesday, 15.—Architect J. T. W. Jennings completed plans for farm engineering and implement building to cost $60,000.—Prof. Susan A. Sterling gave illustrated lecture on "German Student Customs and Scenes from Wartburg and Weimar."

Thursday, 16.—President Van Hise urged passage of bill for permanent university income before committees on education in legislature.—University orchestra formed.—Annual banquet of Y. M. C. A. addressed by Justice J. B. Winslow, Prof.

D. C. Munro, State Secretary F. E. Anderson, Mr. A. P. Wilder, Senator J. M. Whitehead, Prof. F. C. Sharp, Prof. M. S. Slaughter and Secretary C. H. Gaffin.

Friday, 17.—Prof. W. A. Scott lectured at convocation on "The Economic Aspects of the Panama Canal."—Crew work on Yahara river began.—Haresfoot Dramatic club held annual banquet.—Interfraternity baseball league organized and officers elected as follows: C. P. Hatter, Phi Kappa Sigma, president; Robt. T. Minton, Phi Delta Theta, vice president; Chauncey Abbott, Beta Theta Pi, secretary; Richard P. Cavanagh, Phi Kappa Psi, treasurer.—Wisconsin won western intercollegiate basketball championship by defeating Chicago by score of 29 to 24, at Chicago.—Aquatic meet in natatorium attended by 200 people.—Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard lectured in Library hall on "Definitions," being fourth number of lecture course under auspices of oratorical league. —Prof. J. G. D. Mack gave illustrated lecture on "The Engineer and Artisan of Antiquity" to U. W. Engineers' club.

Saturday, 18.—Chicago's track team defeated varsity at gymnasium by score of 41 to 36.—Printing contract for 1906 Badger let to Pettibone of Chicago.—Dr. F. Byron Robinson, '78, of Chicago, presented library with extensive collection of his medical works.—International club passed resolutions of sympathy for the Russian students in their struggle for constitutional government.—Volume 1, number 1, of University Calendar issued, the purpose being to announce weekly the meetings of university organizations, lectures, entertainments, etc.—High schools of Cedarburg, Wis., and Kokomo, Ind., added to accredited list.—Freshman class elected following officers: President, H. H. Karrow; vice president, J. D. Jones; secretary, Miss Ada P. Sweet; treasurer, Julius O. Roehl; sergeant-at-arms, Harold V. Harvey.

Monday, 20.—Announcement of seventh summer session made, to begin June 26 and close August 4.—John F. Slater, chief clown in Ringling Bros.' shows, engaged to coach clowns in university circus.—Russian-Japanese club discussed the geography and history of Russia and Japan.

Tuesday, 21.—Science club addressed by Prof. Richard Fischer and Dr. C. A. Fuller.—Sophomore English club recently organized, entertained by Miss Marjorie Johnson.—Prof. L. S. Smith, of engineering department, nominated for city alderman.

Wednesday, 22.—Dr. Georgiana L. Morrill read paper on "Berhard Shaw's Candida" at meeting of Faculty English club. —Self Government association gave reception for new officers.—Prof. W. D. Frost lectured on "The Relation of Bacteria to Disease."—Formation of "Supers Union" effected, composed of students taking part in large theatrical productions at opera house.—May 12 set as date for final competitive military drill.

Thursday, 23.—Prof. James C. Egbert of Columbia University lectured on "Augustus' Altar of Peace and the Excavations of 1904 in the Roman Forum."—Prof. D. C. Munro spoke upon "The Courses of Study at the University of Paris in the Thirteenth Century," at monthly meeting of Historical and Political Science association.—University of Wisconsin branch of American Institute of Electrical Engineers discussed electric railway topics.—Junior girls' basketball team defeated freshman girls, 9 to 7.—Athletic board decided to take legal action against U. S. Express company for damage done to shell last year.

Friday, 24.—Convocation address given by President E. D. Eaton of Beloit college. Subject: "General William Armstrong, A Pioneer in Southern Industrial Education."—James G. Wray, '93, chief engineer of Chicago Telephone company, gave lecture on "The Training of Engineers for Telephone Work."—Conditions of essay contest for Steensland prize of $30 announced by Prof. D. B. Frankenburger, subject to be "The Simple Life."—Prof. Paul S. Reinsch lectured on "The Political Psychology of the Japanese."—Baseball squad engaged in first outdoor practice of season.—Athenae chose following officers: President, Emil Olbrich; vice president, Don E. Mowry; secretary, Chas. S. Menzies; treasurer, Walter E. Sprecher; censor, Willard S. Griswold; recording scribe, Raymond Frost.

Saturday, 25.—University circus held in gymnasium proved unqualified success. Receipts, $823.70; net proceeds, $464.29.—Michigan defeated Wisconsin at indoor track meet at Ann Arbor, 44 to 22.—Soliciting for crew subscriptions began.

Sunday, 26.—Y. M. C. A. addressed by Prof. M. S. Slaughter; subject, "Sunday in Rome."

Monday, 27.—Elizabethan performance of "The Merchant of Venice" given at Fuller opera house by the Ben Greet English players under auspices of Haresfoot club.—Yellow Helmet elected to membership: Blake Nevius, Allen Hibbard, Henry Kimberly, William Winkler, Robert Lea, Week, and Edward Richter.—Ground broken for new agricultural engineering building, west of University barn.—Minnesota refused to play Wisconsin, leaving latter's team undisputed basketball champions of middle west.—Baseball team was put through first hard practice of season.

Tuesday, 28.—Wisconsin relay team, consisting of Stevens, Hasbrouck, Rideout and Waller, took first in mile relay race for universities at big charity meet in Chicago Coliseum.—C. A. Tibbals spoke on "The Development of the Atomic Weight Table" at Chemical club meeting.—George Kemmerer spoke on "The Practical Development of Photographic Plates" before Camera club.—First rehearsal for spring concert by Choral Union.—S. A. Anderson, clerk of state tax commission, at open session of Economics Seminary, discussed "The Taxation of Insurance Companies."—Phi Delta Phi, law fraternity, initiated Andrew S. Bogue, '06, Lawrence W. Ledvina, '06, Lauritz Miller, '06.—Senior-sophomore girls basketball game won by seniors, score 11 to 7.—Arthur Dulaney, '07, of Baltimore, who recently broke University indoor record in high jump, withdrew from University owing to ill-health. Hon. W. F. Vilas, of board of regents, addressed joint committee on education in legislature, advocating enactment of law to give University a permanent regular income.

Wednesday, 29.—W. M. R. French, director of Art Institute, Chicago, lectured on "The Wit and Humor of the Crayon."—Justice J. B. Winslow and Prof. Howard L. Smith pleaded for support for law school library before legislative joint committee on claims.—At Chicago water polo team was defeated by Chicago Athletic Association team, 8 to 0.—Interscholastic oratorical contest, under university auspices, won by Irvin Hodgins, of Chippewa Falls; Roland O. Marsh, Antigo, and Homer McMahon, Manitowoc, tying for second.—Inter-class baseball league elected C. H. Lang president, Thomas Conway secretary, and J. W. Reid treasurer.

Thursday, 30.—Mass meeting in Library hall to arouse interest in Michigan debate attended by 500 students. General sentiment expressed by speakers was that too much emphasis has been laid upon athletics at expense of debating.—Miss Lamont, instructor in elocution, held first series of student elocutionary recitals.—Carl Zapffe, '07, elected captain of next year's water polo team, and Victor Kadish, '06, re-elected manager.—Joseph Defries, August Blum and Robert S. Iles, all of Chicago, selected as jury for Michigan-Wisconsin debate.—Senior girls basketball five defeated freshman girls, 8 to 3.

Friday, 31.—Michigan won debate on primary election system at Library hall, 2 to 1. Wisconsin upheld the system.—Thomas Leahy, '05*l*, captain of baseball team, elected president of athletic association. J. I. Bush, '06, vice president, and following board of directors: Wilson Bertke, '06, E. J. Vanderboom, '06, A. H. Miller, '05, A. Findlay, '06, Gordon Lewis, '06, B. B. Burling, '05, T. E. Van Meter, '06, J. P. Brush, '05, Richard Remp, '05, and John O'Brien, '05.—English club discussed "The Peoples of India and the South African Colonies."—Articles of incorporation filed by Kappa Sigma for erection of fraternity house.—Officers of U. W. Corps of Cadets held second annual military ball at Keeley's.—Gymnastic team banqueted.—First try-out for cross country runners.—Junior laws appointed committee to select class baseball team.—Walton Pyre, '99, at head of his own company, presented "A Fool and His Money" at the Fuller.—Prof. D. C. Munro, Dean Birge and Prof. C. R. Fish attended convention of North Central Association of Colleges

and Secondary Schools at Chicago, Prof. Munro, president. Dr. Fish delivered paper on "What Is the Relation of Civics to History?"—Examination of cattle at agricultural barns resulted in discovery of case of tuberculosis.

APRIL.

Saturday, 1.—Gymnastic team donated $100 to crew fund.—Junior girls basketball team defeated sophomore girls, 7 to 6.—Dr. M. B. Evans of German department issued translation of Bahlsen's German treatise on "Methods of Teaching the Modern Languages."—Karl H. Kiesel, varsity mile runner, withdrew from school to accept position with Spalding and Bros.—Y. M. C. A. report shows membership of 356.

Monday, 3.—First crew work on Lake Mendota inaugurated.—Coach Temple issued appeal for candidates for track team.—News received of death at Valparaiso, Ind., of Harvey Sanford, former member of football squad, and prospective player next fall.—Coach Pierce of baseball squad taken ill with grip.—Miss Emma Blum of School of Music gave piano recital.

Tuesday, 4.—Nora Samlag, Norwegian society, observed centennial anniversary of birth of Hans Christian Anderson.—Gym-Prof. L. S. Smith of engineering department was elected alderman of fifth ward over Frederic Cranefield.—Dr. Edgar W. Olive, lecturer in botany, was awarded $1,000 assistantship by Carnegie Institution, for further botanical investigation.—Prof. W. M. Hayes, formerly agriculturist at Minnesota experiment station, now assistant secretary of agriculture, visited agricultural college.

Wednesday, 5.—Captain Albert Ross, U. S. N., commandant of new Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff, Ill., delivered illustrated lecture on "The Training of the United States Navy," under auspices of Naval League.—Prof. W. D. Frost lectured on "Tuberculosis."—Dr. F. W. Meisnest gave lecture on "Schiller's Wilhelm Tell."—Lecture on "James Martineau," given at Unitarian church by Dr. A. A. Jackson of Concord, Mass.—First outdoor military drill held.

Alumni

Alumni are requested to contribute to this department. When newspaper clippings are sent, care should be taken to indicate date and place, clearly. Distinguish between date of paper and date of event recorded. Report all errors promptly. The notation used in this department is as follows: Two figures preceded by an apostrophe indicates the year of graduation. Two numbers separated by a dash indicate the period of residence of a non-graduate. Where only figures are given the college of letters and science is indicated; e stands for engineering department: l, law; p, pharmacy; h, higher degrees; (Hon.) honorary. Addressed envelopes will be furnished to any one who will use them regularly to send news to this department.

Following are the officers of the New York Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin:

President—Gilbert E. Roe.

Vice Presidents—Oscar F. Binner, Charles Allis, James C. Garrison, Louis B. Schram and Charles W. Dumont.

Secretary—Bernard G. Keyn.

Treasurer—Henry S. Schwind.

* * *

Madison, April 14, 1905.

Geo. F. Downer,

Mgr. Ed. Alumni Magazine.

Dear Sir:—Allow me to call your attention to a few corrections in connection with a recently published list of alumni in western colleges and high schools: Prof. Wm. C. Ruediger, M. Ph., '03 instead of '02, in the State Normal College at Dillon, Mont., and Miss Florence B. Mott, fellow in history in 1902, 1903 M. A. (instead of Miss Grace McNair, M. L., '99), same place; Henry A. Ruger, Ph. D., '02, at Colorado College, Colorado Springs; and Mrs. Nancy A. Leatherwood, Ph. D., 1901, in the high school at Salt Lake City (instead of Miss Leatherwood). Harry G. Smith, B. L., 1900, is in the real estate business in Madison.

Allow me to congratulate you on the ap-

pearance and general make-up of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE this year, and the success of your efforts to make it valuable to alumni.

With best wishes for its success, I am,

Yours truly,

Ernest Bradford Smith, '97.

* * *

'70

Notice is made in another part of this magazine of the death of John W. Bashford, '70, who was one of the most prominent of the older alumni of the University in northern Wisconsin. Mr. Bashford is a brother of Prof. R. M. Bashford.

'72

John K. Parish, '72, of Ashland, was reelected judge of the 15th judicial circuit over G. N. Risjord, '97.

'74

John Brindley, '74, was elected county judge of La Crosse county for the third time on April 4th. He had no opposition.

'78

W. A. Corson, '78, has changed his address to 2116 Emmet St., Omaha, Neb.

'82

Alexander D. Flemington, '82*l*, died of grippe on February 5, 1905, after a brief illness. Mr. Flemington was engaged in the practice of law at Ellendale, N. D., when the fatal illness occurred.

'83

Rublee A. Cole, '83, '85*l*, is practicing in Milwaukee, with offices in the Pabst Bldg.

'85

Howard B. Smith, '85*e*, is located at Colton, Cal.

'86

Edwin H. Park, '86, '89*l*, is practicing law at Denver, Colorado, with offices in the Cooper Bldg.

'88

Matthew A. Hall, '88*l*, was toast master at a recent banquet of prominent members of the Masonic order at Omaha. Mr. Hall is a 32nd degree Mason.

'89

Chester A. Fowler, '89, of Portage, was the victorious candidate for judge of the new eighteenth circuit at the recent election. The contest attracted unusual interest. The other candidates were D. D. Sutherland, William E. Griswold, '98*l*, and Samuel M. Pedrick, '94*l*.

Winfield R. Smith, '89, '91*l*, visited Madison in March for a short time.

'90

W. D. Hooker, '90, died March 25, 1905, at Milwaukee, after a brief attack of pneumonia. Mr. Hooker had been engaged in the newspaper business most of the time since his graduation as a member of the staff of the *Evening Wisconsin*.

'93

Dr. Frederick E. Bolton, '93, delivered an address February 15, on The Vulnerable Point in the Public School System in Des Moines, Ia., which has excited much comment in the local press. Dr. Bolton is professor of education in the State University of Iowa.

Malcolm C. Douglas, '93, was elected president of the Milwaukee Press club at the recent annual meeting of that organization.

'94

Robert S. Cowie, '94*l*, was elected county judge of Trempealeau county.

'95

Walter Tallmadge Arndt, who was a member of the class of '95, is dramatic critic of *Current Literature*, with headquarters in New York city.

'96

Martin A. Buckley, '96*l*, of Medford, Wis., was the successful candidate for county judge of Taylor county. Mr.

:y was district attorney of Taylor
' for four years.

L. Goddard, '96*e*, who has for some
ıeen with the Edison Storage Battery
Glen Ridge, N. J., has removed to
N. Y.

W. Kalaher, '96, was a candidate for
r superintendent of Manitowoc
' on the Democratic ticket and made
ndid run being defeated by less than
ıtes.

ert H. Schmidt, '96–'98*l*, was elected
ipal judge of Manitowoc by an over-
ıing majority. His vote was the
t accorded to any candidate in the
n. Since his graduation Judge
dt has been engaged in the practice
v in Manitowoc with uniform suc-
As a student, he showed distin-
d ability in oratory and debating,
ıg the Junior "Ex," the Senior Ora-
, the University Oratorical contest,
vas awarded the Lewis prize. He
lso one of the intercollegiate debaters
defeated Northwestern in his senior
In his home city Mr. Schmidt has
l as school director for four years
as a member of the Board of Police
Fire Commissioners for five years.
ıpponent in the recent election was
evious incumbent is the office.

Chicago Inter-Ocean of April 9th
ons the appointment of William S.
'96, '99*l*, as general attorney of the
go & Northwestern Ry., in the fol-
g terms: "A sample of the man
nakes himself before old Father Time
chance to get in his innings, was
ı yesterday when W. S. Kies was ap-
d to the position of general attorney
: Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Mr.
s only 27 years old and his life story
: of struggle and self reliance. He
ake the place in the local department
: railway left vacant by A. W. Pul-
The position came to him as a result
phenomenal success in defeating the
injury cases brought against the
The article then gives a brief his-
ıf Mr. Kies' life.

: Hart-Parr Co. of Charles City, Ia.,
ıich Charles W. Hart, '96, is presi-
and manager and Charles H. Parr,
ı secretary are making extensive additions to their works. A large erecting shop and extension to their foundry are under construction. Concrete and steel construction and equipment of traveling cranes and latest machinery are being provided.

The engagement of Miss Culla Anderson to C. H. Trippe, '96, of Chicago, has been announced.

'97

Ross E. Andrews, '97, was re-elected municipal judge of Marshfield, which office he had held for two years previous.

Sidney Robinson Kennedy, some time a member of '97, is the author of a summer novel called "The Lodestar" which has recently been published by the Macmillan Co. The story has received some very flattering notices from the reviewers. One of them is as follows: "It is thoroughly bright, sparkling in its dialogue, amusing and entertaining. The scenes of this clean, refreshing and clever novel are laid in a little town of the Connecticut hills but most of the characters are New Yorkers with the very important exception of Eleanor Hyde. Like the simple Miss Smith, it is an ideal book for the piazza or the hammock."

William Harvey, '97, was elected as alderman at Racine in the spring election.

'98

John C. Schmidtman, '98, is a member of the firm of Theo. Schmidtman's Sons' Co.., wholesale stationers, of Manitowoc.

'99

O. S. Rice, '99, is principal of the Deerfield high school.

G. A. Meeker, '99, has removed from 115 48th street, Chicago, to 1 Wellington Place, Chicago.

Edward H. Hatton, '99, is assistant athletic coach and instructor in the sciences at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.

'00

Alfred R. Schultz, '00, who is doing graduate work at Chicago University, was one of the successful candidates in the recent civil service examination. As a result

of making one of the three highest grades he received an appointment on the U. S. Geological Survey, but will remain at Chicago until the close of the current quarter. His address is 6019 Woodlawn avenue.

Invitations have been received in Madison to the marriage of Miss Bessie Clarissa Andrews of Washington, D. C., who is to be married to Mr. Arba Bryan Marvin, Jr., Monday, April 24, at The Everett in the national capital. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Grace Greenwood Andrews. Mr. Marvin is well known in Madison. He was graduated from the electrical engineering course at the University with the class of 1900. He entered as a graduate student the next year and also gave some instruction work. In Washington Mr. Marvin secured a position in the patent office and also took some work in the law school preparatory to becoming a patent lawyer. He is now identified with a large electrical manufacturing company in Schenectady, New York, which city will be the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin after May 1, the address being 1205 Union street. Mr. Marvin's former home was in Oregon. He was a member of Tau Beta Pi, the honorary engineering fraternity.

Walter J. Parsons, '00*e*, has changed his address to 115 Lincoln avenue, Pittsburg, Penn., Swissvale Station.

John Nichels, '00, read a paper on "Septic Tanks" at the Buttermakers' convention at Fond du Lac, February 22. Mr. Nichels is the author of a standard book on Creamery Butter Making.

Charles L. Bartlett, '00*l*, is a practicing attorney at Quincy, Ill. His address is 304 Sixth avenue, N.

'01

The engagement of Miss Daisy Dye, '01, of Madison, and Mr. Herbert Hayes Manson, '97*l*, of Wausau, was announced in March. Miss Dye is a member of Delta Gamma and Mr. Manson is a Phi Delta Theta.

W. B. Collins, '01, is principal of the Plymouth high school.

Henry Beuhler, '01, is assistant state geologist of Missouri.

Thomas G. Windes, Jr., '01*p*, resides at Winnetka, Ill.

Frederic H. Hatton, '01, who received his M. A. from Princeton University last June, is with the editorial department of The Milwaukee Sentinel. His address is 140 Fifteenth street, Milwaukee.

Ernest C. Meyer, '01, is the author of a book entitled "Industrial Education in Germany," recently issued by the Division of Consular Reports, Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington. Mr. Meyer is deputy U. S. consul at Chemnitz, Germany. Hon J. C. Monaghan, formerly of the University faculty and at present head of the U. S. Consular Service, says of the work:

"The book is the result of some advice given to Mr. Meyer by an old consular officer, and few books of the year have a better record of faithful work behind them, and no book of the year has better work ahead of it, than awaits the pages of 'Industrial Education in Germany.'"

Professor Monaghan has an extensive review of the book in the *Catholic World* for March.

Arthur J. Wysmann, '01, Harvard, '04*l*, has opened a law office in Manitowoc.

W. A. Clark. '96, supervisory principal of the Edgerton, Wis., high school, who was formerly principal of one of the Eau Claire schools, is to be principal of the Eau Claire county training school for teachers. This was announced as the result of a meeting of the board of training-school commissioners, Messrs. Horan and Dittmer, and Miss Burce, county superinendent.

'02

Miss Ella Esche, '02, is teaching in the Sparta high school.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Grindell at their New York home recently. Mr. Grindell is an '02 graduate and his wife, who was Miss Clara Froelich, was graduated a year later.

Louis J. Paetow, '02, has returned from his temporary appointment at Colorado University to pursue his studies as Fellow in History at the University of Pennsylvania.

W. A. Nicholas, '02, is principal of the high school of La Conner, Wash.

R. F. Scholz, '02, who secured the Rhodes scholarship for Wisconsin last year and is pursuing advanced work at Worcester College, Oxford, England, is a candidate for the B. Litt. degree corresponding to Ph. D. Mr. Scholz has been taking a prominent part in the athletics of his college. During the fall term he was on the college Rugby team and has recently been rowing in the college "Four." These athletic activities of the English University are described in the article which Mr. Scholz contributes to this number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

'03

Mr. Henry J. Saunders, '03*e*, and Mrs. Saunders (formerly Miss Virginia Hayner, '02) are now located at Cody, Wyoming. Mr. Saunders is one of the assistant engineers in the employ of the U. S. Reclamation Service on the Shoshone Irrigation Project at that point.

George T. Bigelow, Jr., '03, is attending the Harvard Law school.

A. H. Christman, '03, is instructor in the science department of the Menomonie high school.

Miss Anna King, '03, is teaching in the Rhinelander high school.

Milo Mucklestone, 03*l*, was elected justice of the peace in the city of Waukesha at the recent election.

H. Gibbins, '03, is instructor in mathematics at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.

William Ruenzler, '03, is doing graduate work at Harvard.

S. E. Andrews, '03*l*, is secretary of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

Miss Anne Storms, '03, is a teacher at Stanley, Wis.

A. W. Hopkins, '03, has removed from Racine to Ames, Iowa, where his address is Station A.

W. F. Mabbett, '03, who has until recently resided in New York, has moved to Chicago where he has entered the employ of the Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railway Co. His address is 974 Winona avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Willis E. Brindley, '03, is at Portland, Oregon, and is assistant manager of General Press Bureau, Lewis and Clark Exposition. He went to work in that department as "writer" last September.

LAW CLASS OF '03

E. J. B. Schubring, 03*l*, of the firm of Jones and Schubring, of Madison, has been collecting information as to the whereabouts of the men who obtained their degrees at the same time. This class was the last that graduated under the "old dean," as the late General E. E. Bryant was affectionately called by the students. It entered the institution 115 strong and out of this number 70 remained to graduate. One member, the brilliant and versatile Arthur F. Beule, met a tragic death in the waters of Lake Mendota a few days before commencement.

Graduates of both the academic and the law departments of the University of Wisconsin scatter to various parts of the country as soon as they complete their studies and apparently the law class of 1903 is no exception to the rule.

The following letter in connection with the data obtained by Mr. Schubring will fully explain the whereabouts of the members of the class:

"It is now about a year and a half since our graduation. The question How have my classmates fared? has no doubt frequently presented itself to you. This letter attempts to answer that question as fully as the data available will permit. The class as a whole has been unusually prosperous. This is perhaps a fair inference from the fact that nearly 20 per cent of the members have married since graduation. Of those of whom I have recently accurate information, 13 have married; 13 are members of firms; 11 have left the law and entered business, 10 of these having done so immediately after graduation; 36 are practicing in Wisconsin, but only two of these are located in Milwaukee."

Class Roll.

C. H. Abercrombie, Astoria, Ore., assistant district attorney. Wilson was with him, but has returned to Wisconsin.

H. W. Adams, member of Rosa & Adams, Beloit. Married.

F. S. Arnold, Eau Claire.

L. A. Avery, was with Olin & Butler, Madison. I do not know where he now is.

A. A. Baldwin, Colfax.

O. J. Bandelin, Grand Rapids.

W. F. Barber, in banking business in Oklahoma. Married.

J. M. Barney, member of firm of Barney & Barney, West Bend.

A. W. Blackburn, taught school. Now out west looking for location.

H. D. Buchanan, Seattle, Wash.

W. D. Buchholz, was traveling in Pacific states as general agent. Is now in Wisconsin.

C. L. Burnham, with R. B. Mallory, Milwaukee.

H. Casson, Jr., not practicing. Newspaper work, Madison.

J. M. Cochran, member of firm of Smith & Cochran, Merrill.

G. B. Cunningham, Mangon, Oklahoma.

G. G. Curtis, member of firm of Reid, Smart & Curtis, Merrill. Married.

G. J. Danforth, member of firm of Danforth & Green, Sioux Falls, S. D.

W. F. Dickinson, Chicago.

G. C. Douville, lumber business, in Arkansas.

S. E. Driver, not practicing. In adjutant general's office, Madison.

R. A. Edgar, Wausau.

W. J. Foulkes, with Wisconsin Central railroad.

J. Garvin, member of firm of Tomkins, Tomkins & Garvin, Ashland.

J. F. Gibson, Carthage, Ill.

H. Grass, city attorney of Sturgeon Bay. Married.

M. W. Griffith, Moscow, Idaho.

R. G. Harvey, member of firm of Thompson & Harvey, Racine.

G. O. Haugen, Stoughton.

G. Heller, not practicing. In insurance business with headquarters in Sheboygan.

G. R. Howitt, Waukesha. Married.

G. B. Husting, Park Falls.

F. D. Jewett, not practicing. In business in Sioux Falls, S. D.

H. P. Keith, not practicing. In lumber business at Crandon.

G. F. Kinney, Chicago.

O. Kuenzli, Milwaukee.

H. Leicht, Medford. Married.

C. Z. Luse, member of firm of Luse, Powell & DeForest, Superior. Married.

R. W. Lueck, Waterloo.

J. T. S. Lyle, member of firm of Jacobs & Lyle, Madison.

H. Mahoney, with Wisconsin Central railroad.

J. A. Malone, member of firm of Stone & Malone, Reedsburg.

P. R. McKee, not practicing. In newspaper business at Whitewater.

F. D. Merrill, with Sheridan & Evans, Green Bay.

J. C. Morgan, Wausaukee.

W. T. Moseley, with J. I. Case & Co., as collection agent, headquarters Fargo, N. D.

E. M. Muckelstone, Waukesha. Married.

J. Murray, Waupun.

L. M. Nelson, with Eastman & Martineau, Marinette.

C. S. Pearce, not practicing. Advertising manager of a soap company in Milwaukee.

A. T. Pray, member of the firm of Sanborn, Lamoreux & Pray, Ashland.

T. M. Priestley, Mineral Point.

C. L. Purvis, Mangon, Oklahoma.

L. J. Quamm, Durand. Married.

S. W. Richardson, Fargo, N. D.

C. D. Rosa, member of firm of Rosa & Adams, Beloit.

E. J. B. Schubring, member of firm of Jones and Schubring, Madison.

Sedgwick, not practicing. Manager of flour mills at Whitewater. Married.

J. C. Stevens, Milwaukee. With Hunter & Goff.

G. B. Swan, Beaver Dam. Married.

G. T. Taylor, Wautoma.

T. Teigen, member of firm of Wells & Teigen, Sioux Falls.

C. N. Thompson, not practicing. Manager Kellogg Boiler Compound Co., Chicago. Married.

C. E. Udell, Beloit.

E. J. Wehmhoff, Burlington.

W. A. Wescott, municipal judge at Crandon.

S. P. Wilson, was wih C. H. Abercrombie, in Astoria, Ore. Now in Wisconsin.

G. L. Winegar, Waterloo.

J. F. Sawyer, '04, has removed from 6352 Ingleside avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 46 Clinton street, Hammond, Ind.

Miss Mary L. Nelson, '04, is teaching at Stanley, Wis.

John Hayden, '04, is at present engaged as a commercial traveler for a Milwaukee business house.

Arthur Breslauer, '04, who was a member of Philomathia's joint debate team, is studying law at Harvard.

Arthur Lewis, '04, is employed as engineer for the Fayal mine at Eveleth, Minn.

Clifford C. Pease, '04, is principal of the Durand high school.

David Milbrath, '04, one of Philomathia's joint debate team, is teaching history at Neillsville high school.

Max J. Kelling, '04, is chief deputy clerk in the courts of Milwaukee county.

Edgar A. Goetz, '04, has changed his address from 219 34th street, Milwaukee to 724 Foster street, Evanston, Ill.

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letics.

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mass meeting and a student election committee had charge of the ballot boxes. Each man voted on an official ballot prepared by the graduate manager under authority of the Board. As he came to the ballot boxes, his name was called and he was checked off on a student directory by election clerks. The polls were open from three until five o'clock and the vote was the largest in the history of the University. It will be noticed that all of the men elected are "W" men and this was not due to any lack of nominations of other than athletes but because the student body seemed to think that the places should go to the athletes. The U. W. club of Chicago has elected as its members of the board of directors, Mr. S. S. Gregory, '70, with Mr. G. E. Waldo, '85*e*, as alternate. The Milwaukee and Madison members will be elected within a short time

and steps have been taken looking toward the election of faculty members, a nominating committee have been appointed which will report to the faculty at its next meeting. Until their successors are designated, the present faculty members of the board will continue to hold office.

* * *

Before this number of the magazine reaches the subscribers, the base ball team will have played its first games. A schedule which has already been printed in the magazine, provides for the first regular game against Michigan at Madison, April 17th, and the same team plays a second game the following day. Illinois follows April 22nd. The management has arranged for a practice game with Sacred Heart College, April 15th. On the whole, the base ball prospects continue good in spite of the loss of some of the members of last year's team who are or were in college. Roys has gone into business, but there is no lack of good out-field candidates so that his absence will not be seriously felt.

nastic drill suspended for the season.—

Perry, second base-man, has withdrawn from the practice, and the loss is a serious one, as he is a first class fielder and perhaps the heaviest hitter on the team. For the vacant places it is probable that Lewis, who has played two years on the team, will be used in the out-field in place of Roys, and for short stop, Melzner, who played quarter on the foot ball team last fall, seems the most likely candidate. He covers a good deal of ground and is pretty sure on all kinds of balls. There are a number of men who are making a strong run for his position at second. Probably the best of them are Palmer and Henderson. The latter is a new man but he has all the marks of a natural player. Whitemore of last year's team is being crowded for his position by St. Germaine, but his experience will count in his favor. For third, Platt Brush has little opposition. Capt. Leahy will again do the catching with Jack Allen of the 1903 team, and Sorem, substitute catcher of last year, together with Hedding, a new man, as his understudies. In the box Wisconsin's chief reliance will be Cy Young, who practically won the western championship for Wisconsin last year. Young seems to have entirely recovered his form and strength. Cummings, a freshman who pitched at Andover last year, is the likeliest new recruit in the pitching department and will probably make good. He is cool and level headed, with good curves and an excellent control. The third pitcher will probably be chosen from three left handers: Musser, Kinsey and Knight, and Johns. In addition there is Foss, who pitched some good games last season, but has been ill with typhoid fever. If he recovers his strength he will be valuable.

Graduate Manager Downer has undertaken to stimulate interest in the games and increase the attendance by selling season tickets for the ten home games for $2.50. The innovation promises to be popular and to secure a regular contingent of rooters for the team.

* * *

The return meet with the University of Chicago was much more closely contested than the first event but was finally won by Chicago by a score of 41 to 36. The meet was marked by numerous delays as a result of close finishes in all of the shorter races and a mistake of the judges whereby Waller was deprived of a victory in the quarter by the tape being placed across the track one lap too soon. The referee ordered the race run over but Chicago refused to run it. A compromise was finally effected whereby the points in the quarter mile were decided by the outcome of the first three laps in the relay race in which Waller ran against Taylor of Chicago. This arrangement resulted in a division of the points, Waller and Taylor running a dead heat. The other three Wisconsin men gained a substantial lead over Chicago and won the relay race. Wisconsin's best performance was in the high jump which Dulaney won with a jump of 5:9¾. Lightbody of Chicago won both the mile and the half from Kiesel, and Lyons of Chicago took the two mile.

March 25th, the team of twelve men went to Ann Arbor where they were beaten by Michigan by a score of 44 to 22. While the 'varsity was easily beaten, Wisconsin scored more than any other

an excellent chance to win the championship.

Editor Cardinal.

Dear Sir: The new constitution of the Athletic Association requires the graduate manager to publish each month a statement of receipts and disbursements. In order that the record may be complete for the period of my administration of that office, I have made this first statement date from the last audit of Mr. Kilpatrick's books, December 23, 1904, although it should be noted that Mr. Kilpatrick continued to draw warrants on the treasurer from the date of auditing the books, December 23, 1904, to January 1st, 1905. Over $1,500 was disbursed during this period. Vouchers for each item since January 1st may be found on file in my office and any item given below I shall be glad to explain to any one desiring more detailed information.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE F. DOWNER,
Graduate Manager.

Financial Statement, Dec. 23, 1904, to April 7, 1905.

Dec. 23. Balance on hand (audited)	$2,045 38
Dec. 27. By A. L. Sanborn, various sources	98 38
1905.	
Jan. 25. By George F. Downer, account of track, proceeds of conference meet	580 21
Jan. 25. By George F. Downer, account of basket ball, return of sum advanced Jan. 10, '05..	150 00
Feb. 9. By Earl B. Rose, account of crew, proceeds of navy ball	145 70
Mar. 8. By Geo. F. Downer, account of home meet.....	35 80
Mar. 8. By Geo. F. Downer, account of track proceeds of Chicago meet, Chicago.....	109 90
Mar. 22. By Geo. F. Downer, account of track proceeds of Chicago meet, Madison.....	56 60
Mar. 31. By Geo. F. Downer, account of track proceeds of Michigan and Coliseum meets.	75 00

April 1. By Geo. F. Downer, account of general proceeds of note	3,000 00
April 4. By Geo. F. Downer, account of crew, ck. of Dr. Elsom for gymnasium team sub.	100 00
April 6. By E. B. Rose, account of crew, student subscriptions	40 00
	$6,436 97

Disbursements.

Paid on warrants of C. H. Kilpatrick	$1,528 70
Paid on my warrants, Nos. 401 to 453 inclusive, as follows:	
Jan. 10. Advanced G. S. McConochie for eastern basket ball trip	150 00
Jan. 11. Paid C. H. Kilpatrick, expense account of two trips from Chicago	20 68
Jan. 13. Paid Geo. Huff, balance due on 1904 track meet guarantee	150 00
Jan. 16. Paid Postal Telegraph bill for November and December, 1904	16 32
Jan. 18. Paid J. C. Prien, for R. R. tickets used by football department in 1904	17 60
Jan. 18. Paid R. L. Riley for posting bills in November	3 60
Jan. 25. Paid K. Kiesel for services to date, authorized by executive committee	40 00
Jan. 25. Paid John Hickey, January salary	60 00
Jan. 25. Paid Globe Ticket Co., for tickets for Minnesota game as per settlement	49 50
Jan. 26. Paid A. M. O'Dea, January salary	100 00
Jan. 30. Paid Geo. F. Downer, account of salary	100 00
Jan. 31. Expense account for month	22 07
Feb. 7. Paid F. Larish room rent in September, authorized by Kilpatrick	3 75
Feb. 7. Paid T. H. Jones, do.	3 75
Feb. 8. Paid F. L. Waller, R. R. fare to Milwaukee to usher at Notre Dame game, authorized by Kilpatrick	2 44
Feb. 9. Paid Jas. Temple, acct. of salary	25 00
Feb. 10. Paid Hotel Pfister, board of Kilpatrick, June, '03	2 00
Feb. 11. Paid K. Kiesel, balance due for services	10 00
Feb. 14. Paid Geo. F. Downer, account of salary	50 00
Feb. 15. Paid Wm. Spelliscy, expenses to Minneapolis for football dept., 1904	17 84
Feb. 18. Paid Findlay & Co., account	26 81
Feb. 20. Paid Elmer Pierce, account coaching contract	100 00
Feb. 21. Paid James Temple, account salary	25 00
Feb. 24. Paid Geo. F. Downer, advanced for expenses of Chicago dual meet trip	50 00
Feb. 24. Paid Wm. Schneider, due for room rent in September, authorized by Kilpatrick.	2 50
Feb. 28. Expense account as per vouchers	32 32
Mar. 1. Paid Geo. F. Downer, account of salary	50 00
Mar. 1. Paid stenographer, account of salary	25 00
Mar. 7. Paid Geo. F. Downer, account of salary	100 00
Mar. 7. Paid F. H. McKay for work on Camp Randall May, 1904	5 76
Mar. 7. Paid W. U. Tel. Co., bill for November and December, 1904	5 59
Mar. 8. Paid rubber for track team, 4 weeks, to date	12 00
Mar. 9. Paid Jas. Temple, acct. of salary	25 00
Mar. 10. Paid Geo. F. Downer, advanced for expenses of Milwaukee meet trip	75 00
Mar. 15. Paid Postal Tel. Co., bill for January and February	25 00
Mar. 16. Paid Jeams Temple, account of salary	25 00
Mar. 21. Paid stenographer	25 00
Mar. 21. Paid American Exp. Co., charges on case of sweeps	9 05

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ent of this

question, and when terms were finally agreed upon it was only when all concerned had several times given up all hopes of a settlement. The result was that when terms were finally reached, foot ball schedules were pretty nearly completed, and it developed that the only chance for a Wisconsin–Chicago game was for one or both to effect such changes in their schedules as to give a mutually open date. To do this requires time and nothing has as yet been announced, but it now appears likely that the game may be played. In case it is, Wisconsin will close the season with the Michigan game, November 18.

Coach Phil King was in Madison early in April for a short time to meet the men, discuss the schedule and other arrangements with the authorities there, and suggest plans for preliminary training this spring and during the summer. The preliminary games will probably include about the usual teams: Marquette, Lawrence, Beloit, Notre Dame, and others that Wisconsin has taken on in the past. If no game is scheduled with Chciago, it is not impossible that an Eastern team, one of the best outside the few leaders, may be brought west for a Thanksgiving day game.

At this early date little can be forecasted as to the probable strength of the 1905 team. By the new rule requiring a period of six months' residence before a man may become eligible to represent the University, it will be impossible to use any new men. In other words the 1905 team will be made up of men now in college. Of last year's team Stromquist, Schneider, Hunt, Kinney and Perry have left the University, and it is uncertain how many of them will be back in the fall. Remp, center; Donovan, O'Brien and Fleischer, guards; Bertke, Brindley and Gelbach, tackles; Bush and Findlay, ends; Metzner and Jones, quarter backs; Clark, full back, and Captain Vanderboom, half back, are all in college and if they succeed in negotiating the June examinations successfully, all will be eligible.

In addition there are several other good men who have played more or less, some of them "W" men, like Wrabetz, half, and T. H. Jones, end, and others who are varsity material but who, for various reasons, were ineligible last fall.

CARD OF THANKS.

If you have not yet paid your dues and subscription for the current year, this will serve to remind you that they are now due. The expense of printing the Magazine is now much heavier than in former years and the support of every alumnus is needed. For years it has been the custom of a large number of alumni to pay their dues at the end of the year instead of paying in advance. The result of this plan is that a good many hundred copies are sent through the year for which no one knows just how many dollars will come in. In addition the expense of collecting these arrears is considerable and as the Magazine is not run on a large margin of profit to the Association, the conclusion is obvious. If you are one of the thirty per cent of the old subscribers still in arrears, don't make up your mind to send your dollar tomorrow do it now. If you HAVE PAID UP, this will serve as a card of thanks.

OLD HOUSES, WORCESTER COLLEGE—OXFORD.

THE

WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

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The Month Current

University Appropriations.

The University of Wisconsin fared ell at the hands of the legislature of 05. Under the provisions of the ll, as finally passed it receives the rmanent income of a 2/7 mill tax, th $200,000 a year for the next ree years for improvements. This rangement is thought quite satisctory by the university authorities as ere is no reason for fearing that ture legislatures will not rise intelliently and liberally to the occasion hen demands for enlarged quarters id equipment shall arise. In his adess before the legislative committee resident Van Hise brought out the reat plans in making for the uniersity in the eventual establishment f dormitories, commons and unions r the men of the university and doratories and buidings for women. He velt not so much on the establishent of this communal life because of s immediate probability of inception the University of Wisconsin, but in der to give the members of the comittee the large scope and plan of hose who are fostering the growth nd development of the university. The dormitory and commons system when established will be similar to that established and considered so essential a feature of the life at Oxford and Cambridge. It will in all probability take the center of college activities from the district lying just east of the campus where it is now and remove it to the vicinity of Camp Randall, where President Van Hise is asking that a stadium for out-of-door athletics be built. This field may eventually become the great commons of the university if present plans are carried out, and it is the intention to build around it the dormitories in contemplation.

Mr. Loeb's Winning Oration.

The winning of the intercollegiate oratorical contest by Max Loeb, '05, Wisconsin's representative, was a distinct and gratifying honor to Wisconsin. It is twenty-six years since a like honor came to Wisconsin, when Robert M. La Follette, '79, achieved the coveted distinction. It was a most fitting circumstance also that the winner of the first contest should be chosen to welcome home the second as

was done at a mass meeting on the lower campus before the State Historical Library building. Wisconsin has been very creditably represented in these contests in many years past and several contestants have failed of first place by only the narrowest of margins. Mr. Loeb's oration is printed in this issue.

New Classical Association.

An organization of those interested in the classical studies, in the middle west and south was formed in Chicago in May. The first steps were taken last fall when a circular letter was issued by the classical department of the University of Missouri. Professor M. S. Slaughter of the Latin department of the University of Wisconsin; Professor E. D. Wright of Lawrence University, and Mr. Edward Rissman of the South Division High School, Milwaukee, were the representatives of Wisconsin on the committee on organization of the new association. One session will be devoted to pedagogical subjects connected with the teaching of the classics, and the other sessions to linguistic, archaeological, historical and literary subjects.

New Bulletin on Beets.

A special bulletin on the Wisconsin beet sugar industry has been published giving the results of the work of the University Experiment Station in raising beets. It contains detailed information in regard to seed, planting, the most successful methods of raising the beets, and other subjects of value to those interested in this industry.

Statistics which have just been compiled in regard to the beet sugar industry in Wisconsin show that during the season just closed, over one-eighth of a million tons of sugar beets were grown by Wisconsin farmers, and that the four beet sugar factories produced from these beets over 27,000,000 pounds of white granulated sugar. There are now four factories receiving beets from Wisconsin farmers. Three of these, which are located within this state, are at Menomonee Falls, Janesville, and Chippewa Falls, and the fourth at Menomonee in Michigan, may be considered as a Wisconsin factory, since at least 70 per cent of the supply of beets is furnished by the Wisconsin farmers. The factories represent an investment of about $3,000,000, and employ some 382 hands during the campaign, with a monthly pay roll of $67,800. The total number of acres planted with sugar beets in 1904 was 14,400.

The experimental work which paved the work for this industry in Wisconsin was commenced by the University Agricultural Experiment Station some fifteen years ago. Since the work was begun in 1889, the investigations of the Station have been carried on practically without interruption either at the University farm, or in different localities throughout the state under the direction of Professor F. W. Woll, chemist of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. By making other experiments in various localities, Professor Woll has been able to determine to a considerable extent how far beets of a satisfactory quality and purity can be produced in other portions of the state.

Idols and Ideals.

The Winning Intercollegiate Oration, by Max Loeb, '05.

Max Loeb.

The average man in the street will not hesitate to tell you that we are the greatest people, this the greatest country in the entire world. We Americans are immensely proud of ourselves. We glory in our splendid natural equipment as a nation, the far spreading territories and the limitless resources which God in his mercy has given to us. We are proud of our prowess in war, our skill in government, our wonderfully progressive and enterprising spirit, which has wraught almost a miracle of development. We realize that we occupy the center of the world's stage—the most notable experiment in representative government in the history of nations—and we are extremely well satisfied to stay in the limelight. Ours is not the complacency of mediocrity, but of success. We have actually achieved. Our growth in influence and power is history. Today it is to a tune of our playing that the world is marching. We are boasters who make good our boasts.

Sometimes, indeed, we sing our own praises with more enthusiasm than good taste; but our pride in ourselves is so truly a part of our national greatness the criticism loses more than half its point. Self-confidence, based on reason and a healthy optimism, can hardly prove disastrous to the nation; but like most great virile national characteristics it is the source of some evils which can and should be attacked. It is the cause of that "grin and bear it" attitude, that exaggerated tolerance which impartial observers, like Mr. Bryce, tell us is so characteristic of the American. Infatuated with the theory of our own greatness, as individuals we are indifferent to abuses that do not closely concern us and slow to take action against those that do. Here and there, indeed, reformers and exposers arise, and with shouts and wild gesticulations point out the gulf of ruin yawning for us. Often they tilt with windmills; sometimes they strike at real and vital evils. In either case the average citizen, secure in his belief in his country's greatness, heeds them not.

What is the true test of a nation's greatness? Is it wealth? Surely, in some measure, for wealth makes possible churches, schools and hospitals as well as parvenues, undemocratic

castes and asinine ostentation. Is it power and prestige among the nations? Undoubtedly, for power breeds self respect, sense of responsibility as well as selfishness and greed. Is it the general well-being? Indeed, for the welfare of the citizen is necessary to the permanency of the state. But is there not something else?

Some Greek philosopher once wisely said: "The greatness of a state is in proportion to the loftiness of the ideals of its citizens." Alas for that poor Greek. Political thinkers have refuted and confounded him. Modern opinion has rejected him entirely. The number and size of the steel ships of war that float in the harbors, the number of men available for fighting purposes, the volume of the nation's trade and the adequacy of its protection, *these* are modern criteria of greatness. Yet there is wisdom in the old Greek's saying. His is a criterion of moral greatness, which, if religious teachers do not err, is more to be desired than the pomp and power of kings.

How fares the United States when measured by this standard? Is this outcry against "commercialism" and the "almighty, dollar" all 'bosh," the worn out notion of "old fogies" who are out of step with our civilization and blind to the greatness of our triumphs? Or does it come from the incompetents and failures, who would solace themselves with the delusion that they cherished a more tender conscience than their proserous fellows? Is there reason in it? Let us see. Let us go to New York, with its teeming millions, to Chicago, where the heart of the West throbs fastest, to San Francisco, where the forts along the Golden Gate tell the traveler of our country's power, to New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston, where the South sends out its cotton in millions of bales, to the hamlets of historic New England, to the sturdy little cities of Minnesota and Dakota, to the new boom towns of the West—everywhere—we will find that a new worship, old as the race yet new in its intensity and passion, has intrenched itself in the hearts and minds of men and levied on their souls—the worship of Material Success. Its votaries are numberless; its temples rise on every side, the stores, and banks, and offices where honor, conscience and ideals are daily sacrificed, the capitols of great states where men betray their trust for gold or place and patrotism has its price.

This is no mere fancy. It is the truth. The evidence is all around us. It stares us in the face. Great cities are run "wide open" with all that phrase implies of vice and shame, because, forsooth, it helps business and swells the stream of revenue. Rivals in business fight each other with the cunning of foxes and the ferocity of wolves. The Master's Golden Rule is ignored. The "do ere you be done" of the market has taken its place. Petty fraud and small deception, a little lie where truth won't serve as well, these seem prime necessities of successful business life. Everywhere we are told that "business is business," with brazenness unshamable. Apparently business and ethics have no connection. They seem divergent as the poles. The Goddess of Material Success must have her sacrifices—what matter scruples to moral weaklings if the golden goal be won?

And when the busines man has won a competency and is secure from the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," what then? The methods of the

highwayman and back stairs diplomatist have become unnecessary. It is no longer a case of "lie or die." Surely he will wave once again the flag of high ideals, and hark back to the spirit of the Golden Rule. But no. It is hard to shake off old habits and form new ones. Gold and the power it brings has become an idol, greed a dominant principle. The big business man, the captains of industry, the presidents and managers of corporations, stand out among the press within the temples. Their worship is more ardent, their sacrifices the most lavish. Proof is hardly necessary. Ida Tarbell has thrown wide the portals of Standard Oil and we see the foulness that is within. She has revealed the depths to which the new worship drives its devotees, made known the sacrifices it demands from those who would become the high priests in the temples. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" saith the Scriptures, and so these sacrifices are laid upon the altars of the Goddess and the shekels are gathered in.

What national philosophy is it that makes things like these common and holds some of them not dishonorable? Surely this is not the rule of Christ. No; it is a modern philosophy entirely, an outgrowth of the new worship which has graven this motto on the hearts of its votaries: "Be strong, be masterful; be as honest as you can *and* succeed."

But, some one will say, you are making all men of ambition rascals. Not so. All those within the temples are not worshippers. Many there are, a goodly number, in this glorious country of ours, where the battle rages so fiercely that some forget the rules of combat, who will not abate one jot or tittle of their high ideals in the search for success, who believe with Beecher that "whenever you have exerted all your knowledge, all your skill, all your industry, with long continued effort and without success, then it is clear, not that you may proceed to employ trickery and cunning, but that you must *stop*." They would be successful, yes, but not at the price of their ideals. To them the temples are shrines of honor and of sacred trust. Golden Rule Jones of Toledo was one of these. Theodore Roosevelt is another. The moralist need not despair. We still have citizens who are *men*. The political triumphs of real reformers, the reception accorded to the doctrine of the Simple Life, the public obloquy which accompanies great gains won by immoral methods, these are the signs, rich with promise for the future, which prove their numbers and their influence.

But let us not deceive ourselves. Though we may regret the facts, they are here. If we look the situation squarely in the face we must admit that the men of ideals, who hold to their ideals, are not in the majority.

What is to be done? How shall this theory—success at any cost, be combated? There is no panacea for commercialism, no device which can change the moral fibre of the nation. Whatever change comes must come through the realization, by individual men and women that ideals are distinctly *worth while*. And if the nation is to progress, morally as well as materially, it is of vital moment that our young men of brains and power, our future leaders, clearly understand this truth. It should be so impressed upon their minds that, in the struggles of their ripened manhood, no covetous or

ambitious promptings could ever blur its deep significance. "Ideals are worth while." Where can this best be taught? There is no better place than in our universities. They stand apart, aloof from the world of seekers and climbers. The inquiring spirit, the love of absolute truth, the appreciation of other than material things, the fearlessness of strong conviction, float in their very atmosphere. Most easily within their limits high standards become usual, ideals but commonplaces, most readily within their bounds a mean and little soul will grow,—or grow ashamed. The universities can be teachers of ideals. Here lies their noblest function and their fairest promise.

The conception of a dreamer, think you? Perhaps, and yet the possibility, the opportunity, yes, in part even the actuality are there. The universities *are* teachers of ideals. Throughout the land the fight for purer government, for higher citizenship, for closer brotherhood is being led by college men. In every community almost, they are among the moral aristocrats, the fine minority in whose regard idols have not displaced ideals.

Would that all college men were members of this aristocracy. May the universities of this land so grow in influence, so train men to know high standards and live up to them, to hate a coward compromise and despise a lie, that "college graduate" shall stand for high ideals, for fighters in the ranks of those whose life and works are proof beyond a doubt that Material Success is not a supreme deity among our people, that the pocket book is not the symbol of our national devotion, nor the dollar-mark the seal of our greatness.

Oxford—From a Rhodes Scholarship Viewpoint—The Oxford System.

In the dusk of a grey October day, the first batch of American Rhodes Scholars reached Oxford. The inevitable reporter was on hand and found them "very American, eager, sallow, brimming over with energy and enthusiasm, and dressed in the free-and-easy style affected by the American student." Not many hours later this eager tribe of βαρβαροι, in scattered bands—to avoid the impression of an American 'invasion'—went out in search of their home-to-be, the University of Oxford. Some of them, with the hats that made them famous in a ditty of a musical comedy then running in Oxford, "If I had a hat like a Rhodes Scholar, I know I'd be satisfied for life"—found their way into 'The High,' "the most beautiful street in Europe." The long grey walls on their left they were told enclosed Queen's College; on the right opposite was University College, and in the distance—a beautiful tower, the pride of Magdalen College. Another exploring party executed a flank movement into 'the Broad' and discovered Balliol, Trinity and Exeter. Still others reported Lincoln and Worcester

Christ Church. But where was University? No one had found

e 'Student's Handbook'—'The man's Pride' and a miniature ker—in its opening sentence, of- a satisfactory explanation. "The rsity is a body corporate invested all the usual powers of corpora- and also with various peculiar ges, such as the right of exercis- risdiction civil and criminal over mbers, the right of returning two entatives to the House of Com- and the power of conferring s." In its visible, concrete the University is the federation l the colleges—an academic l States, made up of twenty-two ies' as the colleges are called. llege is the foundation-stone of xford system and the history of niversity of Oxford is in one the history of her colleges. s a corporate body distinct from niversity 'Corporation.' Each own organization, elects its own , regulates its own discipline termines the conditions of ad- n. Only indirectly is it subject statutes of the University. ng generally, all members of rious colleges are at the same embers of the University but verse of this proposition does ld. There is now a growing of advanced students who be- no college. Nevertheless, in anization, this 'Non-Collegiate cy' approximates the Oxford except that it does not house d its members who are gener- uired to live in lodgings—'dig- -licensed by the University ties . The University cannot late any one who is not a member of a college or of the Non-Collegiate Delegacy.' The college is the all-important factor. There is complete local autonomy; yet there is unity without exclusiveness.

The University of Oxford cannot be called a national or state university, in the sense in which that term might be applied to many of our American Universities. The English government makes no appropriations for its support. The University is dependent for its running expenses on endowments, fees, and the pro rata contributions from each one of the colleges. These also are supported only by endowments, usually in land and therefor variable, and by the college fees. The cost of living at one of the colleges,—or more broadly, the cost of an Oxford education, is therefor necessarily very high.* And as the number of students increases, and new and greater demands are made every year on the colleges and on the University, prospects are excellent for a continual increase in expenses and—fees. As a result, Oxford is a rich man's University. The poorer student must secure a college scholarship or stay out.

Neither can Oxford be called a national University in the sense that all classes of the English nation are there represented. In theory, of course, the University is open "without respect of birth, age or creed to all persons who satisfy the appointed officers that they are likely to derive educational advantage from its mem-

* With so complex a system and such varying conditions, it is difficult to make a general statement. A very conservative estimate of the necessary college expenses for the Oxford academic year of 24 weeks would approximate £120–150.

bership." You will find there the Hindoo from India, the black man from the gold coast of Africa, the little yellow man from Japan, the typical Englishman, the Colonial, the American—Oxford is cosmopolitan. Yet, as a matter of fact, the peculiar conditions existing in English society and reflected in the English school system, impose some practical restrictions and limitations. This must remain so long as Greek remains a compulsory subject for 'Responsious'—the preliminary step towards registering for the B. A. degree. It must be a double obstacle where Greek is taught as a regular part of the curriculum only in the third and highest grade of secondary schools—the great 'Public Schools' of England like Rugby, Eton and Harrow. These correspond very nearly to our private boarding schools and are attended practically only by the sons of English 'gentlemen.' Others must either resort to a private tutor in Greek, or they may be fortunate enough to secure a scholarship at one of these 'public' schools.

Then again the character and scope of the studies offered at Oxford is such as to preclude the attendance of the poorer classes who must make a living. The aim of the University is not to teach the practical nor even to develop scholars primarily,—but first and above all, to train and educate gentlemen, in the best sense of the word. The true English 'gentleman' is not a 'snob.' He never intrudes or parades any claims of birth, wealth or position. There is simplicity; there is even democracy,—but it exists by the side of a strongly entrenched caste feeling. Good form, good breeding, culture—these are some of the characteristics of the English 'gentleman.' The tone and chara University work and life n consequence be aristocratic anc reflected in the subject of st which most attention is given ford. The oldest School of Humaniores is still regarded premier school in dignity and ance. The Natural Sciences, cine and Law are well provid but purely professional studi engineering, would be disc and prescribed.

Moreover, the fact that the year consists for the most vacations, during which the work is done, does not tend t it a University of and for all t ple. The academic year is into three terms of eight week —Michaelmas, beginning on t Monday after October 10; Hi the first Monday after Janu Easter and Trinity (kept conti as one term), beginning on the or third Monday after Easter —a total of twenty-four weeks dence, which may for special be reduced to eighteen. Tha not the place for the poor m be self-evident.

In one other respect does t ford system differ from that i at our state universities. recognizes no co-education, n co-ordination. Women may education at Oxford,—but t get no degrees. While the professors and lecturers as a r be said to tolerate the pres women at their lectures, t hardly be said to look with f their presence,—to say not encouraging their attendance. are at present five colleges c for women in Oxford, but the

DINING HALL, CHRIST CHURCH.

officially recognized or integral ·t of the University system.

The head of the University is the ıncellor, elected for life by the Con-:ation. As he is a non-resident offi-·, he delegates his extensive powers the Vice-chancellor, who is assisted his executive duties by two Proc-s—originally the heads of the two ıtions" of medieval Oxford. The e-chancellor nominated annually, is ıally re-nominated for three addi-ıal years. It has become custom-· to nominate for the vice-chancel-ship the heads of the twenty-two leges in succession, in the order of ir election as heads of their respec-: 'societies.' The two proctors, ıior and senior, are elected annually the colleges in rotation. Their ost conspicuous function" is the 'orcement of University discipline. a matter of general interest, I have orporated the more important es for the conduct of undergrad-es still in force:

Undergraduates are forbidden

(1) to visit the bar of any hotel, public-house, or restaurant;

(2) to give dinners in hotels, or other licensed premises, without leave which may be obtained from the Proctor on presentation of a written permission from the College, and a list of the guests;

(3) to give dances during Term, or to take part in public subscription dances given during Term;

(4) to play billiards before 1 p. m., or after 10 p. m.;

(5) to visit any place of entertainment which has not received the Vice-Chancellor's license. A notice that this license has been granted is printed at the head of the programme of each entertainment (e. g. at the Theatre), except in the case of entertainments given by Colleges or by such University Clubs or Societies as have standing leave for their performance (e. g. certain Musical Societies);

(6) to attend any public race-meeting in the neighbourhood of Oxford;

(7) to take part in pigeon-shooting, or similar sports;

(8) to take part in any game or amusement which is scandalous or offensive;

(9) to keep any form of motor-car or motor-cycle without leave, which may be obtained from the Junior Proctor on presentation of a written permission from the College;

(10) to obstruct or annoy any University officer in the discharge of his duty;

(11) to smoke in public in Academical Dress.

B. 'Academical Dress' consists of the cap and gown. Both must be worn whenever an Undergraduate has occasion

(a) to appear before the Vice-Chancellor or Proctors or any other University official;

(b) to visit the Examination Schools or Bodleian Library;

(c) to attend any University ceremony;

(d) to be out of College after 9 p. m. in the Summer Term, or after 8 p. m. in the Winter Terms.

When an Undergraduate presents himself for a University Examination in the Schools, or for receiving a Degree, he must wear, with the Academical Dress, either a black coat and dark trousers, or a dark blue or dark grey suit. A white tie must be worn, and coloured waistcoats, shirts, or collars are not admissible."

The vice-chancellor has judicial duties, in addition to his executive and administrative functions. "All crim-

inal charges in which a resident member of the University is concerned, are in the first instance brought before the vice-chancellor." So too all civil actions, e. g. all cases of debt, fall under the cognizance of the chancellor's court, which is held every Friday during term. The penalties and punishment imposed are not merely restricted to temporary or permanent fofeiture of academical privileges, such as rustication and expulsion, but go to the extent of distraint and imprisonment.

A peculiar feature of the Oxford system is that graduate members who have taken the degree of M. A., D. C. L., D. M., or D. D., have a voice and share in the government of the University. This is in the hands of three bodies:

1. 'Convocation,' a body of some 6,000 men who have taken the degrees of M. A. or the Doctorate in Civil Law, Medicine or Theology. As the majority of these are not in residence at Oxford, in actual working practice, this body is almost identical with,

2. 'The Congregation of the University.' This consists for any given year of all members of Convocation who have been in residence at Oxford for 140 days during the preceding academical year. And finally,

3. 'The Hebdomadal Council,' consisting of (the chancellor,) the Vice-chancellor, the Ex-Vice-chancellor (during the first year of his successor's appointment), the two Proctors, and eighteen members elected by Congregation.* ("Six of these must be chosen from the Heads of the Colleges, six from the Professors, and six from members of the Convocation of five years' standing.")

All legislation must originate with and in the Hebdomadal Council. A new statute framed by it is then 'promulgated' in Congregation, where it may be rejected or passed with or without amendment. Finally it is submitted to Convocation which must confirm or reject the measure in toto; it cannot amend. In addition to their legislative functions, the members of Convocation elect the two University representatives in the House of Commons. Much of the ordinary business of the University is also transacted by means of 'Decrees' passed in Convocation, while some of it is left in the hands of a number of standing administrative Committees of Convocation.

In last month's article it was pointed out that the spirit of Oxford college life was dominantly undergraduate. So, too, the Oxford system, in its organization and in its teaching, aims and methods, is adapted primarily to the needs of undergraduates—of those who are 'reading' for the B. A. degree. Instruction is provided for by lectures and by tuition. There are at present some 62 University Professors and Readers, as well as 20 or more University Lecturers and Demonstrators. Besides, each one of the twenty-two colleges has its own instructional force of Fellows, Tutors and Lecturers,—known collectively in student parlance as "dons" and these do the bulk of the teaching. By the Statutes

* Another 'House of Congregation" still survives, called 'The Ancient House of Congregation.' There remains to it, however, only the purely formal function of assenting to all degrees regularly conferred, and the confirmation of the appointment of Examiners.

of the University, a University Professor is required to lecture only twice a week—or a minimum of forty-two ectures for the academical year of wenty-four weeks. This leaves him ractically free to pursue his own research work, or to give particular ttention to advanced students; this, ogether with the long vacations, acounts in large measure for the prouctive scholarship of Oxford men.

The character and scope of the lectres is generally determined by the equirements of the Examination Stattes and in accordance with the Oxord system of 'Pass and Honor chools,' they are sharply divided into Pass' and 'Honor' lectures. Unforunately the answer to the familiar uestion, "Will this lecture be of any se in the Schools (i. e. examinaions)?"—is too often to be found in he empty benches of the lectureoom, through no fault of the Professor's. Moreover, the effects of the xtreme decentralization of the Oxord system with its independent college organizations is still very seriusly felt in the lack of continuity nd in the unavoidable overlapping of ectures in some of the departments. This is being gradually overcome, as n the Schools of Litrae Humaniores nd especially in the Modern History School. The various college lecturers n history have formed an association, y which it is made possible so to adust the lectures as to cover all the eriods usually offered. All these ctures are of course, open to all embers of the University.* There is practically no difference between University and College Lectures, except in name, and as the University Professors are very often college officials as well, it often happens that the same man will be lecturing as 'Professor' on one day, and on the next as College Lecturer.

Lectures are generally given once, twice or three times a week,—as a rule, between 10 and 1 in the morning; a few—usually during the winter term—at 4:45 or 5:45 p. m. There is no fixed rule—or—credit-system —as regards the number of lectures to be attended by the undergraduate. This depends on the needs and wishes of the individual student. But any undergraduate who has entered his name on a lecturer's list is expected either to attend regularly or to excuse his absence. Still it is possible to drop a course of lectures at any time, with the consent of the tutor. An amusing incident happened last term in the class of a rather unpopular lecturer. One of the undergraduates who was evidently bored with the lectures, was suddenly accosted in this wise by the lecturer ex cathedra: 'Mr —, you were not present at my last lecture?" A laconic: "No!" "Nor at the lecture preceding?" A very decisive: "No!" "You might as well not come at all." "I'm glad we are of the same opinion"—and—he went. In theory, it is possible to acquire the B. A. degree without having attended a single lecture.

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* There are no "Bulletins" at Oxford, ntaining the list of lectures for the year, ch as are issued at Wisconsin. The Statts of the University make no provision for the gratuitous distribution of any University publication. Oxford does not believe in advertising. The last number of the term of the weekly *University Gazette* usually contains the official list of lectures for the ensuing term.

With the exception of the 'professional' lectures and the greater part of the teaching in Natural Science, undergraduate instruction is left in the hands of the various colleges. The Freshman, on coming into residence at his college, is referred by the Head of the college to a 'tutor.' It is his duty to help the *novus homo* settle on a definite course of study for his prospective cursus honorum and subsequently to supervise his work in preparation for the University Examinations—or Schools.' A 'first' in some Honour School is the culmination of a scholar's career. At the beginning of each term, the tutor assigns a certain number of lectures to be attended by his protege, varying generally from six to ten according to the needs of the student. But the real important work, is done in private with the college tutor. He it is who plans the work for the term, which usually consists in a weekly or semi-weekly essay, and a certain amount of specified reading. Owing to the short period of residence required at Oxford and the heavy demands of the social and athletic life during term time, the hard study and 'heavy' work is generally done during the vacations. An extended course of reading is assigned by the tutor and the undergraduate is responsible for a satisfactory report on 'coming up' to Oxford after the 'vac.' The feeling of respect and reserve with which the freshman approaches his tutor, in the course of his three or four years' of study, begins to change to warm appreciation and comradeship and good fellowship, and on 'going down' from his old college, one of the best friends he has made is often the tutor of his college days. To test the progress a student is making in his work, an informal terminal examination—called "collections"—is held. The formal part of this test comes on the last day of term at the 'don-rag,' when each man is called up in turn to the High Table in Hall where in the presence of all the college officials, the tutor, in a funeral tone of voice, makes a semi-public report to the Head of the College on the satisfactory or unsatisfactory work the student has done during the term.

All undergraduate work at Oxford leads up to the B. A. degree, for which there are certain requirements of residence and of scholarship. The enforcement of the University requirements as to residence is left in the hands of the colleges, just as it is for the colleges to ascertain the fitness of candidates for admission to the University. (The University holds no entrance examinations so-called). Scholarship is tested by University Examinations—four in number. Everything depends on passing these examinations. Two 'Responsions' and the examination in Holy Scripture —are rigidly defined and must be passed before the candidate is permitted to take the two Public Examinations. The subjects to be passed in Responsions ("Smalls"): are Greek and Latin translation and grammar, Arithmetic and either Algebra or Geometry. This is now usually the colleges requiring for admission passed before matriculation, some of to membership qualifications for more advanced than those needed to pass Responsions. The examination in Holy Scripture (or for those who object on religious grounds in Plato's Phaedo) is elementary. It really forms the first part of the First Public

HIGH STREET.

ımination, called Moderation, — is generally passed during the first r of residence.

Having passed Responsions, the didate for the B. A. must decide ether he will be an Honor or Class-n or a simple 'Passman.' The ıss-Schools' are for those who de-: the social life and training that :ford with its college system can 'e. The course of study follows : line of least resistance and the two blic Examinations in the Pass hool represent the minimum of ıolarship which will be ascyted for : B. A. degree. The subjects of ss School in Liberis Graecis at tinio are "Latin-greek prepared and ht translations (moderately diffi-t), Latin-prose, and either the ele-nts of Logic or the elements of ;ebra and Geometry. In his al—or second public examination, Passman has a choice of subjects ınged in four "groups"* "a varied well-conceived programme of lies," which still bears traces of the old trivium and quadrivium. Yet in spite of the intense and engrossing social and athleic life and the peculiar constitution of the student body, the Passmen are decidedly in the minority.**

To the 'Honour'—or 'Classman,' quite a number of 'avenues to the degree' are open. There are eight 'Honour Schools,' (1.) English Language and Literature; (2.) Litrae Humaniores,—the classical course, called "Greats"—Greek and Latin, Classical History and Literature, Logic, Ethics and Philosophy; (3.) Mathematics; (4.) Jurisprudence; (5.) Modern History; (6.) Theology; (7.) Oriental Studies; (8.) Natural Science. The requirements in each of these schools are very high, rigidly defined, yet admitting of the elective principle within certain limits. "Greats" is the oldest school and backed up by tradition, is still recognized as the first in dignity and importance. The Modern History School is second in popularity and is rapidly coming to the front. Thorough and accurate work, wide reading as well as special study and some research are required for the Honour Examinations. So severe is the test that candidates for Honours generally spend four and even five years in preparation for the finals. The full course would require the candidates to take Honours in both the First and Second Public Examinations. There is, however, another alternative,—Honours in the First, Pass in the Second, Public Examination, or vice versa. Three or four 'classes' are given in the Honour Examinations, each repre-

Group (A) includes four classical sub-s—Greek or Latin, Sanskrit, Persian, ek and Roman history; (B), five sub-s—French, German, certain alternative ions of Modern History and Literature, itical Economy, a branch of Legal dy; (C), seven subjects—Geometry, Me-ıics and five scientific subjects; (D), subject—the elements of 'Religious owledge' including some portion of the ek text of the New Testament. This ond Public Examination is usually taken the third year of residence, candidates ıg required either in the same term or separate terms to pass in three of these enteen subjects. One foreign language, ient or modern, must be chosen, and no re than two subjects can be selected from same group, except in (B), from which e subjects may be chosen, if one of n is French or German.

* Several of the colleges will admit to membership only those men who are ready for honors in one of the "Honour Schools."

senting a different standard of merit. Moreover, Honour Examinations must be passed within a certain number of terms from the date of matriculation; there are no such restrictions for the Pass degree. Except in the Schools of English Language and Literature and Litrae Humaniores, no further work in Greek is required after passing Responsious and the Examination in Holy Scripture ("Divers"), as the statutes permit of the substitution of the preliminary examination in Law or in Science for Moderations. All the work in the different schools is dominated and guided by the rigid requirements for the University examination. Three or four or five years of hard and consistent work are staked on the chances of an examintion. There is danger in some of the schools of extreme specialization and of narrow jedantry, and in others of superficiality and 'patchwork.' Still, taken at the best, the Oxford system offers a comprehensive, well-systematized course of study, splendid mental discipline, excellent literary training, and genuine culture. It is at once right and well-defined, yet flexible. The passing of Moderations in any one of the schools will admit the candidate, under certain conditions and limitations, to all of the Final Honour Schools. Combination courses are also possible, and of late years it has been not at all uncommon to take the Modern History School after Litrae Humaniores, generally within five years' time. "The man who does this probably gets the best education which is offered by the Oxford examination system."*

Oxford has no Graduate School, such as has been organized at Wisconsin. The vast majority of the 3500 students in residence enter for the ordinary B. A. degree, which is looked upon by time-honored custom and tradition as the mark and seal of a 'gentleman's education. The higher degree of M. A. (different from our M. A.) is conferred in course of time upon all Bachelors who have kept their names on the college-books and University register for twenty-seven terms, and who have paid certain annual fees. No further requirements of scholarship or research are made than those accepted for the B.. A Very few Oxford undergraduates look forward to advanced work or special study.

Opportunities for advanced work are however provided for in the requirements for the degrees in Civil Law, Theology and Medicine and graduate research work in the so-called "research degrees" in Letters and Science. The intention of the University in instituting these (research degrees was to encourage and systematize what has come to be known as 'post graduate' study among those of its members who had already taken the ordinary Honour examinations in Arts or Natural Science." Foreign advanced students and many of the American Rhodes Scholars in particular have found it very convenient to register as candidates for these degrees.* For all of these advanced

* The University also confers two degrees in Music, viz.: Bachelor of Music (B. Mus.) and Doctor of Music (D. Mus.). Both of these degrees may be obtained without residence, upon passing the required examinations.

* Some statistics in regard to the work which is being pursued at Oxford by the

degrees an Oxford B. A. or equivalent is necessary, and in the case of the B. C. L. and the two research degrees, "candidates must have attained the age of 21 years." Advanced lectures are given but most of the work is done privately under the supervision and direction of a committee of professors and lecturers appointed by the Boards of Faculties. It means practically an extention of the Tritonal system for purposes of special study. The advanced and research work done in law, history and the classics is of an especially high character. Names like Vinogradoff, Dicey, Holland, Pelham, Oman, Poole, Monro, Merry, Prey Gardner, and Strachan Davidson are sufficient guarantee of the high standard of work done at Oxford. It is only a matter of time when a definite and well organized system of graduate study will be in force. Conservative Oxford moves slowly,—and Oxford tradition is against 'specialization.' But with the steadily increasing number of advanced and research students and the growing demand for graduate work, systematic courses and the proper facilities for professional training in the different fields of knowledge will and must be provided for. Oxford need certainly not be ashamed of the quality and quantity of her productive scholarship. A few words from President Van Hise's Baltimore address are peculiarly apt in this connection: "Upon the whole it seems to me that the surest test of the opportunities for advanced instruction and research in a university is afforded by the amount of productive work which the instructional force itself is doing. A faculty pervaded by the spirit of research gives the atmosphere necessary for higher instruction."*

There is no lack of material for advanced study or independent original investigation at Oxford. In the treasures of the Bodleian (which contains 600,000 bound volumes and about 30,000 bound volumes of manuscripts), in the numerous college libraries, in the Union library (40,000 select titles), in the Taylorian library (of Modern European languages), in the various University galleries, museums, collections and laboratories, the advance student has precious and unique opportunities, practically unequalled except perhaps in Paris and London. And London is within easy reach. Two hours will take you to the British Museum, a perfect treasure-house for the research student. The degrees in Letters and Science make it possible to work directly with the 'big' men in

American Rhodes Scholars may be of interest and will indicate in a general way what Oxford has to offer to the American university student. Registered for Law (B. C. L.), 14; Classics, 9; History, 9; Modern Philosophy, 4; English Language and Literature, 3; Science, 3; Theology, 1; undecided, 1;—total, 43. A large number are reading for the B. Litt. or B. Sc. Most of the rest have secured advanced 'Senior standing, which exempts them from all but the Final examinations and will leave them free to do special work or general reading during their third year. A proposition for the affiliation of some of our leading American universities is to be presented to the Convocation in the near future. If accepted, Wisconsin will be on the list, and Juniors and Seniors will then have little difficulty in securing advanced standing at Oxford. Otherwise, the present policy of deciding each case on its own merits will be followed as heretofore.

* Cf. Alumni Magazine for February, 1905, p. 170.

any particular field, and the university professors are in a position to devote much, if not most, of their time to the individual needs of advanced students. Surely here is the material for building up a great graduate school.

Such, then, is the Oxford system. But the Oxford life—an Oxford education—is broader and deeper than the 'system.' In scholarship Oxford ranks high; but as a builder of character, as the home of culture and of high ideals, as the training school of true gentlemen, she ranks higher. Her highest and best product—the gentleman *and* the scholar. Her presige at home and in the colonies is not built on sand. The history of the University and the tenacity with which she clings to the tradition of centuries and to 'old-fashioned' ideas of education may justify in a measure the picturesque phrase often applied to Oxford as, "the home of lost causes and of impossible loyalties." But all 'lost causes' are not lost. The long list of her sons conspicuous in the service of the state and prominent in scholarship and literature—men like Gladstone, Milner, Curzon, Shelley, De Quincey, Ruskin, Tennyson—are unimpeachable evidence and an abiding testimony of her success. Some one has said that the sum total of an Oxford education is the ability to write a readable article in good English. And as a university, Oxford is above all a literary university. Perhaps to no other place could Lowell's definition of an ideal university as "a place where nothing practical is taught" be applied more aptly and appropriately. Yet no one who knows what tremendous difficulties have been overcome in the government of England's colonies, no one who knows what Oxford men are ac-

NEW UNIVERSITY Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

system, in the lessons of self-con- self-reliance; in the tact and judg- t and good fellowship which the y-sided college life develops. re is an 'atmosphere' of time cult- and good breeding about the place, pervading it all is the power of ideals, hallowed by tradition and d in the experience of centuries. This is the true secret of Oxford's success.

RICHARD F. SHOLZ, '02.
(R. S. Wis.)

Owing to an error in make-up the first part of Mr. Scholz's article appeared in last month's magazine without the signature and under an incorrect title.—Editor.

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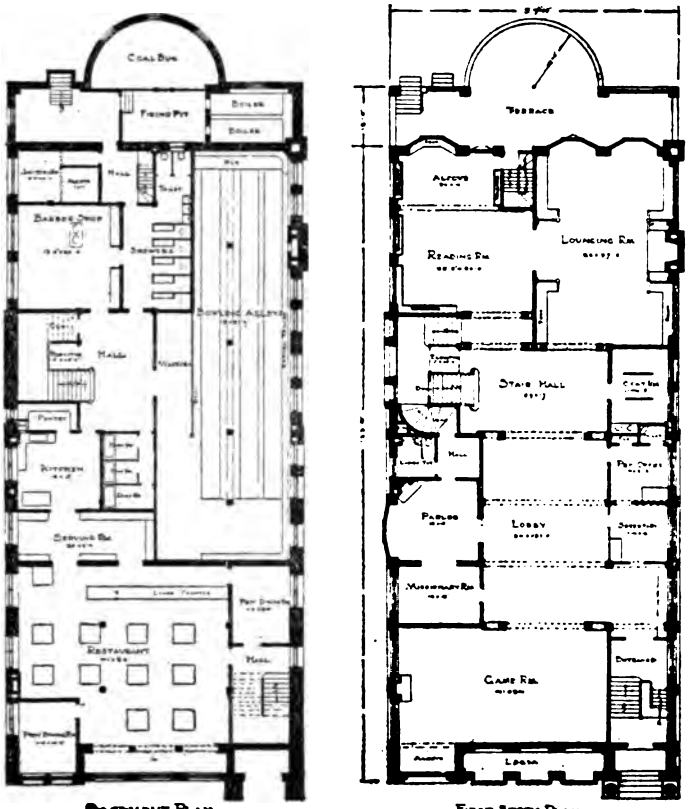
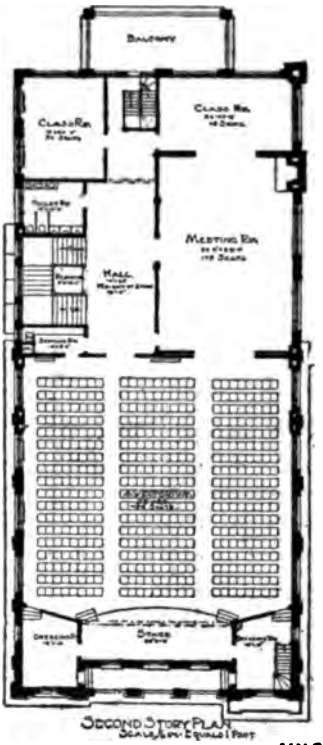
sociation Hall—The New University Y. M. C. A. Building.

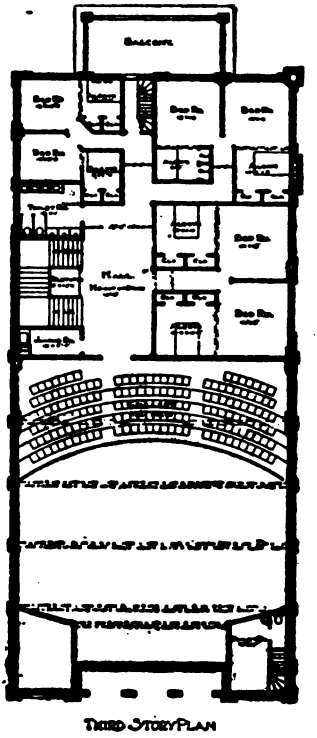
Association Hall," the new Y. M. A. Building at the University, is in course of construction, and contracts call for completion of the building by October of this year. The new building is being erected on the



BASEMENT PLAN
FIRST STORY PLAN
Y.M.C.A. BUILDING.
MADISON, WISCONSIN
LEENHOUTS & CUTHBERT, ARCHTS.
MILWAUKEE

Association lot lying directly west of the Gymnasium. With five stories and the basement, the building will be large enough to be classed as a "University Building." From the standpoint of the architects great care has been taken to not only erect an impressive structure but also one which will be in harmony with its surroundings.





SECOND STORY PLAN

THIRD STORY PLAN

Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, MADISON, WISCONSIN.

Bedford stone is used for the basement and first floor stories; in the remaining stories white sand brick is used for facing with bedford trimmings. The total cost will run over $75,000. Of this amount $60,000 has been pledged up to date. Vigorous efforts are being made to get the full amount pledged by the time the building is opened for use.

Inasmuch as the floor-plans are printed in this number of the magazine, no description of the interior arrangement of the building is necessary. Suffice, therefore, a grouping of the rooms according to the respective floors as follows:

Basement—Lunch-room and cafes, three bowling alleys, barber shop, dark-room for amateur photography.

First Floor—Reception lobby, game room, reading room, lounging room, ladies' parlor, coat-room, Association offices, missionary room.

Second Floor — Auditorium with seating capacity of over 700, meeting room, conference rooms for Badger Board, etc.

Third Floor—Balcony to the auditorium, six dormitories to accomodate two in each suite of rooms, shower bath.

Fourth Floor—Fifteen suites of rooms to accomodate thirty students, parlor for exclusive use of those that occupy the dormitories, shower bath.

Fifth Floor—Trunk and storage room, laundry, twelve suits of rooms, shower bath.

The building besides being a center for the social and religious life of the students, will afford a splendid rendezvous for visiting alumni. Towards this end the management of the building is considering the setting aside of one or more suite of rooms for exclusive use by alumni who would prefer sleeping accomodations near the University center upon visiting the University.

The executive committee of directors of the building movement is composed of Justice J. B. Winslow, president; E. F. Riley, treasurer; Prof. W. A. Scott, recording secretary; F. O. Leiser, managing secretary.

Fourth Story Plan

Fifth Story Plan

Y.M.C.A. Building, Madison, Wisconsin

Leenhouts & Guthrie, Architects, Milwaukee

Many alumni have taken enough interest in this movement to give their personal contribution towards the building fund. The committee above named would be pleased to hear from any others who desire at this time to aid in raising the remaining $15,000.

F. O. Leiser, '02.

News

Progress of the University

In Memory of Schiller.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Schiller was commemorated by appropriate exercises at the University of Wisconsin. As a preliminary part of the commemoration the Germanistische Gesellschaft of the University had produced under its auspices, by the Pabst Theatre Company of Milwaukee, Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell." The principal part of the exercises were held on May 9 in Assembly Hall.

The program included an address in English by Professor Carruth of the University of Kansas on Schiller and America, an address in German by Professor Voss on Schiller's "Vermächtnis" and the reading of an original poem entitled "Schiller 1859–1905," written by Mr. Julius Gugler of Milwaukee.

In the evening of May 8, in Turner Hall, the German societies of Madison also had a celebration, and on the evening of May 10, the Choral Union gave a large concert in which Mme. Lillian Blauvelt gave several Schiller numbers.

Manual Training for Teachers.

As a result of the rapid introduction of manual training into the graded and high schools of the state, and of the growing demand for teachers of manual training, the authorities of the University of Wisconsin have decided to add a complete course in manual training for teachers, to the University summer session this year. The University of Wisconsin is one of the first universities to undertake this important work in its summer session. The plans now completely formulated, provide for instruction in all branches of manual training from that given pupils in primary grades to the advanced shop work and mechanical drawing now offered in the high school. A special advanced course will also be provided for teachers of manual training, who desire to fit themselves to become supervisors of this work. Professor L. H. Burch of the Western Illinois State Normal School, and formerly of the Chicago Normal School, has been engaged as director of the manual training courses for the summer session. A number of the professors in the college of engineering will also give instruction in phases of the subject closely allied to their fields. As the course in manual training will form a part of the regular summer session work, teachers can also pursue any of the other regular summer session work in connection with this special manual training course.

Language and Literature Club Meeting.

The fifth meeting of the Language and Literature Club of the University of Wisconsin was held Friday, April 14th, at 7:30 p. m., in the lecture room of the Historical library building. Mr. Arthur Beatty read a paper on The Origin and Diffusion of the English and Scottish Popular Ballads; and Miss Georgiana Morrill presented a paper on The Dialect of an Early Poem.

High Praise for Larson.

In the current number of the *American Historical Review* Professor Charles Gross of the history department of Harvard University, in reviewing the recently published dissertation of Dr. Laurence M. Larson,

instructor in history at the West Division High School, commends highly the scholarly manner in which Dr. Larsen has studied and presented his subject which is "The King's Household in England before the Norman Conquest."

"This monograph," Professor Gross writes, "which was submitted for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, exhibits much more originality and power of research than the average doctoral thesis. It also displays a linguistic equipment and a lucid style such as are rarely found in dissertations presented by candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy. To grapple successfully with a subject like the king's household in the Anglo-Saxon period requires much courage and learning; stray bits of evidence laboriously gathered from a great variety of sources, English and continental, must be skilfully pieced together and critically interpreted. This Dr. Larson has done with signal success. He has carefully exploited charters, laws, chronicles, sagas, lives of saints, and poetic monuments in quest of evidence bearing on his subject; and the result is a substantial contribution to our knowledge of Anglo-Saxon institutions."

State University Well Represented.

The spring meeting of the western division of the American Physical Society was held in the Ryerson Physical Laboratory of the University of Chicago Friday and Saturday, April 21 and 22. The program of the meeting included a number of papers on subjects in the several branches of physics read at the sessions on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning; and an informal dinner Friday evening. Among the institutions that were represented on the program were University of California, Cornell University, Syracuse University, University of Nebraska, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin, University of Chicago, Northwestern University, Indiana University, University of Missouri, University of Cincinnati, and Rose Polytechnic Institute. The University of Wisconsin was represented on the program by five papers as follows: On the Possible Variation of Inductance Standards with Temperature, A. H. Taylor, instructor in physics; On the Variation of a Capacity with Temperature, E. M. Terry, instructor in physics; On the Comparison of Mutual Inductances, A. H. Taylor; The Comparison of the Mutual Inductance of a pair of coils with the Self-induction of one of them, R. T. Herdegen of Milwaukee, '05; and The Kerr Effect in the Infra-Red Spectrum, L. R. Ingersoll, fellow in physics.

To Speak in Chicago.

Professor A. R. Hohlfeld of the German department of the University addressed the Germania Club, the leading German club of Chicago, on Thursday, May 4. General Dr. Pfister, the official representative of the King of Württemburg at the Chicago Schiller celebration, was the guest of honor.

Daily Calendar

This department is conducted by L. W. Bridgman, '06.

APRIL.

Thursday, 6.—Commercial club banqueted, speakers being Insurance Commissioner Zeno M. Host and Senator W. H. Hatten.—J. H. Stearns, '07, western all around gymnastic champion, withdrew from school.—Mrs. Inga Sandberg, instructor on piano, and Mrs. Theodore Stensland, soprano of Chicago, gave recital at Library hall.—Announcement made of appointment of Prof. Victor Lenher as presiding officer of the inorganic chemistry section of American Chemical society meeting to be held at Buffalo in June.—Nora Samlag, Norwegian society, held centennial celebration of birth of Hans Christian Andersen.

Friday, 7.—"Wilhelm Tell" produced at the Fuller by Pabst Theater company, aided by University talent, under auspices of Germanistische Gesellschaft.—Literary societies organized baseball league.—Earl B. Rose, '05l, resigned as commodore of crew.

Saturday, 8.—Prof. Joseph P. Iddings, University of Chicago, addressed advanced students in geology.—Interfraternity field and track meet arranged.—William A. Sutherland, superintendent of Filipino students in the United States, arranged with University authorities for entrance of six Filipinos.—Preliminary debate for Steensland prize resulted as follows: First, Walter M. Atwood, Athenae; second, Edward W. Miller, Forum; third, J. Earl Baker, Athenae; fourth, George F. Hannan, Philomathia; tied for fifth, Richard A. Schmidt, Hesperia, and David Bogue, Forum. Question debated was: "Resolved, that it would be expedient for Wisconsin to levy a tax on credits."—Y. M. C. A. organized baseball lteam, with T. T. Wing of Elgin, Ill., captain, and Lauirtz Miller of Tabor, S. D., manager.—Sidney Law of La Crosse elected captain of middle law baseball team. —Two one-act comedies presented by Y. W. C. A.

Sunday, 9.—Early morning bird class, under Prof. O. B. Zimmerman, resumed observations.

Monday, 10.—Coach Phil King arrived in Madison for football conference.—First of series of lectures on "The Arts and Crafts Movement" given by Mrs. Rho Fiske Zueblin of Chicago.—Prof. P. S. Reinsch lectured on "Present Day Conditions in Russia and Japan."

Tuesday, 11.—H. R. Hastings, fellow in Greek, gave lecture on "The Theater of Dionysius at Athens."

Wednesday, 12.—Creatore and his Italian band gave concert at gymnasium under auspices of Choral Union.—Prof. Joseph Jastrow gave public lecture on "The Sensations of Color."—Junior girls defeated seniors, 3 to 0, thus winning girls' interclass basketball championship.—First spring football practice held.—Junior engineers and middle laws victorious in first games of interclass baseball schedule.—Alfred L. Sommers of Sheboygan, elected to Philomathia's semi-public team in place of W. J. Morgan, resigned.—Faculty tennis club organized and elected following officers: president, Judge J. B. Winslow; secretary and treasurer, Prof. R. E. N. Dodge; manager, Prof. Victor Coffin.

Thursday, 13,—Girls' tennis league organized.—Delta Gamma gave reception for Mrs. Rho Fiske Zueblin of Chicago.

Friday, 14.—Edwin Booth Dramatic club banqueted, celebrating anniversary of organization.—Philomathia elected Peter H. Schram, Madison; George F. Hannan, Milwaukee; and George W. Blanchard, Colby, as members of joint debate team.—Organization of new girls' society, "Wislinks," announced.—Olympia elected following officers: President, C. G. Gratiot; secretary Edmund J. Brabant; critic, John D. Purcell.—Sophomore members of Athenae elected Rowland Hill of Kansas City, Mo., and Alfred H. Bushnell of Lancaster to

Badger board. Hesperia elected John H. Walechka of Clintonville and Henry E. Swenson of Racine.—Dr. Arthur Beatty and Dr. Georgiana Morrill read papers before Language and Literary club.

Saturday, 15.—Wisconsin baseball team defeated Sacred Heart college of Watertown, 11 to 2.—Engineers' social held in Engineering building.— Announcement made of course in manual training to be offered at summer session.—Wisconsin gymnastic team last year's champions, again won western intercollegiate championship at Chicago. —International club addressed by L. H. Turner, '05, on "One View of American Trade."

Sunday, 16.—Prof. D. C. Munro gave lecture at Unitarian church on "The Monasteries in the Middle Ages."

Monday, 17.—Baseball team lost to Michigan at Camp Randall, score 3 to 2.—Exhibit of Greek and Roman sculpture opened in historical library museum.—Glee club and many students in school of music took part in the oratorio, "The Seven Last Words," at Congregational church.—Alpha Xi Delta sorority celebrated founder's day, and initiated Edna M. Koch, '06, Jessie M. Mabbett, '07, Una G. Ruth, '08, and Ruth H. Whittemore, '08.—President Hoan of senior class appointed following arrangement committee for commencement: Andrew Playter, chairman, Richard A. Schmidt, Harold MacMillan, Florence M. Klahr, Florence D. Stott. — Russion-Japanese club discussed "The Religions of Russia and Japan."

Tuesday, 18.—Last match of interfraternity bowling league leaves Beta Theta Pi champions, Alpha Delta Phi second.—Organization of honorary secret society, "Scabbard and Blade," by officers of University battalion, announced.—Chi Omega won intersorority bowling championship.—Prof. Louis Kahlenberg spoke on "The Nature of the Process of Osmosis, to Science Club.—Baseball team defeated by Michigan at Camp Randall, score 4 to 3.—Dr. Samuel Weidman addressed Chemical club on "The Chemical Composition of Some Wisconsin Rocks and their Alterations."—English club met with Prof. J. C. Freeman. Prof. A. C. L. Brown read "You Can Never Tell," and Mr. E. A. Cook "The Devil's Disciple."

Wednesday, 19.—University closed for Easter recess.

Thursday, 20.—Glee and Mandolin clubs started on short concert tour, to include Portage, Sparta and La Crosse.—Colored burglar stole watch from Chadbourne hall; later arrested and sent to penitentiary.—Prof. Louis Kahlenberg gave Convocation address at Indiana university.

Saturday, 22.—Illinois defeated Wisconsin at Camp Randall, score 3 to 0.—Prof. M. V. O'Shea read paper on "The Development of Ethical Sentiment in the Child" at meeting of Psychological society, held at University of Chicago.

Tuesday, 25.—Cup won by Wisconsin relay team at Illinois Athletic club meet received at gymnasium.—Athletic association received live badger as mascot, bought by subscription.—In first inter-literary society baseball game Hesperia defeated Athenae, score about 32 to 10.—Harold E. Eggers, '03, spoke before Chemical club on "The Manufacture of Ordnance Smokeless Powder."—University exercises resumed.

Wednesday, 26.—Prof. S. W. Cutting of University of Chicago lectured to Germanistische Gesellschaft on "Blute und Verfall der Deutschen Minnepoesie."—Prof. M. S. Slaughter lectured on "Graeco-Roman Sculpture."—Varsity baseball team defeated Beloit college at Beloit, score 4 to 3.—Golf club organized by students.

Thursday, 27.—Gov. La Follette and Adjutant-general Boardman reviewed University regiment on Monona avenue.—W. Beatty Jennings of Detroit addressed Y. M. C. A. on "The Greatest Business in the World."—Sophomore class granted U. W. Agricultural society representation on Badger board.—Capt. A. H. Miller of varsity crew taken ill with smallpox.

Friday, 28.—Prof. Paul S. Reinsch lectured on "The Intellectual Life of the Orient," before Graduate club.—Engineering lecture given by Edward Handley, foreman of the Gisholt foundry, on "Modern Foundry Practice."—Geology students left on biennial geological excursion to Lake Superior iron and copper districts, in charge of Prof. C. K. Leith.—Agricultural students

held social at Agricultural hall. Dr. A. S. Alexander, professor of veterinary science, spoke.—Philomathia literary society incorporated.—Elections to Badger board completed. John H. Walechka of Clintonville, chosen as chairman and Allen C. Hibbard of Milwaukee, manager.—Philomathia elected Emil Seidenglanz, president; F. C. Youngblutt, vice-president; H. C. Krey, censor; D. S. Bogue, assistant censor.—Hesperia held annual freshman blowout debates, sides closed by E. E. Brindley of Richland Center and Marcus C. Hansen of Sparta being victorious.—Athenae elected joint debate team as follows: J. Earl Baker of Eagle, A. Earl James of Madison, and Harry A. Apple of Milwaukee.

Saturday, 29.—Varsity baseball team defeated Chicago at Camp Randall, score 3 to 2.—Last military hop held at gymnasium. —Work begun of septic tank and filter beds near dairy building for experimental purposes.

MAY.

Monday, 1.—Professors Victor Lehner, J. F. A. Pyre, and Augustus Trowbridge were elected faculty members of athletic board.—Glee and mandolin clubs returned from four-days' trip.—Freshman "coming-out day," signalizing end of restrictions imposed by seniors, observed by freshmen donning the derby.—Prof. W. S. Miller lectured on "Artificial Respiration."—Organization announced of the Mystic Circle, freshman girls' society.

Tuesday, 2.—Mr. H. R. Hastings delivered illustrated lecture on "The Parthenon at Athens."—Mr. Elliott Blackwelder addressed class in Oriental Politics on "The Natural Resources of China."—Freshman crews began work in eight-oared shells.—President Van Hise presented University's needs to committee on claims of the legislature.

Wednesday, 3.—Illinois defeated Wisconsin at Camp Randall, score 5 to 3.—Preliminary competitive military drill held in armory.—Open gymnastic drill given by women at Chadbourne hall gymnasium.—Training table for track men started.—Irving Bush, '06, last year's football captain, chosen captain of next year's basketball team.—Engagement announced of Florence D. Stott, '05, to Arthur G. Sullivan, '07.—First annual banquet of Caduceus, premedic society, addressed by Professor C. R. Bardeen.—Hesperia's semi-public team elected as follows: E. E. Brindley, Richland Center, and George C. Mathews, Burlington, closers; Oscar M. Black, Richland Center; Earl D. Stocking, Madison; Marcus C. Hansen, Sparta; Howard L. Walster, Spring Green.

Thursday, 4.—"Patience," a comic opera, presented at Fuller opera house by university and city talent.—O'Dea began work in coaching launch "John Day."—Student music recital given at Library hall.

Friday, 5.—Max Loeb, '05, with oration entitled "Idols and Ideals," won first place in Northern Oratorical League contest at Evanston, Ill.; Theodore Christianson, University of Minnesota, second, and Hugo Sonnenschein, University of Michigan, third.—Annual banquet of Hesperian literary society held at Capital House.—Philomathia entertained Pythia, girls' literary society.—Second retital by elocution students held at Library hall.—In second preliminary drill, Co. D, Capt. H. C. Duke, and Co. B., Capt. G. R. Ray, received highest markings and qualified for final.—Breitkreutz, 05, formerly captain of track team, left to take position as instructor in mathematics at Ripon college.—Miss Hillman, state secretary, led Y. W. C. A. meeting.—Professor W. B. Cairns read a paper entitled "Some Notes on the Prose Style of New England Authors," before Language and Literature club.

Alumni

Alumni are requested to contribute to this department. When newspaper clippings are sent, care should be taken to indicate date and place, clearly. Distinguish between date of paper and date of event recorded. Report all errors promptly. The notation used in this department is as follows: Two figures preceded by an apostrophe indicates the year of graduation. Two numbers separated by a dash indicate the period of residence of a non-graduate. Where only figures are given the college of letters and science is indicated; e stands for engineering department: l, law; p, pharmacy; h, higher degrees; (Hon.) honorary. Addressed envelopes will be furnished to any one who will use them regularly to send news to this department.

The banquet of the Wisconsin Alumni association for Northern California was held at San Francisco on Tuesday evening, May 9th, this being the occasion of its second annual reunion. The tables were set for forty and S. D. Townley, '90, presided as toastmaster. After the speech making an informal reception was held at the hotel parlors. President Van Hise was elected an honorary member of the association and a letter from him was read to the members of the association which was enthusiastically received, as was also a letter from Professor Turner, likewise an honorary member. Ex-Chief Justice W. P. Lyon wrote that he was unable to attend this year on account of the trip he and Mrs. Lyon were making back home. E. A. Hayes, '82, was elected president, E. L. Chlopeck, '95, vice president, and Frank V. Cornish, '96, secretary and treasurer. It was proposed that the next annual reunion be held at San Jose.

Writing of other Wisconsin people on the coast Secretary Cornish has this to say:

Mr. and Mrs. Orsamus Cole, '99, live at Berkeley, California, and he is in the employ of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Co. here. Geo. B. Ranson, '91, is chief engineer in the government navy yard at Mare Island. Frank Dillon, formerly of the Wisconsin baseball team, is captain of the Los Angeles baseball club. Mrs. and Mr. A. H. Burns, '83, are living in Berkeley, California, at present. Archibald B. Carter, '04, is located at Yreka. Pauline Gunthrop, '98, is in the libary of the University of California. Professor C. D. Marx and Professor C. B. Wing, formerly of the Wisconsin Engineering faculty, are members of the Leland Stanford Jr. University faculty. Dr. Clelia D. Mosher who was at one time a member of the faculty at Madison is practicing medicine at Palo Alto.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Berryman of Ocean Park, California, attended the banquet as representatives of the Alumni association in Southern California and Mr. James Hays, who married Miss Florence Baker about a year ago and lives at Boise City, Idaho, was a guest. Mr. Berryman was married last month to a Colorado Springs girl.

* * *

'64

Senator John C. Spooner, '64, was a guest at the recent dinner in London given by the British leaders in honor of the retiring American Ambassador, Joseph Choate. The senator with his wife and son, Philip Spooner, '02, spent a few weeks in Europe on a pleasure trip.

'69

George Cross, '69, proprietor of the Fairbury-Nebraska Gazette, has returned from an extended European trip.

'79

Louis Ostenson, '79, who resides on his farm near Alderley, is conducting the Patron's Department of the Cheese and Dairy Journal of Whitewater. Mr. Ostenson's address is Oconomowoc.

'87

Mrs. A. L. Kreutzer, who was Miss Mary E. Knox, of the class of '87, resides at Wausau where her husband, Senator Kreutzer, is engaged in the practice of law.

'89

M. P. Richardson, '89, is practicing law at Janesville. Mr. Richardson is also circuit court commissioner with offices in Rooms 15 and 16, Sutherland block.

Cecil A. Copeland, '89*l*, died at the Northern Insane hospital at Oshkosh recently, after confinement for about eight months. The deceased was connected with the legal department of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, at Milwaukee. He was born at Dexter, Michigan, June 7th, 1857, and spend most of his boyhood and early manhood days in Monroe, Wis. On October 14th, 1891, he married Anna Palfrey, U. W. '88, of Waukau, who with a daughter survives him. He was unfortunate. Early last July he left his office in Milwaukee, under protest, upon the request of physicians who advised that he go out on a farm and attempt to recuperate his health. Late in August he became insane and was committed to the Northern Insane hospital. The deceased was twice city attorney of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

'94

W. B. Overson, '94, 96*l*, is practicing at Fargo, N. D.

'96

Thomas R. Lloyd Jones, '96. has been elected superintendent of the Wauwatosa public schools and principal of the High school to succeed F. M. Merica. He will resign as superintendent of the Menomonie, Wis., High school to accept the position. Supt. Jones, previous to his present position, was assistant principal of the Hillside Home school and supervising principal at Hartford, Wis.

A. H. Smith, '96*l*, of Sparta, has been a frequent visitor at Madison during the winter.

'97

The engagement of Herbert Hayes Manson, '97*l*, of Wausau, to Miss Daisy Dye, '01, was recently announced.

E. F. Chandler, grad. '97–'99, professor of mathematics in the State University of North Dakota, at Grand Forks, has this spring transferred the recently established office of State (Irrigation) Engineer to A. L. Fellows, formerly district engineer for Colorado of the U. S. Reclamation service. Irrigation is not necessary for successful agriculture in most portions of North Dakota, nor is to topography such that that state will ever be preeminently an irrigation state, but there are many sections in which irrigation may be advantageous and profitable. In order to have this work started, Mr. Chandler took it up under an appointment from the governor last year, in addition to his other duties, spending a large part of the season in the field and presenting the results of the investigations in a first biennial report to the legislature.

Mr. Chandler has been for some years also an hydrographer on the corps of the U. S. Geological survey, and as such now has charge of the river-measurement work done by that survey in North Dakota and Minnesota; this includes the maintenance of systematic records of the flow of all the principal rivers, and frequent field-trips to be made by himself or his assistants to twenty or more regular river-stations in the two states.

Mrs. Chandler was Anna L. McCumber of the class of '99.

'98

Miss H. Josephine Griffin, '98, resides at Central City, Neb.

C. A. Donnelly, '98, assistant state superintendent of Wisconsin, has resigned. Mr. Donnelly was formerly at the Superior normal school and leaves his present work to take the position of state agent for Ginn & Co., publishers.

J. B. Borden, Marshfield, Wis., has been appointed to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Donnelly's resignation. He is a graduate of the Milton college and the University of Wisconsin. He was school superintendent at Marshfield for eight years.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. August Roden, in May, a son. Mrs. Roden was Miss Rose Winterbotham, school of music, ex-'06.

'99

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Trott, report the advent of a daughter Margaret Maud, on

ay 22nd. Mr. Trott graduated in 1899, d Mrs. Trott was Miss Jessie Barney of e class of 1901.

A son was born in May to Dr. and Mrs. eorge H. Scheer (Emma N. Bibbs, '99) at neboygan.

'00

At The Everett in Washington, D. C., on Monday, April 24, Arba Bryan Marvin, Jr., 0*l*, was married to Miss Bessie Clarissa ndrews, daughter of Mrs. Grace Greenood Andrews.

'01

Thomas M. Priestley, '01, '03*l*, who is racticing in Mineral Point, was in Madion.

Carl F. Gelfuss, '01*l*, and John C. Stevns, Jr., '01, '03*l*, have formed a partnership or the practice of law in Milwaukee.

Lynn H. Tracy, '01, has changed his resience address in Chicago to 6219 Greenood Ave.

Victor R. Minahan, '01*l*, is practicing in reen Bay.

Arthur F. Smith, '01, has, during the past hree years, been connected with the Misouri Geological survey.

Albert K. Wheeler, '01*l*, of Janesville, stuent manager of the football team of 1899 nd for a short time practitioner of law in Milwaukee, has carved out a big fortune or himself in the gold fields of Nevada. He is heavily interested in thirty mining roperties in the Bullfrog, the richest ming district in the world, and has had the acking of Ex-Assistant Secretary of War eorge D. Meiklejohn, Capt. John Hassell, New York capitalist and former associate f Cecil Rhodes, and others in his enterrises, which include a large brokerage busiess and law practice, besides mining venres. Mr. Wheeler is not yet 29 years old nd went west four years ago without a enny.

'02

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Churchill anounce the birth of a daughter, Florence Hermia, on April 16, at Portland, N. Y. Mr. Churchill, who received his masters degree in 1902, is a member of the English department of the Northwestern University at Evanston.

F. G. Bucklin, '02, was a visitor at the Kappa Sigma house last month.

A. F. Larson, '02, Wisconsin's greatest halfback, was a visitor in Madison some time since.

J. H. Matthews, '02, who is assistant in physical chemistry at the University, has recently been elected to a fellowship at Harvard.

Miss Patricia Osborne, '02, has been teaching in the Berlin high school during the past year.

The marriage of Miss Esther Donnelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Donnelly, to Robert Tynes Smith, Jr., '02, of Baltimore, took place at the home of the bride's parents in Milwaukee, on the evening of Tuesday, April 25. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. J. Blackwell, assisted by Father Olson. Three hundred invitations were issued, and among the guests were many of the bride's university classmates and members of her sorority, Kappa Alpha Theta. After a week in Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Smith went to Maplehurst, Pa., where they will spend the summer in the mountains.

'03

Joseph W. Gibson, '03*l*, who was president of his class during the last semester of his course, is practicing in Carthage, Ill.

E. R. Minahan, '03, and W. A. Weye, '03, both members of the senior law class of the University, won the international hand-ball championship from the representatives of the Letters and Science department.

John Barney, '03*l*, is practicing at West Bend with his father, former Congressman S. S. Barney.

The engagement of Miss Barbara H. Curtis, some time a member of the class of '03 to Earl B. Rose, '05, has been announced.

Adrian A. Wedemeyer, '03, a graduate of the engineering school, was married to Miss Laura Marks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marks, in Madison on Wednesday, May 3. The Rev. A. T. Reed performed the ceremony. Mr. Wedemeyer has been engaged in teaching in the manual

training department of the Sheboygan High school, but recently returned to Madison to assume a position as draughtsman with the Northern Electrical company. They will make their home at 1934 Railroad street, Madison.

Willard H. Hein, '03, who has been teaching German in the Madison high school, has resigned his position to take up a college instructorship in the south. The resignation will take effect at the close of the present school year. Before coming to Madison, Mr. Hein had been instructor in modern languages in the University of Porto Rico where he had taught ever since his graduation from the University of Wisconsin.

Fred Merrill, 03*l*, of Green Bay, who is a member of the firm of Sheridan & Evans, argued his first case before the Supreme court last month.

William Haight, '03, who is now attending the law school at Northwestern University, recently won the $100 prize for excellence in debate.

A son was born May 15 to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis at Tomah. Mrs. Davis was Miss Margaretta B. Lewis, '03.

'04

Benton B. Beyers, '04, Ph., has removed from Madison to Duluth where he has a position with the Max Wirth pharmacy. His residence address is 523 W. 5th St.

E. J. Fisher, '04, now holds a position with the United States Reclamation service and the Milk River project in Montana. His address is Browning, Montana.

J. F. Sawyer, '04*l*, better known as "Buck" Sawyer, coxswain of the varsity crew, has removed from Chicago to Hammond, Ind., where his address is 46 Clinton street.

Llwellyn R. Davies, '04, has accepted a position as scientific aid in the department of agriculture, bureau of animal industry at Washington, D. C. Since graduation, Mr. Davies has been doing post graduate work, paying particular attention to sugar beet culture.

O. W. Wheelright, '04, resides at Oconomowoc.

J. B. Andrews, '04, who during the past year has held a fellowship at Dartmouth, has returned to South Wayne, Wis., for the summer.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Mary Holmes Stevens, and Joseph Wanton Hayes in Rochester, N. Y., on June 3rd. Miss Stevens graduated from the University with the class of 1904 and is a niece of the late Hon. Breese J. Stevens, former regent of the University. Miss Stevens also attended Vassar college and took graduate work in science in the University at the opening of the present year.

Joseph I. Bingham, '04, who has recently been located at Laona, Wis., has removed to Browning, Montana, where he holds a position with the United States Geological survey.

Allen Lee, '04, and Norman Lee, '04, both graduates of the college of engineering, have been, during the past year, pursuing a course in the L'Escole de l'Electric in Paris.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Ethel Redfield, '04, and Harry W. Hobbins at Racine on June 1st.

Secretary Taft has received at Washington the acceptance of Alfred Noble, '04, hon., of his appointment as one of the board of cossulting engineers of the Panama canal commission. Mr. Noble constructed the "Soo" canal, and is the consulting engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, in charge of its tunnel project at New York.

Allan C. Abbott, '04, captain of the 1903 football team, is employed in the shipping department of the Dahlman & Inbusch company, wholesale grocers on East Water street, Milwaukee. Mr. Abbott was graduated from the course in commerce.

Harvey Scofield, '04, instructor in the Madison high school, goes to the principalship of the Ellsworth high school next year.

James A. Stewart, '04, who since his graduation has been located at Vankleek Hill, Ontario, has removed to Fond du Lac, Wis. His resirence address is 137 E. 2nd street.

G. A. Mattson, '04, has returned to Stockholm, Wis., for the summer.

Athletics.

THE TRACK MEET.

The track meet with Chicago at Camp Randall May 13 was a disastrous one to the Badgers, the Chicagoans winning by 104½ points to 21½ for Wisconsin. A heavy field and insufficiency of early training accounts for the comparatively poor showing of the Badgers.

The summary follows:

120-yard hurdles—Catlin, Chicago, first; Friend, Chicago, second; McAvoy, Chicago, third. Time, 16 3-5.

100-yard dash—Hoganson, Chicago, first; Blair, Chicago, second; Waller, Wisconsin, third. Time, 10 2-5.

Mile run—Lightbody, Chicago, first; W. Matthews, Chicago, second; Cooper, Wisconsin, third. Time, 4:35 3-5.

440-yard dash—Groman, Chicago, first; Quigley, Chicago, second; Stevens, Wisconsin, third. Time, 51 seconds.

220-yard dash—Hogenson, Chicago, first; Waller, Wisconsin, second; Barker, Chicago, third. Time, 23 seconds.

Discus throw—Parry, Chicago, first; 121 feet; Russell, Chicago, second, 113 feet 9½ inches; Speik, Chicago, third, 109 feet 5¼ inches.

Shot put—Speik, Chicago, first, 38 feet 7½ inches; Gale, Chicago, second, 38 feet 7; Shepherd, Wisconsin, third, 38 feet ¾ inch.

220-yard hurdles—Catlin, Chicago, first; Waller, Wisconsin, second, Ferris, Chicago, third. Time, 26 2-5.

Half mile run—Meyer, Wisconsin, first; Parkinson, Chicago, second; Mowry, Wisconsin, third. Time, 2:09 4-5.

Two mile run—Lyon, Chicago, first; Hean, Wisconsin, second; R. Matthews, Chicago, third. Time, 10:31 2-5.

Hammer throw—Parry, Chicago, first, 143 feet 7 inches; Tobin, Chicago, second, 143 feet 4½; Donovan, Wisconsin, third, 120 feet 10.

Broad jump—Schobinger, Chicago, first, 21 feet 8 inches; Friend, Chicago, second, 21 feet 4; Wilkins, Chicago, third, 20 feet 2¾.

Pole vault—Wilkins and Clark of Chicago, tied for first, 10 feet 9 inches; Shobinger, Chicago, and F. Hueffner, Wisconsin, tied for third.

High jump—Brown, Chicago, first, 5 feet 6 inches; Quantrell, Chicago, second, 5 feet 4; Hueffner and Quarles, Wisconsin, tied for third at 5 feet 2.

Chicago—Total points, 104½.
Wisconsin—Total points, 21½.

Wisconsin's baseball record for 1905 was not remarkable, but was far from discouraging. As the season progressed marked improvement was noticeable and a number of trophies were gathered on the trips outside the state. Extended comment on the season's work in sports will be given in the next issue, but the official scores are herewith presented:

April 17, at Madison.

Wisconsin.	R	H	P	A	E
Persons, lf.	0	1	1	0	1
Lewis, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Henderson, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1
Whitmore, 1b.	2	1	10	0	1
Leahy, c.	0	2	10	0	0
Brush, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Gates, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Melzner, ss.	0	2	0	3	2
Young, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Cummings, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	2	6	27	11	5

Michigan.	R	H	P	A	E
Martin	0	1	1	0	0
Taft	1	1	2	2	0
Magoffin	0	0	0	1	0
De Pree	0	2	14	1	0
O'Brien	0	0	5	4	1
Kelly	0	1	0	2	0

Carruthers	1	0	3	0	0
Cambell	1	2	1	1	1
Wendel	0	1	1	4	1
Totals	3	8	27	15	3

April 18, at Madison.

Michigan.	R	H	P	A	E
Martin	1	1	1	0	0
Taft	0	1	8	1	0
De Pree	1	2	10	0	2
O'Brien	0	0	2	1	3
Kelly	1	2	1	4	0
Carruthers	1	0	0	0	0
Campbell	0	1	3	3	1
Magoffin	0	0	2	0	0
Sanger	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	4	8	27	13	6

Wisconsin.	R	H	P	A	E
Persons	0	0	2	0	0
Lewis	1	0	2	0	0
Henderson	0	0	2	8	0
Whitmore	1	2	11	1	0
Leahy	0	0	7	0	0
Brush	0	2	0	2	0
Gates	0	0	1	0	0
Melzner	0	0	1	3	0
Cummings	1	2	1	1	0
Totals	3	6	27	15	0

April 22, at Madison.

Wisconsin.	R	H	P	A	E
Persons, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Lewis, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Henderson, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Whitmore, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
Leahy, c.	0	0	3	3	1
Brush, 3d.	0	0	4	1	0
Cummings, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Hoelz, ss.	0	0	3	4	0
Gates, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	0	1	27	16	2

Illinois.	R	H	P	A	E
Opfergelt, p.	2	1	0	4	0
Brooks, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Demmits, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Rothgeb, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Dickey, ss.	0	2	0	3	0
Vandergrift, 3b.	0	2	4	4	0
Taylor, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Slocum, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Shafer, 1b.	0	0	13	1	1
Totals	3	7	27	13	1

Illinois	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—3
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

April 26, at Beloit.

Beloit.	R	H	P	A	E
Mills, 2b.	0	2	5	3	1
Johnson, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Morey, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Perring, 3b	1	1	3	1	0
Church, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0
Ransom, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Morehouse, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Burke, ss	0	0	1	2	2
Manley, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Totals	3	7	27	8	3

Wisconsin.	R	H	P	A	E
Persons, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Lewis, p. cf	1	1	1	4	0
Henderson, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1
Whitmore, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Leahy, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Brush, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Cummings, p. cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hoelz, ss.	0	0	2	1	2
Gates, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Totals.	4	4	27	8	4

Wisconsin	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Beloit	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

April 29, at Madison.

Wisconsin.	A	R	H	P	A	E
Persons, lf.	4	0	0	7	0	0
Lewis, cf.	5	1	0	1	0	0
Leahy, c.	4	0	1	4	1	0
Whitmore, 1b.	5	1	1	9	2	1
Henderson, 2b	3	0	1	3	2	0
Brush, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Cummings, p.	4	0	2	2	3	1
Hoelz, ss.	4	1	1	0	0	1
Gates, rf.	8	0	1	0	1	1
Total	36	3	7	29	9	4

Chicago.	A	R	H	P	A	E
Bezdek, 2b	4	1	1	0	5	0
Harper, c.	5	1	2	3	2	0

Paul, 3b.	5	0	1	0	1	2
Yates, 1b.	5	0	2	18	1	1
Baird, lf.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Speidel, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Walker, p.	4	0	0	4	6	1
Hatfield, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Templeton, ss.	4	0	1	0	5	1
Totals	39	2	8	28	20	5

May 3, at Madison.

Illinois.	R	H	P	A	E
Pitts lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Brooks, 2b.	2	1	2	3	1
Vandergrift, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Rothgeb, cf.	0	2	1	0	1
Dickey, ss.	1	1	3	4	0
Demmits, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Slocum, c.	1	1	8	3	0
Shafer, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0
Opfergelt, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	6	9	27	13	2

Wisconsin.	R	H	P	A	E
Persons, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Lewis, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Leahy, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Sorem, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Whitmore, 1b.	0	2	8	2	2
Henderson, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Brush, 3b.	1	2	0	1	1
Cummings, p.	1	2	1	2	1
Hoelz, ss.	0	0	0	1	0
Gates, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	3	10	27	9	4

Score.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Illinois	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	—6
Wisconsin	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

May 12, at Ann Arbor.

Michigan.	R	H	P	A	E
Martin, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Taft, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Depree, 1b.	1	1	11	0	3
O'Brien, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Kelly, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
Caruthers, rf.	2	2	2	0	0
Campbell, ss.	1	1	4	2	0
Wendell, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Sanger, p.	0	1	1	2	1
Totals	4	8	27	10	5

Wisconsin.	R	H	P	A	E
Persons, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Lewis, cf.	1	0	5	0	0
Lerhy, c.	1	0	7	0	0
Whitmore, 1b.	1	2	10	1	1
Cummings, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Brush, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1
Henderson, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0
Hoelz, ss.	0	0	0	3	1
Gates, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	3	6	24	7	3

Michigan	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

May 13, at Ann Arbor:

Michigan.	R	H	P	A	E
Martin, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Taft, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
DePree, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
O'Brien, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Kelly, 2b.	0	0	0	4	1
Caruthers	0	0	1	0	1
Campbell, ss.	1	1	1	3	1
Wendell, cf., p.	0	2	4	3	1
Deneffer, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Hach, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	1	7	27	15	4

Wisconsin.	R	H	P	A	E
Persons, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Lewis, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Leahy, c.	0	0	5	3	0
Whitmore, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Cummings, p.	0	0	2	4	0
Brush, 3b.	2	1	0	2	1
Henderson, 2b.	1	3	0	1	0
Hoeltz, ss.	0	1	0	1	0
Gates, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Totals	3	8	27	12	1

Michigan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Wisconsin	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3

WOODED PATH NEAR UNIVERSITY HALL.

(2) He is not required to pass Responsions.

(3) He can take the degree of B. A. after a residence of eight terms (instead of 12), i. e., two academical years; if he has passed the Second Public Examination, and has obtained Honours in either the First or Second Public Examination. (My article in the Alumni Magazine will explain and define these terms.)

The privileges of a Senior Foreign or affiliated student are similar, and in regard to the first two points mentioned above they are identical. As to the third, he is not required to pass Responsions, the First Public Examination, or any of the Preliminaries of the Second Public Examination, i. e. he is required to pass *only* the second or Final Examination at the end of his course of study in which he must obtain Honours (i. e. a grade above say 75 or 80).

Whether or not the passing of this decree will do away with the necessity of passing Responsions, as at present required, for eligibility as candidate for a Rhodes Scholarship, I am not prepared to say. I shall make it a point, however, to do all in my power to secure exemption from this examination for any prospective candidate for the Rhodes Scholarship from the University of Wisconsin and hope to be in a position to send you a favorable report in a few days.

I am glad to find Wisconsin leading the way in this movement for affiliation and in the promotion of the entente cordiale, between English and American universities. If I can do anything further to bring the universities of America and England into closer relations, I will only be carrying out, in a humble way, the mission entrusted to me, as to all Rhodes Scholars,—by Mr. Rhodes, and I hope this rapprochement may be only one step in the direction of an intimate and far reaching relationship and association of all the great universities of the world.

With best wishes for Wisconsin's continued success and prosperity,

Sincerely,

(Signed) RICHARD F. SCHOLZ.

The Oxford University in its last issue contains the following statement:

"In a convocation holden Tuesday, May 16, the following business was submitted to the house;

"Decree 7—That any member of the University of Wisconsin who shall have been graded either B or A in Greek 1 and 2 at that University, shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of Greek as required by provisions of the statute on students from foreign universities. (Carried—Nemine contradicente.)

"Decree 8—That any member of the University of Wisconsin who shall have pursued at that University a course of study extending over two years at the least, and shall have been graded B or higher in at least sixty semester hours, shall be eligible for admission to the status and privileges of a Junior Foreign Student, provided that the said courses are courses which could have counted towards the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at that University. (Carried—Nemine contradicente.)

"Decree 9—That any member of the University of Wisconsin who shall have pursued at that University a course of study extending over three years at the least, and (a) shall have

tained the Degree of Bachelor of rts with honours in his major study;

(b) shall have been graded not wer than C in ninety semester hours at least sixty of which his grading all have been either B or A, shall be igible for admission to the status and ivileges of a Senior Foreign Stu-nt. (Carried—Nemine Contradi-nte.)"

Changes in the Board of Regents.

At the June meeting of the Board of egents, M. C. Mead, of Plymouth, as elected president, succeeding Geo. . Merrill, of Ashland, in accordance ith the custom by which the presi-ency of the Board has not been held nger than two terms by any member. egent H. C. Taylor of Orfordville as chosen vice-president. Edward E. rowne, '80, '92*l*, was appointed by overnor La Follette to succeed Jus-ce J. C. Kerwin. Mr. Browne is a on of E. L. Browne who served four ears on the Board under the appoint-ent of Governor W. D. Hoard.

The session of the Board was given p chiefly to routine business and to e appointment of the new members f the faculty, which is mentioned in nother column of this issue.

The Editorial Valedictory.

With this issue, the present editor's onnection with the Wisconsin Alumni Iagazine terminates. A few more or ss personal remarks, by way of a aledictory, addressed to the alumni, ay therefore be permitted him. First, those loyal graduates who have sup-orted this publication through its arying fortunes during the last few years, the most sincere thanks are certainly due. To you Wisconsin owes much, while the editor, for your indulgence when criticism may have been in order, is even more deeply obligated. If there were any way of putting this copy in the hands of the Wisconsin men and women who should have supported the Magazine but did not subscribe, I should be inclined to treat the subject of loyalty to Alma Mater from a somewhat different point of view. However, there is no such possibility—this Magazine will go only to its friends, those who have done their part toward making it a success and to whom only words of gratitude are due.

During the past year the publication has been enlarged and, I believe, improved materially. The changes in size, stock, illustration and press work have been generally commended by alumni who have written regarding it. That further improvements may be made, particularly in securing more frequent contributions from alumni and in the method of handling the circulation, goes without saying. The number of paid subscriptions from alumni has increased over 100 per cent., and if, as is the case, the cost of publication has increased still more rapidly, it means merely that some one, that some one the editor, erred in judgment in enlarging it too soon. Even so, in another year, under a young, energetic and gifted managing editor, it seems as if there should be enough support to justify maintaining the Magazine in its present form, without retrenchment by cutting down the cost of publication.

Mr. Loeb will bring to the conduct of alumni affairs all the talents which have won for him and for Wisconsin

high honors in oratory and debate. He is thoroughly qualified to edit the Magazine and substantially to improve its quality. Every graduate who has supported it in the past will have a better reason for doing so in the future. If Mr. Loeb can but maintain the ratio of increase in the subscription list next year, the Magazine will be firmly established, where it should be, as a vigorous factor in advancing the interests and welfare of the University of Wisconsin.

Just a word more in closing and this with an apology for introducing the matter. I have not at any time believed that the majority of alumni who subscribe to this Magazine are interested in the editorial *ego* or personal affairs. Yet as there are many who, no doubt, have supposed that I was receiving a guaranteed salary of a thousand dollars a year and, under this misapprehension, have criticised freely, it strikes me as no more than fair to explain the facts. When it became evident by January, 1905, that in spite of my best efforts up to that time, the Magazine, while its revenues were increasing, would fall considerably below my expectations, I accepted the graduate managership to enable me to meet the expense of publication, as my contract required. These bills I am now paying, and inasmuch as the job was one of my own seeking, I am not kicking. Neither am I asking sympathy for making what has proved a poor business deal, but I do believe that many alumni who have criticised, for example, the manner of handling the circulation, will be disposed to regard the matter somewhat differently when informed that the writer, in addition to the loss of such time as he has put in since January 1, is personally out of pocket a sum of hard money which would look pretty good on his own bank book just now. If the honors have come rather high, the experience has certainly not been without value to me.

I am satisfied also, that, even though things have not turned out just as I could have desired, this year's work has at least marked out some lines along which my successor, with additions of his own, can make both the Magazine and the general secretaryship successful.

Wisconsin alumni will support a good magazine. They will eventually support a better one than this present year has given them, but it takes time. I, for one, am certainly unwilling to admit that my Alma Mater is less worthy of support than Michigan, for example. And I do not think that my fellow alumni comprise a larger percentage of fossils than are found among the graduates of other average institutions. The men who talk longest and loudest in the annual meetings of the association only to forget the payment of their alumni dues, are the exceptions, not the rule. The majority, the vast majority, of the men who have gone from the old Hill, still have time to retain, at least, some sympathetic regard for Wisconsin. They need only the direction of an intelligent secretary to turn their interest to its advantage. This is the task to execution of which Mr. Loeb will turn his efforts, and I take this opportunity to wish him and the executive committee of the association all success in their efforts. To the executive committee in particular, for frequent courtesies and helpful suggestions, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation.

Commencement, 1905

The feature of Commencement was the presence of former president, John Bascom, who delivered the Baccalaureate and also spoke at the Alumni Dinner. Dr. Bascom, though now in his seventy-ninth year, gave no indication of any decline in the splendid intellectual powers and intense spirituality which made his influence upon the student body so rich and vital, in the days of his presidency. Even in physical vigor, the venerable former president failed to show the influence of the years which have swept over his head since he handed over his executive responsibilities to President Chamberlin in 1887. Dr. Bascom's baccalaureate sermon on Sunday of Commencement week was on The Kingdom of Heaven. He spoke in part as follows:

"This kingdom is necessarily and primarily a spiritual one. Its principle of concord is love, the only reconciling force in human life. So only can men concur in bringing forward the world in gratification of their common wants and in establishing a skillful and merciful equilibrium between all lives. The harmony between man and man is the keynote of that harmony in which the orchestra of the earth and heaven peal forth their triumph. 'The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy; they also sing.'

"This is both a physical and spiritual harmony. As a physical harmony simply it would begin at once to perish, as all things perish from which the loving hand is withdrawn. The tree must take possession of the air above it. Only thus is it a tree, only thus is it a symbol of life. The true line of ascent is from things to thoughts, from thoughts to affections, from things and thoughts and affections to the kingdom of heaven. On these foundations rests the kingdom. It is our mistaken interests, our unreconciled claims that divide us, man and man, class and class, nation and nation. We have only to grow up into the region of intelligence and good will and that kingdom which is the spiritual affiliation of all good with itself will come."

In addressing the graduating class he said in part:

"How quickly the social questions which now perplex us take on a simpler form and disclose lines of advance when we see them in the light of good will. The race question loses its perplexity and its irritation. The contentions between classes disappear. We see at once and understand that the laboring class must have a new and more generous deal in the kingdom of heaven. We cease to defer it; we commence that better time. You will work out an experience, your own experience, under the highest ideas applicable to it. You will not be forever darkening counsel with empty words and putting your own shadow between yourselves and the world you are to study and understand. It is a great thing to get the clew of life, the interpreting idea under which its riddles are to be read. Why should not life be to you insight, knowledge, vis-

ion, with all the glory of colors falling upon it? Solitary confinement is the extreme of punishment. Why should we lock up ourselves within ourselves, when our fellowmen are created for us and we for them? Wherever man pitches his tent there is a refuge for us, and some refreshment of mind and heart. You have spent bright days here in gathering knowledge. Let not this light be extinguished, this memory become painful because so contradicted by your later experience. The world, the true world, your world is being built. It calls you, and its deepest call is the kingdom of heaven, where all good things and good men are gathered; where the coherence of pleasure with pleasure, truth with truth, aspiration with aspiration, is embodied as the fullness of all revelation.

"Your discipline here may have been directed to a mastery of physical things. If so, it is much in order, because the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. Yet do not, like one of our own anthracite kings, think yourselves God's vice regents to divide and apportion his gifts. The powers with which our glorified lives are to feed and clothe themselves are physical powers, but they are to be in use, as they are in creation, for us all. You may have been trained to give thought adequate expression. Speak, then, to us of the coming greatness of the world, and let not your words, like the garments of a doll, be cast about that which is, after all, only bran and rags. You may have had under consideration the rights of men and of classes, the laws by which we are united in communities and nations; then remember that there is but one perfect organization, the kingdom of heaven, in which we are knit together by good will, and are all sharers in human and divine gifts. You may have been occupied in tracing the history of men. If so, then bear in mind that there is only one consummation which takes the sorrow and delay, the darkness and emptiness out of human efforts and brings them into the light of day, and that is the kingdom of heaven."

Rev. E. G. Updike of the First Congregational church, Rev. P. B. Knox of St. Patrick's, and Rev. F. A. Gilmore of the Unitarian church, and Rev. S. W. Trousdale assisted in the exercises. Gov. La Follette occupied a chair on the platform as did also Regents W. F. Vilas and L. S. Hanks and nearly the whole faculty. Three hymns were sung by the Congregational choir and a solo by Alexius Baas.

The only exercise on Monday was the concert given at Library Hall by the students of the School of Music, which was attended by an exceptionally large and enthusiastic audience. The program rendered was splendidly received and was highly creditable to the department.

The program was:

Piano—Lieberstraum ..... Liszt
Daisy Hansen.

Vocal—Recitative and Aria—
Hear Ye, Israel ..... Mendelssohn
Lucile Comfort.

Piano—Polka de le Reine .....Raff
Bertha Taylor.

Vocal Quartet—The Bridal of the Birds..
..... Brinley Richards
Blanche Fridd, Ethel Moore, Emma Ketchpaw, Rose Wagner.

Piano—Rigoletto .....Verdi-Liszt
Meta Wagner.

Vocal—Siegmund's Leibeslind.....Wegner
Alexius Baas.

Piano—Ballade in A flat .....Chopin
Donald Ferguson.
(a) Intermezzo—Flower of Mexico.
(b) Spring song ....Mendelssohn
.....Curti
Bach's Mandolin and Guitar Orchestra.
Vocal—Page's Song from Romeo and Juliet ..... Gounod
Grace Woock.
Two pianos—Overture to William Tell..
..... Rossini
Stella Kayser, Adelaide Otto.

Tuesday was class day, and was distinctly like all other class days, entertaining to the class and mildly interesting to the casual Commencement visitor. For some reason, not quite clear, functions which partake, even mildly, of a class character have come to be pretty tame affairs at Wisconsin. Perhaps it is because the touch of sentiment is so distinctly foreign to that spirit of utilitarianism which forms the dominant and increasing note in our present educational tendencies. When all our effort is to turn out men whose professional training is constantly more specialized, when it takes six years to make an engineer, and when the would-be lawyer must begin his professional studies while still an undergraduate in order to attain his chosen goal in the same time, what wonder that the passing senior whose four years have been given up o striving for a better equipment with which to "make his way in the world" fails to wax enthusiastic at the planting of a bit of ivy or the burning of a "pipe of peace." The key-note of a proper class spirit must always be a sentimental one, but sentiment is hardy to be expected as a development of present day educational tendencies.

The class of 1905 got through with he class day proceedings quite as well as the average of its predecessors, and there is no reason for supposing that its rendering of the usual program in any way threatened the continuance of the custom.

The program was as follows:

Ivy exercises, upper campus at 10 a. m., consisting of:

Address of welcome—Class president, Daniel W. Hoan, Waukesha.

Ivy oration—Ira B. Cross, Canton, Ill.

Ivy ode—Oral J. Shunk, Davenport, Ill.

Farewell address to the buildings—Adolph F. Meyer, Milwaukee.

Class day exercises, Library hall, 2:30 p. m., consisting of:

Class history — Miss Elizabeth B. Foley, Wauwatosa, and Reuben J. Neckerman, Madison.

Class poem—A. Berton Braley, Madison.

Class day oration—Thomas J. Mahon, Milwaukee.

Farewell to underclassmen—Eudora I. Cook, Lake Mills.

Response in behalf of juniors—Henry C. Duke, Madison.

Class statistics—Grace Wells, Aurora, Ill.

Presentation of class memorials—Jesse E. Higbee, La Crosse.

Farewell address to the faculty—Victor R. Griggs, Kewaunee, Ill.

Class prophecy—Miss Ellis J. Walker, Fond du Lac, and Edward S Jordan, Merrill.

Class song—Miss Julia A. Cole, Milwaukee.

Farewell address — Daniel W. Hoan, Waukesha.

Class play — Jerome K. Jerome's "Miss Hobbs," Fuller Opera house, 8 p. m., cast as follows:

Wolf Kingsearl — Albert H. Johnstone, Merrimack.

Percival Kingsearl — Walter L. Darling, Milwaukee.

George Jessup — Donald MacGraw, Chippewa Falls.

Capt. Sands—Alfred G. Arvold, Whitewater.

Charles—Herbert F. Lindsay, Milwaukee.

Mrs. Percival Kingsearl—Cornelia L. Cooper, Madison.

Miss Millicent Farley — Harriet S. Pietszch, Baraboo.

Miss Susan Abbey—Grace V. Ellis, Bristol.

Miss Henrietta Hobbs — Agnes Walsh, Milwaukee.

Pipe of peace ceremony, lower campus, 11 p. m. Senior pipe of peace oration, Harold K. Weld, Elgin, Ill. Junior response, Walter Sprecher, Independence.

At the annual banquet of the Alumni association of the University of Wisconsin at the gymnasium on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. Bascom was presented with a silver loving cup by the alumni who were students between the years of 1874 to 1887 under his leadership and guidance. Dr. John M. Dodson, '80, of Chicago, in presenting the token declared that the students of Dr. Bascom thoroughly appreciated the deep sense of obligation which they felt for their great teacher and that the loving cup conveyed but poorly the feeling of gratitude which Dr. Bascom's students had toward him. On the loving cup was inscribed the following: "To John Bascom, president of the University of Wisconsin, 1874 to 1887, from his students. Presented in loving appreciation of the inspiring instruction and lofty ideals of a great teacher."

Some 250 alumni, among whom were men of national renown, members of the legislature, university professors and graduating students, witnessed the ceremony. Notwithstanding the solemnity of the occasion and impressive sentiments which prevailed, when Dr. Bascom rose to accept the loving cup the audience burst into cheers and a mighty "U! Rah! Rah!" was given.

A spirit of progress, good will and satisfaction was the keynote of the response to the toasts. Howard L. Smith, '80, acted as toastmaster and in introducing President Van Hise he said that the executive of the University would speak on a subject that was nearest his heart—The University. In responding to the toast President Van Hise reviewed the progress which the University made during the current year, calling attention to the important step that was taken in promoting the most cordial relations between the University and colleges and the normal schools of the state and of the signal honor the Wisconsin institution received in being accredited by Oxford University. In referring to the liberal appropriation of the Legislature President Van Hise said:

"I believe that this legislation, both for liberality and wisdom surpasses any previous legislation which has been made in favor of any state university. It furnishes the conclusive evidence of the service of the University to the state, of the confidence of the legislature in the University, and speaks in highest terms of the courage and breadth of view of the legislators. I believe that this legislation marks an epoch in the development of the University. Now that the legislators have done their part, if those to whom is entrusted the direct management of the University, do equally well, this University will do the work in the state and the nation to commensurate with its magnificent opportunity."

Dr. Bascom spoke on the Perils of Prosperity. The other speakers included Hon. Pliny Norcross, who entered the University in 1860, as one of that memorable class of which Senator John C. Spooner, Judges Silverthorn and Griswold, Bishop Fallows, Rev-

rend Jos. Bull, J. L. High and others ;ere members; Reverend H. H. Ja-obs, '93, of Milwaukee; Moses E. :lapp, '73; Magnus Swenson, '80, and 'rof. E. J. Turner, '84. Dr. Butler lelivered the prayer. A feature of the ›rogram was the singing by the audi-:nce under the leadership of Professor [. E. Olson.

At the annual business meeting of :he Alumni Association, following the linner, officers were elected as fol-ows:

President—J. B. Winslow, '75, Madison.

Vice president—Florence Doty Freeman, 79, Hinsdale, Ill.

Recording secretary — J. M. Nelson, '92, Madison.

Executive committee for two years—D. B. Frankenburger, '69; Magnus Swenson, '80, and C. N. Brown, '81, all of Madison.

Decision as to possible changes in the life membership feature of the association was left to the committee.

Thursday was, as usual, Commencement day. The regular Commencement address was by Carl Schurz, who shared with Dr. Bascom the honors of the fifty-second Wisconsin Commencement. The program of the day was as follows:

University procession, upper campus, 9 a. m.

Commencement exercises, armory hall, 9:30 a. m., consisting of orations:

The Inevitable Conflict, Grover G. Huebner, Manitowoc.

The Reign of Materialism, Harold L. Geisse, Chilton.

Economic Justice, Emil Olbrich, Harvard, Ill.

On a Certain Condescension in College Men, Max Loeb, Appleton.

Our Mothers, Alfred G. Arvold, Whitewater.

The Natural Monopoly, William J. Hagenah, Madison.

Address to members of the graduating class, Carl Schurz.

Conferring of degrees.

Address to graduates, President Charles R. Van Hise.

Reception to alumni and other friends of the University, by President and Mrs. Van Hise, at president's house, 4 to 6 p. m.

Alumni reception and ball, armory hall, 8 p. m.

Chemical Engineering Department

In direct response to the frequent and ever increasing demand by the management of large industrial enterprises for men with special training in both chemical and engineering work, the University is providing a department of chemical engineering which will be open to students in September. The new course which will be given by the College of Engineering provides for thorough training in the several branches of chemistry that are of particular importance in commercial work, together with those engineering subjects that are necessary for the chemical engineer. Hitherto it has been impossible for the College of Engineering to meet adequately this frequent demand for men thus technically trained for positions of responsibility in important industries, such as the manufacture of gas, paper, cement,

beet sugar, and other products, involving a practical knowledge of both chemical and engineering subjects.

The great future which this line of work offers because of the latent possibilities of development in many industries, together with the assurance of lucrative positions to those who have received the training, will doubtless attract many students to the new course. In fact soon after the desirability of such a course was discussed before the legislature last winter in connection with the University appropriation, inquiries were received, and recently since informal announcement has been made of the proposed establishment, a number of applications for enrollment in it have been received from upper classmen and graduates of the College of Engineering.

Those who find the development of the United States an engrossing study cannot fail to have noted within quite recent years an extraordinary growth in chemical industries of all kinds. For many years Germany has been an acknowledged leader along such lines, while this country has occupied a position of only minor importance. Conditions are now reversed, and today chemical engineering is reaching its best and highest development in the United States where its ramifications are such that it has come to be almost an absolute necessity that an engineer, be he civil, mechanical, electrical, should know more or less of chemistry; while he who places special emphasis upon technical chemistry has become that new industrial factor, the chemical engineer. Today he is the man who is needed wherever important problems in industrial chemistry are under consideration, and it is to the ultimate solution of these that he is expected to bring the results of his technical training and scientific study.

Perhaps there is no more insistent call for chemical engineers than that which comes from the maker of illuminating and fuel gas. Already several of the largest gas companies in the country have asked for the privilege of having the first men specializing in the new department at the University, and the demand from this one industry alone will, beyond doubt, be greater than can be met by that institution for some time to come. It might be supposed that the manufacture of gas had been continued long enough to have reached a satisfactory stage approaching perfection, but while it is true that the use of gas for fuel and light antedates that of electricity by about a century, it has by no means reached the stage of development attained by the last named industry. This is due, in large measure, to an acknowledged lack of technically trained men. It is a fact generally recognized that gas plants seldom if ever reached their greatest capacity or best possible service, while the problems of a more lucrative maintenance through a utilization of tar, ammonia, and other by-products are so far reaching in their possibilities that an ambitious student bringing to their consideration the results of special training can scarcely fail to find ample opportunity for individual progress.

The manufacture of cement is another industry which is calling loudly for the services of the chemical engineer. Today the manufacture of cement ranks close in point of importance to that of iron and steel in the list of the country's industries, but in this

state, strangely enough, though the soil teems with materials awaiting transformation not only into cement but into the allied products of brick, tiles, glass, and pottery, it has not been extensively developed. Under the direction of competent men the manufacture of cement is bound to increase very rapidly for cement is rapidly replacing stone and steel in all fields of construction, most notable of which is probably that of new reinforced concrete now just being developed.

Another call for chemical engineers comes from the manufacturers of fertilizers, whose business is in many respects one of the most important industries of the day. It is moreover one that will continue to expand as the necessity of replenishing barren and over-taxed soil becomes more and more insistent. Europe long ago recognized the need of maintaining a proper supply of crude material for the nourishment of plant life, and while conditions in this country are fortunately not strictly analogous, agriculturists are everywhere awaking to the wisdom of constantly enriching the soil from which they derive their support. In ten years the manufacture of fertilizing agents in this country has increased over fifty per cent., and it is safe to say that this ratio will be increased rather than diminished in the next decade. Now, whether such fertilizers are made of phosphate rocks, from blast furnace slag, from the constituents of the air, or from animal or vegetable material, certain technical problems are involved, and these are of the sort which require not only a knowledge of chemistry in itself, but of engineering skill in its widest application.

The development of the beet sugar industry in Wisconsin supplies a local field of exceptional promise for the chemical engineer. In an address not long ago Regent Swenson, a graduate of the mechanical engineering course of the University in the class of '80, who has won high rank as a chemical engineer of national prominence, pointed out the somewhat surprising fact that while the United States is consuming four billions of pounds of sugar annually, its production is only ten per cent. of the total, the other ninety per cent. being imported. The figures are suggestive from the standpoint of both the manufacturer and the farmer, and a keener realization of their meaning is undoubtedly what is leading to the rapid growth of the beet sugar industry of Wisconsin. This growth has not been unaccompanied by certain perplexing problems and the chemical engineer who shall discover new and better processes for extracting all possible sugar from the beet will have no need to ask for kinder fortune.

The paper making industry has special need of the chemical engineer. There seems to be but little doubt that the denudation of a country's forests has a direct influence upon its climatic conditions, and state and national governments are even now taking steps to ensure against the woodlands being ruthlessly laid to further waste. Hence, the paper maker who has been cutting down trees to produce pulp for his product must find new materials, and in his search chemistry must aid him. The straw of flax, wheat and other grains, the grassy growth of the marshes, all, it is safe to say, can be made to yield the cellulose now ob-

tained from trees, and it will be the special province of the chemical engineer to discover how this may best be done.

Still another field for the exercise of the chemical engineer's energies lies in the scientific solution of sanitary problems, such as the purification of water and air supplies and the disposal of sewage, problems of increasing importance to large and growing municipalities.

It can be seen readily enough that such problems as those suggested require for their solution more than a mere makeshift knowledge. To them must be brought the brain specially trained not only in the fundamental principles of chemistry, but in those of engineering. The student who would approach them in the hope of achieving success must have a knowledge of chemistry,—organic, inorganic, analytical, and physical,—and he must also be versed in mechanics and engineering so that when he has analyzed his problem along the purely scientific side, he may proceed to handle it on a scale sufficiently large and economically perfect to make his discovery of utilitarian worth.

To equip a student thoroughly for such work will be the aim of the new department, and the wisdom of its projectors is shown by the fact that the course offered will cover five instead of the usual four years of study. This will give time for a thorough grounding in certain strictly essential basic studies and is in accordance with the educational spirit which has lengthened the time of preparation in other professions, such as those of law and medicine. The course will cover work in mathematics, physics, mechanics, steam and electrical engineering, hydraulics, thermo-dynamics, and shop work, together with a course in chemistry extending throughout the entire five years. In addition to these fundamental and basal studies during the fourth and fifth years it will be possible for the student to specialize in manufacturing chemistry and a considerable portion of the time will be given to research and investigation. Ability to carry on independent investigation of new problems and processes is an essential part of chemical engineer's equipment, and the two-fold purpose of giving this training is to develop investigative and inventive ability, and also to obtain results from investigations which will be of value to the public.

The equipment of the laboratory which is partly installed and which is being added to as rapidly as possible, provides means for carrying out on a fairly large scale many chemical processes, such as the bleaching of fibres, purification of salt, refining of metals, destructive distillation. A small gas plant is to be installed, complete in all details, and by means of which the various details of gas manufacture can be studied.

The determination of the heat units in coal, coke, gas, oils, and other fuels, and the analysis of these materials constitutes an important part of the work, and a gas and fuel laboratory contains calorimeters, pyrometers, meters and many other forms of apparatus necessary for a complete industrial as well as scientific laboratory.

The supervision of the work in the chemical engineering department is to be in charge of Prof. C. F. Burgess, whose investigations in chemical and

electrochemical lines have brought him recognition in engineering and scientific circles, and who was the recipient of a grant of $2,500 per year from the Carnegie Institution of Washington to further the investigation and production of chemically pure iron. Prof. O. W. Brown, recently in charge of applied chemistry work at the University of Indiana, and a man of considerable practical experience in industrial work, is to have charge of certain branches of chemical technology in this new course, and other appointments are to be announced later.

To Improve Wisconsin Tobacco

The results of the experiments in tobacco raising, carried on during the past two years by the University Experiment Station, indicate great possibilities in the way of improving the quality of Wisconsin tobacco. Since Wisconsin is one of the leading tobacco growing states in the Union and is annually producing a crop estimated at over $4,000,000, successful efforts to improve this tobacco product will prove of great value to the state. For nearly half a century this industry has been developing slowly but steadily, practically without state aid. While great progress has been made by the individual grower in producing high grade tobacco, there have been a number of unsolved problems which vitally concern the future of tobacco growing in this state. It was with the purpose of investigating these problems that the State University Experiment Station was granted, by the last legislature, $3,000 for two years, and with this appropriation has been conducting the investigations, the first results of which are now being published.

After numerous inquiries as to the status of the tobacco growing industry, and after consulting with growers and dealers, Professor E. P. Sandsten of the department of horticulture of the College of Agriculture decided to undertake several lines of investigation, the purposes of which were as follows: First, to improve Wisconsin tobacco seed so as to increase the yield, and improve the quality and early maturity of the tobacco; second, to carry on a series of experiments with different commercial fertilizers in various counties of the state, and to study the effect of these fertilizers upon the burning quality of the leaf; third, to test the value of cover crops in connection with the growing of tobacco; and fourth, to ascertain the adaptability of Wisconsin soils and climate for the production of shade-grown Sumatra tobacco with special reference to the cost of production and quality of the product.

The most serious complaint against Wisconsin tobacco by buyers is its lack of uniformity. This is due to the fact that a number of varieties or strains of tobacco are grown, producing a mixed lot varying greatly in quality and value. This state of affairs is detrimental financially, both to the

grower and to the dealer. The need of selecting a pure strain of tobacco seed that would produce a satisfactory yield to the grower and a desirable quality for the buyer was at once apparent. After looking about for some time for a variety that would nearest fulfill the requirements for a typical Wisconsin tobacco, and after consulting with several of the leading tobacco dealers, a pure strain of Connecticut Havana seed leaf, Wisconsin grown, was selected, and enough seed was procured to plant one acre. Just before blooming time the field was carefully gone over and more than one-half of the plants that did not come up to the standard were destroyed, leaving only those plants presenting the highest type to mature their seed. About seventy pounds of tobacco seed was harvested from this field, the greater part of which seed was put up in two and three-ounce packages and distributed by the University Station to the tobacco-growers in various sections of the state for trial, free of charge. The reports received from these growers last fall were very gratifying and the expectations entertained in regard to this seed by the University Experiment Station were fully realized.

During the past season the work of improving the seed has been continued and two acres were planted from this seed, one acre in Rock county, and one in Crawford county. The seed from these two acres was harvested under very favorable conditions; it has been thoroughly tested for purity and germinating power, and has been distributed among tobacco growers for the present season. It is the aim of the Experiment Station to bring the seed to the notice of every tobacco grower in the state and to give them an opportunity to test it under their own conditions. If this strain of tobacco seed should prove acceptable to the growers of the state, as well as to the buyers, it would greatly increase the value of the crop and help to establish a higher reputation for Wisconsin tobacco outside of the state.

During the last season twenty-five varieties of tobacco were grown at the Experiment Station to study the various types of tobacco for breeding purposes. Over twenty-five crosses between these different varieties were made and the seeds saved for planting this year. This work was undertaken with the idea of producing, if possible, by pure breeding and selection, a new variety or varieties of tobacco that would further increase the yield and improve the quality. Professor Sandsten believes that we have not yet found an ideal variety of tobacco for Wisconsin.

The principal reason why Wisconsin tobacco has attained such high reputation for burning quality is undoubtedly due to the presence of the large amount of humus, or vegetable matter, in the soil. When the humus becomes exhausted, the tobacco leaves begin to lose many of their desirable qualities, especially their burning quality. During the last year experiments were conducted in several parts of the state with commercial fertilizers on small areas to test their effect upon the burning quality of the leaf. The results of these experiments go to show that potash, when used in large quantities on land poor in humus, does affect the burning quality. Nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda seems to have little or no detrimental effect. The same is

true with phosphoric acid. On land fairly rich in humus a liberal application of these fertilizers has shown no injurious effect upon the burning quality. If the use of commercial fertilizers becomes a necessity, as it undoubtedly will in the future, these facts are of great importance. No evil results should be experienced if the growers adopted some system of rotation or the use of a cover crop, since these methods would supply the soil with sufficient humus to produce a good crop. There is no doubt but that land given up to tobacco growing for a number of years with the use of commercial fertilizers, and without any addition of barn-yard manure, will produce a tobacco that is inferior in burning quality. The Wisconsin growers have not as yet experienced any bad result from this practice, since ordinarily our lands are rich in humus, and commercial fertilizers have been used only to a very limited extent, but with the increased acreage for production and with a more equal distribution of barn-yard manure to the other farm crops, the tendency will be towards the use of commercial fertilizers on a larger scale.

In planning tobacco experiments, it occurred to Professor Sandsten that cover crops might be used as a means of partially maintaining the fertility of the tobacco lands and improving the physical condition of the soil. With this end in view cover crop experiments were started at each place where fertilizer experiments were being carried on. The crop used for this purpose was a hairy vetch, a plant belonging to the legume family and perfectly hardy. It was sown the last week in July, at the time when the tobacco plants were cultivated for the last time, and an examination of the fields in November of this year showed that the vetch had completely covered the soil where the tobacco stood. Being hardy, the plant will keep on growing until stopped by a heavy frost and, after remaining green during the entire winter, will start to grow again early in the spring, forming a dense mat of green herbage, which can be plowed under in time to use the land for another crop of tobacco. Not only does this plant furnish protection for the soil during the winter and yield a large amount of vegetable matter, thus improving the physical condition of the soil, but like other legumes, it is capable of assimilating atmospheric nitrogen, by the aid of bacteria which live on the root, and which make it available for the plant, thus being a soil improver and fertilizer at the same time. If this experiment should prove a success, it will be a means by which the tobacco grower can supply a large portion of nitrogen that is needed by this crop, in a very inexpensive way.

In order to study the adaptability of Wisconsin soil and climate for the production of shade-grown Sumatra tobacco, arrangements were made in the spring of 1903 with Mr. S. B. Heddles at Janesville to carry on some experiments on his two-acre plantation of shade-grown Sumatra. The work was in charge of Professor Sandsten, and an assistant was stationed with Mr. Heddles to aid in the work of growing the crop and to keep a detailed account of the work. The Sumatra tobacco was grown under a huge tent which covered two acres and looked very much like a flat circus tent with sloping sides. The cloth is very thin, per-

mitting the air, rain and sunshine to pass through it freely. Cedar posts were used in the construction of this tent and frame-work was put up as stable and straight as possible. This shade-grown tobacco received most thorough cultivation and care, and each plant was given individual attention. The plants grew to a height of nine to ten feet and filled the tent completely, often pushing the cloth upward.

The development of this shade-grown Sumatra industry in Wisconsin will depend, of course, upon the market and the price obtained for the product. The shade-grown Sumatra tobacco raised in these experiments sold from $2.00 to $0.50 a pound, thus averaging a little less than $1.25 a pound. The total yield after fermentation from two acres for two years was 4,424 pounds. The entire cost of constructing the tent and of cultivating the two acres during the two years was $3,395.03, and the price received for the tobacco was $5,076.30, leaving a net profit of $1,681.27. This would make an annual net profit of $420.32 an acre.

During the last year one-sixth of an acre was devoted to shade-grown Sumatra at Soldiers Grove, Crawford county, as it was thought that the soil condition in that section of the state was more favorable for the development of a high quality of leaves. This experiment was a success in every respect. The stand of tobacco was excellent, and was harvested and cured under favorable conditions.

News

Progress of the University

New Faculty Appointments.

The regents of the University at the June meeting made several new appointments and a number of promotions of members of the faculty of the University. In the department of philosophy and education, a professor of philosophy and an associate professor were provided to take the place left vacant last year by the resignation of Professor J. W. Stearns. A new professorship of zoology and an associate professorship of physiology were established to meet the demand of the increasing numbers of students in these fields, and to relieve Dean Birge of the College of Letters and Science. The other new positions created consist of a professorship of European history and an assistant professorship of rhetoric and oratory. Provision was made for a course in forestry, to be given by Mr. H. M. Griffith, state forester, who was appointed lecturer in forestry. Besides the appointments and the recommendations of the president, the regents considered the details of the annual budget for the University.

The list of new appointments and promotions in the several colleges is as follows:

College of Letters and Science.

New Appointments.

Professor of philosophy—Evander B. McGilvary, A. M. Princeton; Ph. D. California, formerly assistant professor of philosophy at the University of California; now Sage professor of moral philosophy at Cornell.

Professor of European history—Alfred L. P. Dennis, A. B. Princeton; Ph. D. Columbia; formerly professor of history and political science at Bowdoin; now associate professor of European history at the University of Chicago; lecturer in European history at Harvard first semester, 1905–6. Appointment to take effect July 1, 1906.

Associate professor of education—Edward C. Elliott, B. S. Nebraska; Ph. D. Columbia; formerly superintendent of schools of Leadville, Colo.; now instructor in Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Assistant professor of rhetoric and oratory—Rollo Lu Verne Lyman, A. B. Beloit; now instructor in English and public speaking at Harvard.

Promotions to Professorships.

Professor of ethics—Frank C. Sharp, A. B. Amherst; Ph. D. University of Berlin; now associate professor of philosophy.

Professor of commerce—D. Earle Burchell; A. B. Columbia University; now assistant professor of business administration.

Professor of physics—Charles E. Mendenhall, B. S. Rose Polytechnic; Ph. D. Johns Hopkins University; now associate professor of physics.

Promotions to Assistant Professorships.

Assistant professor of English—Willard G. Bleyer, B. L., M. L., Ph. D., University of Wisconsin.

Assistant professor of German—M. Blakemore Evans, A. B. Boston; A. M., Ph. D. University of Bonn.

Assistant professor of history—George C. Sellery, A. B. Toronto; Ph. D. University of Chicago.

Assistant professor of physics—Albert H. Taylor, B. S. Northwestern University.

Assistant professor of political economy—Henry C. Taylor, B. S. Iowa Agricultural College; Ph. D. University of Wisconsin.

Instructors.

Lecturer in political science—Charles McCarthy, A. B. Brown University; Ph. D. University of Wisconsin; now Librarian of Department of State Documents.

Education—Walter F. Dearborn, A. B., A. M. Wesleyan; now fellow Teachers' College, Columbia.

History—Edwin W. Pahlow, B. L. University of Wisconsin; Ph. D. Columbia. David L. Patterson, B. S. Pennsylvania State College; now fellow in history at University.

German—John L. Kind, A. B. University of Nebraska; Ph. D. Columbia. John F. Haussman, A. B. University of Michigan; A. M. University of Wisconsin; now assistant in German.

Mathematics—R. S. Peotter, B. S. University of Wisconsin. R. A. Moritz, B. S., M. A. University of Wisconsin.

Physics—Leonard R. Ingersoll, B. S. Colorado College, now fellow in physics.

Chemistry—Roy D. Hall, B. S., M. S. University of Wisconsin; Ph. D. University of Pennsylvania. Fred L. Shinn, B. S. Indiana. Harry B. North, Ph. G., B. S. University of Wisconsin, now assistant. Edgar B. Hutchins, B. S. Ottawa; M. S., Ph. D. University of Wisconsin.

Gymnastics—Elizabeth Bass, A. B. Wellesley, Graduate Boston Normal School of Gymnastics.

Political Economy—Stephen W. Gilman, LL. B. University of Wisconsin, now assistant.

English—Frances C. Berkeley, A. B. Barnard; A. M. Columbia; now instructor in English at Mt. Holyoke. Edwin C. Wolley, A. B. Chicago; Ph. D. Columbia; now instructor in English at Ohio Wesleyan. Frederick W. Roe, A. B. Wesleyan. William W. Neidig, A. B. Stanford, formerly instructor in English at Stanford.

Assistants.

Anatomy—David A. Crawford, B. A. Wisconsin.

Botany—Ruth F. Allen, B. S. Wisconsin.

German—G. Lehmann, University of Leipzig, now instructor at University of Indiana. F. W. Oswald, A. B., Cornell, now fellow in German at Cornell.

Political Economy—Ralph H. Hess, B. S., Colorado College.

Physics—Willibald Weniger, B. A., University of Wisconsin; R. A. Wetzler, B. S., University of Minnesota; W. E. Wickenden, B. S., Dennison University; Elmer H.

Williams, B. A., University of Wisconsin; Archie S. Worthing, University of Wisconsin; Vernon A. Suydam, B. L., University of Wisconsin; V. P. Spence, A. B., Northwestern University.

Zoology—A. B. Clawson, B. S., M. S., University of Michigan.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Promotions.

Professor of electrical engineering — Charles F. Burgess, B. S., E. E., University of Wisconsin, now associate professor.

Associate professor of topographic and geodetic engineering—Leonard S. Smith, B. C. E., C. E., University of Wisconsin, now assistant professor.

Assistant professor of mechanics—Herbert F. Moore, B. S., New Hampshire College, M. E., M. M. E., Cornell, now instructor.

Instructors.

Mechanics—M. O. Withey, C. E. Thayer Graduate School of Civil Engineering.

Mechanical drawing—E. S. Moles, B. S., University of Wisconsin; John E. Boynton, B. S., University of Wisconsin.

Topographical engineering—Ray Owen, B. S., Univer sity of Wisconsin.

Hydraulic engineering—Charles J. Davis, C. E., Cornell University.

Electrical engineering—Frank J. Petura, B. S., University of Wisconsin; George G. Post, B. S., University of Wisconsin, now assistant; John C. Potter, B. S., University of Wisconsin, now assistant.

Assistant.

Civil Engineering—R. F. Ewald, B. S., University of Wisconsin.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

Promotions.

Assistant professor of law—Hugo C. Horack, Ph. B., University of Iowa; LL. B., Harvard, now instructor.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Promotions.

Professor of agronomy — Ransom A. Moore, now assistant professor.

Assistant professor of agricultural bacteriology—Edwin G. Hastings, B. S., Ohio State University; M. S., University of Wisconsin, now instructor.

Chosen to Phi Beta Kappa.

The results of the annual election of juniors and seniors to the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa were announced at the close of the year. Fourteen seniors and seven juniors are annually chosen by this Society because of their scholarship, prominence in University affairs, and general ability. Those selected this year were, seniors: Daisy M. Allen, Allenville; Willis P. Colburn, Cassville; David A. Crawford, Madison; Edmund C. Harder, Milwaukee; Grover G. Huebner, Manitowoc; Leon B. Lamfrom, Milwaukee; Karen Larsen, Decorah, Iowa; Max Loeb, Appleton; Emil Olbrich, Harvard, Ill.; Edwin F. Rathjen, Milwaukee; Rose M. Wagner, Menasha; Agnes Walsh, Milwaukee; Harry E. Wheelock, South Bend, Ind.; and Leta M. Wilson, Boscobel. Juniors: Merrill H. Crissey, Janesville; Kate G. Grant, Milwaukee; Victor H. Kadish, Milwaukee; Marion E. Ryan, Wausau; Peter H. Schram, Madison; Lily R. Taylor, Madison; Martha L. Washburn, Sturgeon Bay.

Albert O. Trostel Prize Fund for Oratory.

Mr. Albert O. Trostel, the well-known tanner of Milwaukee, has presented the University of Wisconsin with a fund of $500, with which to establish prizes for the encouragement of intercollegiate oratory and debate. The sum of $100 will be given annually in the form of medals or other prizes for those representing the University in intercollegiate oratorical and debating contests. The first award was made at the close of the last collegiate year, when medals were given to William J.

Hagenah, Madison, Eben R. Minahan, Green Bay, Michael B. Olbrich, Harvard, Ill., members of last year's successful debating team against the University of Michigan; and to Ira B. Cross, Canton, Ill., Rolland C. Allen, Dayton, Max Loeb, Appleton, members of this year's team. Medals for oratory were presented to Henry C. Duke, Wisconsin's representative in the intercollegiate contest last year, and Max Loeb of Appleton, who won the Northern Oratorical League Contest for Wisconsin this year. This is the third gift of the kind that the University has received this year, Mr. Halle Steensland of Madison having provided $100 a year for three years for prizes for extemporaneous debate and original essays and orations; and a number of prominent Milwaukeans having established a $100 annual prize for five years to be awarded to the winner of the University oratorical contest.

Chadbourne Hall Opened to Summer Session Students.

The opening of Chadbourne Hall to the women attending the University Summer Session this year, on practically the same conditions as during the regular college year, is an important innovation. In addition board is being furnished for both men and women. The young women occupying rooms in the Hall are under the immediate charge of the mistress of the Hall. The arrangements which have been made for conversation in French and German, special tables being set apart for those who wish to converse in these languages, are much appreciated by the summer students. Competent instructors are furnished who take the lead in conversation, one leader for each five or six students. A large number of students have taken advantage of the new arrangement.

Professor Zimmerman Resigns.

The resignation of Professor Oliver B. Zimmerman, assistant professor of machine design in the College of Engineering, was received shortly before commencement. Mr. Zimmerman leaves to accept a more lucrative position as mechanical engineer and assistant superintendent of the R. J. Schwab & Sons Company of Milwaukee. He is interested in the new concrete construction and will take charge of the development of special machinery for use in that work.

Mr. Zimmerman was graduated from the College of Engineering in 1896, and received the degree of mechanical engineer in 1900. Professor Zimmerman, who is a son of Principal C. F. A. Zimmerman of the 17th district school, Milwaukee, was prepared for college at the East Division High School, and for several years was instructor in manual training at the West Division School, Milwaukee. Since 1900 he has been teaching at the University.

Daily Calendar

This department is conducted by L. W. Bridgman, '06.

MAY.

Saturday, 6.—Alpha Phi sorority purchased lot at corner of Sterling Court and Irving Place for new chapter house.—Erection of Phi Delta Theta's $20,000 chapter house on Lake street began.—L. H. Turner, '05, read paper before International club.—Y. W. C. A. had annual senior spread.

Sunday, 7.—Annual sacred concert under auspices of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. held at Library hall.—Geological party returned from trip to Minnesota and northern Michigan.

Monday, 8.—Nineteen members of crew and track teams sent to training table.—Doton Shattuck, ex-'07, died at Medford.—Prof. Louis Kahlenberg lectured in German on "Die Rolle des Kohlenstoffs in der Chemie."—Date made for football game with Lawrence University for October 7.—Dr. F. W. Meisnest, instructor in German, gave address at Schiller celebration at Turner hall.

Tuesday, 9.—Fifteen hundred students honored Max Loeb, '05, winner of Northern Oratorical League contest, with celebration on library terrace. Speeches by Gov. La Follette, President Van Hise and Prof. Frankenburger, and oration delivered by Loeb.—Centenary of death of Schiller celebrated by Germanistische Gesellschaft. Addresses by Prof. W. H. Carruth of University of Kansas on "Schiller in America," and Prof. E. J. K. Voss on "Schiller's Vermaechtniss."—Under auspices of Madison Art Association Dr. A. R. Anderson of Greek department lectured on "Hellenistic Art."—Athenae passed resolutions on death of Doton Shattuck.—New shell built by John Hoyle at Ithaca, arrived safely.

Wednesday, 10.—Concert given by Choral Union, assisted by Madison Maennerchor and the Mozart club, Madame Lillian Blauvelt, soprano, and Mr. W. E. Zeuck, organist.—Baseball at Camp Randall, Wisconsin postponed, rain.—Class day program announced.—Second freshman crew formed.—Faculty chose 13 fellows and 11 graduate students for ensuing year.—Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, initiated five junior laws: Stephen J. Cowley, Clarence Grace, Russell P. Fischer, Ira Lorenz, and Lynn Smith.—Last meeting of Russian-Japanese club held at Chadbourne hall.—Prof. Ettore Pais of University of Naples lectured on "The Naples Museum."—English club met with Prof. J. C. Freeman. Prof. F. G. Hubbard discussed Bernard Shaw's "A Man of Destiny," and Prof. H. B. Lathrop discussed "Captain Brasshound's Conversion," by same author.

Thursday, 11.—Prof. D. B. Frankenburger announced names of commencement orators as follows: Grover Huebner of Manitowoc, Harold L. Geisse, of Chilton; Emil Olbrich, of Harvard, Ill.; Max Loeb of Chicago, Ill.; Alfred G. Arvold of Whitewater, William J. Hagenah of Madison, and William G. Hamilton of Madison. Hagenah and Hamilton will be representatives of College of Law.—Nora Samlag commemorate establishment of constitutional liberty in Norway, May, 1814.—C. D. Hurrey of Chicago spoke to Y. M. C. A.—University Co-operative company at 11th annual meeting declared to all stockholders a dividend of 10 per cent. in cash or of 13 per cent. in trade.

Friday, 12.—Officers of Oratorical Association for ensuing year elected as follows: president, Bessie E. Adams, Castalia; first vice-president, Edna Koch, Pythia; second vice-president, Ralph Hetzel, Hesperia; third vice-president, Mark Kline, Forum; fourth vice-president, G. Jones, Columbia; secretary, C. B. Kuhlman, Philomathia; corresponding secretary, George S. McConochie, Athenae; treasurer, Peter F. Brey, Olympia.—Philomathia held freshman blowout debates. Semi-public men eleced as follows: W. F. Hannan, E. F. Gruhl,

Roland Roehr, John Collins, and as closers Edgar E. Robinson and W. M. Leiserson.—Company D, Henry C. Duke, captain, won final competitive drill against Company B, George C. Ray, captain. Sergeant Edward Fredrichs of Co. D, winner of individual contest.—Baseball at Ann Arbor: Michigan 4, Wisconsin 3.—Justice J. B. Winslow, '75*l*, of Wisconsin supreme court, gave lecture on life and character of Edward G. Ryan, former chief justice of state supreme court, at Library hall as final number of lecture course.—Superiority of new shell demonstrated on its first trial on the water.—Football game secured with Chicago, to occur at Camp Randall Oct. 21.

Saturday, 13.—Wisconsin defeated Michigan's baseball team at Ann Arbor, 3 to 1.—Chicago defeated Wisconsin track team at Chicago.—250 couples attended naval ball at gymnasium for benefit of crews.—36 geology students with 17 from Northwestern University, returned from annual trip to Baraboo and vicinity.

Sunday, 14.—Frank L. Waller, '07, of Menomonie, elected captain of track team in place of Breitkreutz, withdrawn from school.—Elections to editorial board of Sphinx made as follows: F. W. MacKenzie, '06, editor; A. B. Schuster, '07, assistant editor; Arthur H. Hatton, '07, art editor; A. B. Dean, '05, business manager; Ralph Hetzel, '06, assistant business manager.—William T. Walsh, '06, of Dubuque, Ia., elected editor of Wisconsin Literary Magazine.—Last meeting of bird class, conducted by Prof. O. B. Zimmerman, assembled at Main hall at 5:30 a. m.

Monday, 15.—Annual elections to Phi Beta Kappa announced; 14 seniors and 7 juniors.—Concert given at Unitarian church by Miss Olivia Dahl, assisted by Mrs. Inga Sandberg of school of music.—Max Loeb, '05, delivered his winning oration, "Idols and Ideals," before legislature in special evening session, at request of that body.—Annual tennis tournament began.—Lecture in German by Prof. Louis Kahlenberg on "Die Bedeutung der Kreselsaeure im Haushalte der Natur."—Crews had narrow escape from swamping during sudden storm.—Classical club met with Prof. M. S. Slaughter. Subject: "Mycenaean Art."

Tuesday, 16.—M. C. Whittaker, general superintendent of the American Welsbach company, spoke before Chemical club on subject of incandescent gas lighting.—The Nora Samlag picnicked at Esther Beach.

Wednesday, 17.—Baseball team won third of the series of games with Chicago at Marshall Field; score 12 to 2.—Third class recital in elocution given in Library hall under direction of Miss Lamont, instructor in elocution.—Chemical club gave dinner at Keeley's.

Thursday, 18.—Prof. M. H. Robinson of University of Illinois lectured on "The Regulation of Railways."—Miss Abby S. Mayhew, assistant professor of physical culture, lectured on "Correct Dress" to women of the University.—Dr. U. B. Phillips gave illustrated lecture on "The Strength and Weakness of the South in 1860."—Science club program: "The Influence of the Lakes on Local Temperature in Madison" by J. L. Bartlett, observer weather bureau; "The Underflow of the Arkansas River" by Prof. C. S. Slichter. Officers for next year elected as follows: President, Prof. Louis Kahlenberg, physical chemistry; vice-president, Prof. Charles K. Leith, economics and structural geology; secretary and treasurer, Prof. Richard Fischer, pharmacy.—Annual initiation banquet of Yellow Helmet society held at Sherlock hotel; 19 initiated.—Wisconsin defeated Notre Dame at baseball, score 3 to 2.—Convention of teachers of economics, history and political science of the state of Wisconsin held in Madison under the auspices of the Historical and Political Science club of the University.—Dean H. S. Richards returned from Washington, D. C., where he attended meeting of executive committee of American Law School Association.

Friday, 19.—Lawn fete held on Chadbourne hall grounds under auspices of Self-Government Association.—Prof. Edward D. Jones of University of Michigan, formerly of Wisconsin faculty, lectured on "The Cotton Growing Industry of the South."—U. W. Engineers' club held annual banquet at Capital house.—Prof. O. B. Zimmerman lectured on "The Wanderings of Our Birds" at annual meeting of State Audubon society at Unitarian church.—Baseball team

defeated Northwestern at Evanston, score 11 to 3.—Melvin club gave picnic and dance at Esther Beach.—Col. C. A. Curtis, commandant, announced following assignments of captains to list of cadet field officers for 1905-1906, determined according to rank in competitive drills: Henry C. Duke, colonel; George R. Ray, lieut. colonel; Perry C. Stroud, major 1st battalion; Richard A. Schmidt, major 2nd battalion.—Athenae held freshman blowout debates.—Prof. O. B. Zimmerman, '96, assistant professor of machine design, resigned to accept assistant superintendency of the R. J. Schwab & Sons company, Milwaukee.

Saturday, 20.—Steensland prize debate on question of credit taxation held at Library hall. First prize of $40 awarded to Walter M. Atwood, Athenae; second prize, $20, to John E. Baker, Athenae; third prize, $10, to George F. Hannan, Philomathia.—International club held last meeting of year; Prof. A. B. Coffey, lecturer in education, spoke on "Our Country West of the Rockies."—Wisconsin baseball team downed Illinois at Urbana, score 2 to 1.—Organization of professors of history, political science and economics of the state, formed at home of Prof. F. J. Turner.

Monday, 22.—President Van Hise addressed all candidates for degrees at coming commencement.—Prof. Louis Kahlenberg gave lecture in German on the subject, "Ueber die Ursache der Loeslichkeit der Substanzen."—Address by Prof. Ettore Pais before Graduate club on "Italian Universities."—Cast for senior commencement play chosen, to include A. H. Johnstone, Walter G. Darling, Don W. MacGraw, A. G. Arvold, Herbert F. Lindsay, Marshal H. Pengra, Miss Cornelia Cooper, Miss Harriet Pietzsch, Miss Agnes Walsh.—Commencement program announced.—Athletic board passed resolution to grant a "W" to track athletes winning a point in the conference, or eight points in an outdoor dual meet in one season with either Chicago, Michigan or Illinois.—Varsity baseball team defeated a city team by score of 4 to 0.

Tuesday, 23.—Elections of 12 juniors to Iron Cross, honorary senior secret society, announced as follows: W. A. Bertke, J. I. Bush, Z. B. Kinsey, O. L. Kowalke, Max Loeb, G. S. McConochie, F. W. MacKenzie, R. D. Hetzel, P. H. Schram, B. S. Pease, T. E. Van Meter, B. B. Burling.—Concert by student singers from University of Norway, under auspices of Professors Olson, Bull and Woll, held in gymnasium.—Evander B. McGilvary, late Sage professor of moral philosophy at Cornell University, accepted chair of philosophy.—Three companies of cadets participated in sham battle behind Main hall.

Wednesday, 24.—Wisconsin won baseball game with Beloit at Camp Randall; score, 4 to 3.—Germanistische Gesellschaft gave two plays, "Eigensinn," and "Der Prozess," in music lecture room, Library hall.—Prizes awarded for art work on 1906 Badger.—G. W. McClelland, '08, of Berlin, was awarded cadetship at West Point.

Thursday, 25.—University appropriation bill advanced to third reading and engrossment by state senate.—Awards determined for literary contributions to 1906 Badger.—Dr. J. C. Elsom gave illustrated lecture on "Games and Athletics of the Early Greeks," and E. D. Angell, instructor in gymnastics, read paper on "The Educational Value of Play" at meeting of State Physical Education society at Fond du Lac.—Albert O. Trostel of Milwaukee donated fund of $500 to University for promotion of intercollegiate debating and oratory.—Prof. Alexander Smith of University of Chicago addressed Chemical club on "Recent Investigations of Various Kinds of Sulphur."—Complimentary concert given by University orchestra; Miss Margaret Daniel, soloist; Mr. Herman E. Owen, conductor.—Senior sing held on steps of library.—Commercial club elected Thomas R. Slagsvol, Eau Claire, president; Edwin H. Sackett, Fond du Lac, vice-president; Marshall Arnold, Peotone, Ill., secretary; H. Montgomery, Omaha, Neb., assistant secretary; Edmund B. Riley, Chippewa Falls, treasurer.—Annual election of officers of Y. M. C. A. resulted as follows: President, F. E. Johnson; vice-president, Lauritz Miller; treasurer, F. E. Fisher; assistant treasurer, C. A. Hoefer; recording secretary, J. C. Blankenagel.

Friday, 26.—University musical clubs gave 14th annual concert at Fuller opera house to audience of 800.—State inter-

scholastic declamatory contest held at Library hall; Charles C. Pearse of Dodgeville awarded first; Emma Shoemaker of Janesville second; Mary McNeil of Wausau third.—Commissions issued to commissioned officers of University regiment.—Olympia had annual banquet at Hotel Sherlock.—Wisconsin baseball team won second victory over Northwestern; score 3 to 2.—State senate advanced to third reading and engrossment the bill for annual appropriation of $2,000 for maintenance of state hygienic laboratory at University, to be conducted in connection with state board of health.—Phi Alpha Delta, honorary law fraternity, held second annual banquet at Capital house; William J. Hagenah, '05*l*, toastmaster.—Athenae's semi-public teams for next year selected as follows: Fred W. Dohmen, Obert Sletton, John D. Jones, Jr. (closer), and Homer H. Benton, Douglas E. Anderson, Raymond B. Frost (closer). Alfred H. Bushnedd of Lancaster was elected Junior Ex. orator.—Hesperia elected Eli S. Jedney of Blair, Junior Ex. orator.—Miss Dorothea A. Moll, '07, of Madison, won Castalian contest and will represent Castalia in Junior Ex. next year.—Thomas Joseph Palmer, '05*l*, of Milton, died in Chicago after six weeks' illness; overwork.

Saturday, 27.—Eleventh annual interscholastic meet held at Camp Randall, won by Milwaukee East Division high school for third successive time, thus retaining the cup permanently.—Illinois baseball team defeated Wisconsin at Urbana; score 1 to 0—Mile boat race won by second varsity; first freshman second; first varsity third; second freshman fourth.—State senate passed University appropriation bill.—Alfred L. Somers, Horace Secrist and Otto H. Breidenbach won Philomathian semi-public debate over Fred H. Esch, August C. Krey and Arthur H. Lambeck, on question of railroad pooling.—President Daniel Hoan of senior class appointed following committee to select a class memorial: Jesse Higby, chairman; Rolland C. Allen, David Bogue, John J. Moffatt, John F. Baker.

Monday, 29.—President and Mrs. Van Hise gave reception to candidates for degrees at coming commencement.—Annual banquet of Philomathia held at Capital house, Peter H. Schram, toastmaster.

Tuesday, 30.—Legal holiday; classes suspended.—Memorial address at Forest Hill cemetery given by Prof. J. C. Freeman, formerly commander First New York cavalry.—University regiment and band acted as escort of G. A. R. in Memorial Day exercises at Capitol Park.—Alfred Bushnell, John Leslie and Sidney J. Williams, representing affirmative of question of advisability of adopting educational qualification for negro voting in the south, won Athenae's semi-public debate over Benjamin Davis, Paul Hammersmith and T. Logan Boyd. Rudolph A. Karges, '06, of Burlington, elected to joint debate team in place of H. A. Apple, resigned. Albert T. Twesme, '06, of Blair, elected president for first term of next year.—Beloit defeated Wisconsin baseball team in Beloit by score of 10 to 7.—Goro Nakayama gave feast to 65 student friends in honor of Japanese naval victory.

Wednesday, 31.—Annual inspection of military department of University by Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th United States Infantry.—Annual University catalogue issued.—1906 "Badger" placed on sale.—Chicago won last baseball game on Wisconsin's schedule, at Camp Randall, by score of 3 to 2.—Wisconsin was defeated in intercollegiate tennis tournament at Chicago.—Cut made in freshman crew squad, reducing it to 11 men.—J. Platt Brush, third baseman, elected captain of next year's baseball team.—Blake R. Nevius, '07, was elected leader, and M. C. Otto, '06, manager of Glee club for next year.

JUNE.

Thursday, 1.—Board of regents elected new professors and instructors and made many promotions in University faculty.—Phi Beta Kappa held annual initiation exercises and banquet at Grace church guild hall; address by Prof. R. M. Lovett of University of Chicago.—Junior class had picnic and dance at Esther Beach.—Archie Persons, '05, varsity left fielder, signed with Oskaloosa in the Iowa league.—Caduceus, pre-medical society, held first annual banquet at Keeley's, Walter G. Darling toastmaster.—Board of regents adopted resolution providing for remuneration of regimental officers—officers of rank of captain or higher to have fees remitted, and prize of $50 for field officers.

Friday, 2.—Athenae held annual banquet at Capital house, Max Loeb, '05, toastmaster. Toasts by George W. Stoner, '54, Athenae's first president, C. O. Marsh, '83, Ralph E. Smith, '95, A. O. Barton, '96, Edwin S. Bishop, '01, and others.—Daily Cardinal staff banquetted at Kehl's.—Castalia held annual banquet at Baptist church, Miss Bessie Adams, '06, toastmistress. Grace Beaver responded for seniors, Selma Schubring for sophomores, Sylvia Lounsbury for freshmen.—Waller and Stevens qualified for finals in quarter mile in conferenc meet at Chicago.—Olympia held freshman blowout debate.—200 pupils of Boys' Experiment club and Girls' Home Culture club of Winnebago county, Ill., visited Agricultural college and University proper.—Gov. R. M. La Follette elected to honorary membership in Phi Alpha Tau, oratorical fraternity.—Clyde E. Newcomb, '06, electrical engineer, was killed at Chicago by bursting of compressed air tube.

Saturday, 3.—Senior open party held in gymnasium to raise funds for class memorial.—Arthur O. Kuehmsted, '06, of Appleton, won Gill cup for drop-kicking.—A. Berton Braley, '05, editor of Sphinx, published book entitled "The Oracle on Smoke."—Elections to the Monastics, senior-junior society, announced as follows: George Nordenholt, '07, Richard Roemer, '07, Jerry Donohue, Jr., '07, Gaius Wooledge, '06*l*, Frank Barker, Jr., '06, Arthur Kuehmsted, '06, John Walechka, '07, Julian Sargent, '07, Charles Quarles, '07, Ralph Hetzel, '06, J. Mitchell Hoyt, '07.

Monday, 5.—President James J. Hill presented gift of $5,000 to University for special library of books relating to railway transportation.—George Ives, Rollie A. Petrie and John Walechka, arguing for retention of personal property tax in Wisconsin, won Hesperia's semi-public debate over Ralph G. Wiggenhorn, Adolph R. Janecky and Eli S. Jedney.

Tuesday, 6.—News received of marriage, at Seattle, Wash., of Maynard Lee Daggy, formerly instructor in oratory, to Miss Marie Stone.

Wednesday, 7. — Middle laws won class baseball championship by defeating junior law team.—Annual sham battle of University regiment held.—Interfraternity baseball league elected next year's officers as follows: President, W. C. Parker, Delta Upsilon; vice-president, Harold S. Falk, Chi Psi; secretary, J. G. Wollaeger, Sigma Chi; treasurer, Thos. F. Kelly, Theta Delta Chi.—Premedic society, Caduceus, elected officers for next semester: President, Charles Bishop; vice-president, George Neilson; secretary, Benjamin Davis; treasurer, E. G. Festerling; censor, Walter Darling. — University Co-operative Association elected directors for next year.—University authorities were informed of action of University of Oxford in placing Wisconsin in position of an affiliated university.—Olympia literary society won inter-lit. baseball championship.

Thursday, 8.—Freshman crew was defeated by St. John's cadets at Delafield by half a boat-length.

Monday, 12.—Examinations began.

Sunday, 18, to Thursday, 22.—Commencement exercises.

Wednesday, 28.—Varsity four-oared and eight-oared crews finished in their respective races on the Hudson.

Athletics.

The base ball team this year was an erratic and more or less disappointing organization. At the outset everything pointed toward the probability of exceptional nine. The material in college was the best the University ever had, every member of the 1904 team except Roys being in college. In addition there were at least three players of known ability among the new men, Cummings, a pitcher, Hedding, a catcher, and Melzner, an infielder. But before the season fairly started, the

:oubles began. Perry, second base-man nd the heaviest batter on the team, unble to adjust certain scholarship deficienies with the faculty, withdrew from the Jniversity in March. Young, the best itcher in the Conference Colleges in 1904, njured his arm, which he had hurt the revious year, in the first game of the seaon and was lost to the team for the rest f the year. Foss, substitute pitcher in 904, had typhoid fever, losing so much ime from his classes that he was comelled to forego all base ball to catch up. This threw all the pitching duties upon Cummings, who made a splendid record or a freshman, pitching good consistent all at all times, whether he won or lost. But the team failed to strike a winning ait until the midde of the season, and then lumped toward its close, excusably in a neasure, because of injuries to a number f the men.

As to its standing for the season Wisonsin, by losing three out of four games ach to Michigan and Illinois, must be anked below them, in third place. Yet in pite of its numerous defeats the team layed good, hard ball throughout all but ie very close of the season. Each of the Iichigan games which it lost was by only single run, and the third game lost to llinois was by a score of 1—0, their sole ılly, was a home run by Rothgeb which as also the only hit Illinois made ff Cummings during the game. And this ould hardly have been good for over iree bases had the ball not gone through ie short right field bleachers, thus makıg it impossible for Gates to field it home uickly.

Of the members of this year's team it is xpected that all will return to college next all except Captain Leahy, catcher, and 'ersons, Lewis and Gates, outfielders. For .eahy's place next year there will be Hedıing and Sorem, substitute catchers this pring, and Roseth who, having matricuated in February, was ineligible this year n account of the new six months' rule reviously referred to. For the outfield n entirely new trio must be developed rom a poor lot of substitutes. Platt Irush, who has played third base on the team for three years, was elected captain for 1906.

Wisconsin's cup of woe was still further filled by the pathetically weak showing of the track team, and finally, the crushing defeat of the varsity eight and four at Poughkeepsie, the freshmen crew having been previously defeated by the St. Johns Military Academy eight for the first time since the institution of these races seven years ago.

On the track, reasons for the succession of defeats are not far to seek, and lie chiefly in the lack of material at the start and losses during the season. Wisconsin had just two point winners of 1904 in college eligible to compete this year. One of them, Captain Breitkreutz, injured himself in one of the indoor meets and later withdrew from the University. The other, Devine, who took third in the discus in 1904, failed to show any consistency of form this year and won nothing. Kiesel, a steadily improving distance runner, who beat Lightbody in the Coliseum meet in March, left to go into business shortly after. Dulaney, who won the high jump in both the Chicago meets and at Ann Arbor, was forced to leave the University in April on account of his health. Hasbrouck, one of the best of the freshman runners, was called home at the opening of the out-door season by the serious illness of his father, and there were others. Little wonder that the record is doleful! Waller's victory over Groman in the conference quarter, giving Wisconsin its only points in the big meet, constituted the only oasis in a desert of defeat. His time, 50 seconds, was excellent and he won easily. Had he been pushed he could undoubtedly have beaten Merrill's record of 49 4-5.

The track meet with Illinois at Champaign May 20, resulted, as already noted, in a crushing defeat—the first ever administered by Illinois on the cinder path. Comment is superfluous, except to note Waller's fine work in the dashes and hurdles, and Hean's plucky and unexpected victory in the mile. Myers also won a game race and Stevens showed promise of developing into a first class quarter miler. The results are given below, in detail:

Summary:

120 yd. hurdles—Won by Kline, I.; Dupuy, I., second; Quarles, W., third. Time: 16 1-5.

100 yd. dash—Won by Waller, W.; Knox, I., second; Stevens, W., third. Time: 10.

Mile run—Won by Hean, W.; Richardson, I., second; Van Inwagen, I., third. Time: 4:37.

440 yd. dash—Won by Stevens, W.; Blankley, I., second; Rideout, W., third. Time: 51.

220 yd. hurdles—Won by Waller, W.; Dunning, I., second; Padden, I., third. Time: 25 4-5.

880 yd. run—Won by Myers, W.; Barrett, I., second; Froom, I., third. Time: 2:02 2-5.

220 yd. dash—Won by Waller, W.; Stevens, W., second; Bankley, I., third. Time: 21 4-5.

Two mile run—Won by Smith, I.; Hean, W., second; A. Smith, I., third. Time:

Pole vault—Won by Norris, I.; Knox, I., second; Grear, I., third. Height; 10:4.

Discus—Won by Smith. I.; Devine, W., second; Evvard, third. Distance: 117 4-10.

High jump—Tie between Woodin, Long and Foskett, I. Height: 5:07.

Shot put—Won by Carrithers, I.; Knox, I., second; Burroughs, I., third. Distance: 42:06½.

Broad jump—Won by Woodin, I.; Trieble, I., second; Knox, I., third. Distance: 22:03.

Hammer-throw—Won by Marley, I.; Burroughs, I., second; Fuller, I., third. Distance: 138 3-10.

Points—Illinois, 84; Wisconsin, 42.

Wisconsin's showing at Poughkeepsie this year was the poorest in the rowing history of the University. In both the varsity eight and four oared races, Wisconsin was absolutely last and far behind even the slowest of its rivals. Of the four, little was expected, owing to the fact that it was really a substitute boat, shifted frequently and of necessity given comparatively little coaching. The varsity, however, had given hopes of something better. No one who had any knowledge of rowing and was at all familiar with the amount of work done by the crew this year, expected it to win or even to be second, on account of the exceptional crews which Cornell and Syracuse were known to have. But it was generally believed that Wisconsin ought to be as good as any other crew in the race. Those who were in a position to know, however, were aware that the crew was really short of work and liable not to last, though the men were doing their easier practice rows in pretty form.

This lack of work was due to conditions wholly beyond the control of coach or men. Primarily it was the fault of the weather, which for days made the surface of Lake Mendota a broad expanse of white-caps on which no shell could have lived ten minutes. Day after day the men were compelled to sit in the boat house, waiting for the lake to subside, only to finally give it up and do what they could to keep in condition by stiff cross country runs. Rowing on Lake Monona was rendered very difficult by the necessity of transporting the shell so far and by the fact that a considerable number of the men had recitations lasting until 5 o'clock. Even when they were able to go there was no launch available on the smaller lake so that Mr. O'Dea had to coach from the coxswain's seat, where he could accomplish little. Finally, a little over a week before the departure of the crew for the east the boiler-flues of the old "John Day" gave out and Coach O'Dea had to sit on the float at the boat house during eight critical days and wonder what his varsity crew was doing, somewhere out on the lake. Power launches, kindly proffered by large-hearted Madison alumni, gave little help because none of them were capable of keeping near enough to the crews to make coaching possible. The men lost an average of three pounds in weight during the trip east, which seemed to point clearly to the inadvisability of giving them any severe work at Poughkeepsie. In these circumstances must be found the explanation of the poor showing made by the crew.

In the race itself Wisconsin had no mis-

fortunes. The men got away beautifully at the start and gained a nice lead in the first few strokes, which they maintained against all except Cornell until well past the quarter. At the half the varsity was rowing on even terms with the others except Cornell, which had already assumed a commanding lead. From the mile it became clear that Wisconsin would not be "in it" and during the succeeding minutes it became merely a question of how far the Badgers would be beaten. At the finish the boat was all of a third of a mile back, when Cornell crossed the line, and many lengths of open water separated Wisconsin from the fifth crew, Pennsylvania.

Some of the lessons of this race are clear. In the first place, it is evident that under the most favorable conditions, Wisconsin is bound to be at a disadvantage as compared with the other institutions which send crews to Poughkeepsie, in having to depend upon a sheet of water which in the nature of things is bound to be rough during a large part of the spring, especially before June 1. Cornell has the inlet to Lake Cayuga, Syracuse the outlet to Lake Onandaga, when bad weather makes rowing on their lakes impracticable. Neither crew ever loses a day's work on the water during the season. Pennsylvania, Georgetown and Columbia, rowing on rivers as they do, are practically able to ignore weather conditions after the ice goes out in the spring. Where Wisconsin had but five or six times rows over the four-mile course, Cornell probably had about twenty-five. This is not offered primarily to excuse this year's showing. It does, however, fairly present the question, can Wisconsin hope to improve rowing conditions at home sufficiently to enable her crews to meet those of the east on even terms? If this cannot be done, always conceding that the eastern trip is in itself a sufficient handicap, then it would seem as if the effort should not be made.

Without having personally arrived at any satisfactory conclusion in the matter, I can see clearly that certain changes in the plans and equipment at home would help materially. First of all, there should be a boat house on the Yahara from which the shells could be taken to either Lake Mendota or Lake Monona, according to wind and weather conditions. With such an arrangement, there would be few lost days. The launch could be used to carry the men to and from the University, and could be kept in the present boat house, which could easily be converted into a suitable launch house. All these things could easily be arranged—*if*—money were no consideration. In this connection it may be added that a new launch will be almost a necessity next year. Whether the financial obstacles to these changes can be overcome remains to be seen.

Much has been said regarding "strokes," chiefly by men who know nothing whatever about rowing. As a matter of fact the stroke taught by Mr. O'Dea is, theoretically, almost identical with that of Cornell, nor has Mr. O'Dea departed from his original teachings any more than Mr. Courtney in the last ten years. As their crews rowed side by side on the Hudson, with both coaches directing their men from the same launch, even a layman could see that the men in both eights were seeking to do the same thing. The only differences noticeable were the look of superior power and smoothness in the Cornell crew and their slightly greater reach as they caught the water. The fact that Cornell beat Wisconsin by a quarter of a mile proved nothing regarding "strokes," and I can see no reason for thinking that in rowing technique Wisconsin was improperly coached.

To my mind, the question is not so much whether anything was left undone by Mr. O'Dea which would have enabled the crew to make a better showing, as whether the conditions which this year so handicapped his work are capable of sufficient improvement to justify continuing the attempt for eastern honors. Certainly this is a question for fair minded consideration.

Wisconsin spends less on its rowing department than any institution in the country except, possibly, Georgetown, yet the expense is a severe strain on the athletic finances. Much of what goes to support the crew is taken from other departments. It is but natural that there should be a demand for success. If Wisconsin is to make the eastern trip each year, it must keep up in the first division even if it does not win,

and money must be raised to prevent too heavy a drain on the other sports. Foot ball has to pay the expenses of all the other athletics. The policy of relying on the foot ball receipts without taking proper account of just how much the season's games could safely be counted on to yield, has resulted in plunging the athletic association deep in debt.

An illustration will serve to show the conditions. Wisconsin needs a trainer to come to the University and stay through the year, a man who can put in all his time in the work, training the foot ball team in the fall and the track men in the winter and spring. The graduate manager holds today a proposition from one of the best men in the country, indeed, easily the best whose services are now available, to come to Wisconsin at a very reasonable figure and yet he is obliged to hesitate regarding the engagement of this star man because of the financial condition of the association. Meanwhile the opportunity to secure his services may be lost.

The best foot ball news at this date is the announcement that Edgar G. Holt of Princeton will be assistant coach. Mr. Holt will have charge of the line men chiefly. He is probably the equal of any coach in the country today for this work. Certainly there is no other Princeton graduate available who is anywhere near his equal, and the advantage of having a Princeton man, who will be not only in sympathy with Mr. King but also thoroughly familiar with the game which the head coach will undertake to teach the men, is obvious. In 1903 Mr. King was at Princeton the last five weeks of the season, and Mr. Holt throughout the fall. They are in entire harmony in their foot ball ideas. Mr. Holt has also coached in the west, having been at Illinois three years. At Princeton he played tackle three years and he was at Harvard one year, winning his "H" at guard as a freshman.

Aside from the strength of the coaching staff, it must be confessed that prospects are not brilliant. Last year's team was outclassed by its leading rivals and of this ill-fated aggregation only a few men will be back. Remp, center; Stromquist, guard; Schneider, full back; Jones, quarter back, and St. Germaine and Hunt, tackles, have all left. Donovan, guard; Clark, full back, and Melzner, quarter back, may not return. Some of the others have examinations to take before they will be eligible. About the only veteran regulars who can surely be counted on are Captain Vanderboom, half; Bush and Findlay, ends, and Bertke, tackle.

The new six-months' residence rule bars all freshmen entering this fall, so that the coaches will be restricted to the material comprising last year's varsity and second elevens.

Graduate Manager Downer has announced the schedule as follows:

September 30. Northwestern College of Naperville.

October 4. Marquette College.

October 7. Lawrence University.

October 11. Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago.

October 14. Notre Dame University.

October 21. Chicago University.

October 28. Alumni.

November 4. University of Minnesota.

November 11. Beloit College.

November 18. University of Michigan.

All the games will be played in Madison except that with Michigan, which will be at Ann Arbor, and the Minnesota game at Minneapolis. There is also a possibility that the Notre Dame game may be played in Milwaukee.

Alumni

Alumni are requested to contribute to this department. When newspaper clippings are sent, care should be taken to indicate date and place, clearly. Distinguish between date of paper and date of event recorded. Report all errors promptly. The notation used in this department is as follows: Two figures preceded by an apostrophe indicates the year of graduation. Two numbers separated by a dash indicate the period of residence of a non-graduate. Where only figures are given the college of letters and science is indicated; e stands for engineering department: l, law; p, pharmacy; h, higher degrees; (Hon.) honorary. Addressed envelopes will be furnished to any one who will use them regularly to send news to this department.

'70

William E. Huntington, '70, president of Boston University, was conferred the degree of LL.D. by Tufts College at the commencement exercises, June 21.

71

Major S. S. Rockwood, '71*hon.*, for the past ten years secretary of the board of regents of normal schools, died at his home in Portage, July 12, 1905, after a long illness, which culminated in an attack of acute paralysis. Major Rockwood was born in New York state Dec. 31, 1837. Coming to Wisconsin when a child he located first in Walworth county. He was graduated from Milton college and afterwards attended the University of Wisconsin. He left the University for army service and was commissioned second lieutenant of Company E, Thirteenth Volunteer infantry, was promoted in 1862 to captain, served with Gen. Custer in the Texas campaign, and was mustered out of service Oct. 6, 1865, as a brevet major of volunteers. After the war he engaged in commission business in Chicago, and remaining there until 1868 when he took up educational work, was for a number of years professor of mathematics in Milton college. Maj. Rockwood then went to Whitewater Normal school, where for nine years he served as professor of mathematics. In 1881 he engaged in the newspaper business and worked seven years in the editorial departments, serving one year on the Elkhorn Independent, two years on the Janesville Recorder, and four years on the Wisconsin State Register at Portage. In 1887 Maj. Rockwood was appointed to a position in the state land office, where he remained until 1889, when he was appointed chief clerk of the department of agriculture in Washington by Secretary J. M. Rusk, and he served in this capacity during the closing years of President Harrison's administration. He was vice president of the Wisconsin Press association in 1885, and assistant state superintendent of schools in 1881. He served as secretary of the board of regents of normal schools continuously for ten years.

'75

One of the most notable gatherings of the week of commencement just past was the reunion of the law class of 1875, the correspondence of which was handled by Justice J. B. Winslow of Madison. The law class of 1875 embraces a number of men that have achieved unusual distinction. Among them are two present members of the Wisconsin supreme court, Justices Winslow and Kerwin, and one deceased member, the late Justice C. V. Bardeen. There were 36 members of the class. At that time the law course was not so long as it is now, and present day law students assert with much conviction that the requirements for entrance were insignificant and the requirements in the courses not much more, but the proof of the education received is found in the singular success attained by these 36 graduates. Besides the three mentioned there were among the others Judge B. F. Dunwiddie of Janesville, judge of the circuit court; Mr. Eugene W. Chafin, for many years at the head of temperance work in the state and a writer of note, being the author of Chafin's Lives of the Presidents; Judge John Collins Sherwin, district judge in Iowa for 12 years, who became a member of the Iowa supreme court in January of 1901; Mr. Hempstead Washburn, city attorney of Chicago for four years, and mayor of Chicago in 1891-1893; Mr. George Almon Underwood, lecturer on jurisprudence in the

Iowa state college; Mr. Mills Tourtelotte, lawyer of La Crosse; Mr. Charles Wilson Bunn, general counsel for the Great Northern Railway company at St. Paul; Messrs. E. P. Vilas, A. J. Schmitz and Duane Mowry, attorneys of Milwaukee, and Mr. Thomas Coleman of Madison, who holds a position in the supreme court.

Justice John B. Winslow, '75*l*, '04, LL.D., of the Wisconsin supreme court, and Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, were the speakers at the annual banquet of the Illinois Bar association at Chicago May 26th.

'81

Patrick H. Conley, '81*l*, of Darlington, was elected county judge of La Fayette county, Wis., at the spring election. He has twice been elected district attorney, and has twice served as mayor of Darlington.

'83

Thomas H. Synon, '83, '86*l*, of Norfolk, Va., is traveling in various states as representative of the Jamestown Exposition company. He was a visitor in Madison last May for the purpose of securing from the legislature an appropriation for a building and exhibit.

Henry P. Stoddart, '83, '86*l*, has just been selected by the Supreme Court of Nebraska as court reporter. He was for a short time assistant court reporter for the Wisconsin Supreme Court and later has been practicing law in Omaha. He is a native of Black Earth, Wis.

John Barnes, 83*l*, of Rhinelander, was selected by Gov. La Follette as one of the three members of the newly created railway rate commission. The other members are Prof. B. H. Meyer, '94, professor of political economy in the University, and Halford Erickson, commissioner of labor and industrial statistics for Wisconsin.

'84

Professor F. J. Turner, '84, of the history department of the University, mourns the death of his father, Andrew Jackson Turner, which occurred at the old home at Portage, Wis., June 10. The elder Turner was a member of the state assembly three terms and was chief clerk of the senate from 1876 to 1878. He was well known in state politics.

'85

Announcement comes of the marriage in New York June 28 of Mr. Charles Isaac Earll and Miss Mary Helena Flynn, daughter of Mrs. Edward T. Flynn. The groom was graduated from the University in 1885 and for some years was superintendent of a great manufactory of separators at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., but is now located in the metropolis, his home being at 159 West 105th street.

'86

Clarence E. Ward, '86, was the unsuccessful candidate for superintendent of schools for the second district of Dane county, Wisconsin, his opponent, Guy Ives, being reelected.

'91

James D. Ryder, '91*l*, committed suicide with a revolver at his home at Waterloo, Wis., May 26th. Mr. Ryder was a member of the banking firm of Ryder Brothers, which went into bankruptcy last September, and to his business losses is assigned the reason for the sad act. The deceased was for two terms district attorney for Jefferson county. He was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife, an aged mother, a sister, Mrs. Robert McCracken, and a brother, H. G. Ryder, all of Waterloo.

'93

The Rev. H. H. Jacobs of the University settlement in Milwaukee, has been elected director of the Athletic association of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association of Milwaukee.

'94

Francis J. Bold, M. D., '94, is practicing his profession at Imperial, California. Writing under date of May 19 he says: "I have been here in this land of sunshine and flowers for the past year, but have been so busy that I have had but little time to attend to the many things connected with one's school. My sisters, Mrs. Chas. E. Salisbury (nee

Miss Sadie M. Bold), also of '94, now lives at Osage, Iowa."

Dr. F. D. Heald, '94, state botanist of Nebraska and professor in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, spent a few weeks in May in Madison at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Heald. Dr. Heald was for two years fellow in botany at the University.

Mr. W. Foster Lardner, some time a member of '94, closed the last theatrical season with a most successful engagement with Blanche Walsh. Earlier in the year he completed a special engagement with the Albee Stock Company of Providence, R. I., of which the Providence News says: "Mr. Lardner has played a diversity of roles during his special engagement with the Albee company this season, including Jack Negley in "Barbara Freitchie," Ernest Morrison in "Are You a Mason?" President Alvarez in "Soldiers of Fortune," and Big Bill in "The Great Ruby," and played them all with intelligence and virility, and he will leave the Albee company ranks firmly established in the esteem and admiration of local theatergoers."

Mrs. William Ellsworth (nee Leafy Page), '94, a member of the Delta Gamma sorority, visited in Madison during the summer.

'95

Levi Wilbur Pollard, '95*l*, has branched out as a dialect poet and interpreter. He appears at several Chautauquas this year, including the Monona Lake Assembly at Madison. Mr. Pollard is an Iowa county man, of which constituency he was elected district attorney immediately after his graduation from the law school. Since then he has held a government position in connection with Indian territory affairs and is now giving much of his time to mining interests in southwestern Wisconsin. Some years ago he issued a volume of verses, chiefly on the dialect order, marked by delicious humor, and another will make its appearance in the near future.

Dr. Frederick W. Peterson, '95, was a Madison visitor in June, the guest of Albert O. Barton, '96, with whom he visited Europe some years ago. Dr. Peterson left Madison for Los Angeles, Cal., where he intends to practice.

'96

Miss Margarethe Urdahl, Ph. D., '96, of Philadelphia, visited friends in Madison recently. Miss Urdahl studied in the universities of Goettingen, Germany, and Christiania, Norway, returning to Bryn Mawr college, Penn., to take her degree of doctor of philosophy. Miss Urdahl is a member of the faculty of a school for ladies in Philadelphia.

Prof. Grant Showerman, '96, and Mrs. Showerman, '90, have returned to Madison from Princeton university, where Professor Showerman was acting professor of Latin during the past year. He will resume his duties as assistant professor of Latin at Wisconsin in the fall.

On June 10 at Milwaukee occurred the marriage of Dr. Ralph P. Daniells, '96, son of Prof. W. W. Daniells, head of the department of chemistry at the University, to Miss Helen Kitchell of Milwaukee. The groom completed the course at Rush Medical college in 1901, since which time he has practiced his profession. For over a year he held a position in St. Luke's hospital at Chicago and later for a year a position of house surgeon in the Monroe street hospital in the same city. Then he spent a year in Europe studying and when he returned he became associated with Dr. Sippy in Chicago. Miss Helen Kitchell is a graduate of Smith college. Since graduation she has been a teacher in the Milwaukee public schools. The young lady is well known in Madison, being a relative of Dr. C. S. Sheldon. Their future home will be Toledo, O., where Dr. Daniells intends to practice.

'97

A brilliant June wedding took place when Herbert Hayes Manson, '97*l*, of Wausau, was married to Miss Daisy R. Dye, '01, at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Dye, in Madison. Rev. E. G. Updike, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational church, officiated. In addition to the hundreds of town guests who attended were the following from out-of-town: Mrs.

C. W. Seidenadal of Chicago, sister of Mrs. Dye, and Master William Seidenadal; Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Thom of Neenah; Mrs. W. B. Scofield and Miss Virginia Manson of Wausau, sisters of Mr. Manson, and Mr. William R. Manson, also of Wausau; Mr. and Mrs. William Mann and Mr. Gilbert Hodges of Chicago. Mr. Mann and Mr. Hodges were formerly university students and Phi Delta Theta fraternity brothers of the groom. Other guests were Miss Marcia Jackman, '00, of Janesville, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, '98, of Watertown, Miss Elizabeth Throne of Watertown, Mr. and Mrs. Kelley of Wausau, Mr. Judd Alexander of Wausau and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Vogel of Milwaukee. The bride is a member of the Delta Gamma sorority. She has long been associated with the charitable work of the Attic Angels association in Madison. Mr. Manson's fraternity is Phi Delta Theta. Since his graduation from the law school he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Wausau. Mr. and Mrs. Manson left on a wedding trip of a few weeks, after which they go to Wausau to reside and will be at home to their friends after September 1.

'98

Otto Patzer, '98, and E. B. Schlatter, instructors in French at the University, will spend the summer in Europe. They will sail from New York June 24.

The marriage of Martin W. Odland, '98, to Miss Serene Nasett, of Robinsdale, Minn., occurred June 15th. They will be at home at Hudson, Wis., after August 1. Mr. Odland has taken the editorship of the Hudson Star-Times, a paper having a notable history. Several exceptionally able men have held the editorial chair. Mr. Odland himself takes the paper with a fine equipment and experience.

Miss Grace A. Wright, '98, of Janesville, is instructor in rhetoric and political science in the Eau Claire high school. She is attending the University summer session this year.

Miss Mayme Evelyn Bump, '98, of Wausau, and John C. Schmidtman, '98, of Manitowoc, were married at the home of the bride. The bride is a daughter of the late E. L. Bump of Wausau, who was a lawyer of state-wide reputation. Mr. Schmidtman is associated in the business of the Schmidtman Sons' company in Manitowoc.

The engagement of Miss Mollie F. Pritchard, '03, to Archie L. Nash, who graduated with the law class of 1898, was recently announced in Manitowoc, where Miss Pritchard resides, with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Pritchard. Mr. Nash also resides in Manitowoc. He is junior member of the law firm of Nash and Nash.

Harry Gustavus Forrest, '68, of Manitowoc, Wis., who has been following a dramatic career for five years, has just written and copyrighted a new play, "Markham Meade, a Captain of '76," which is to be produced at New York the coming season with Mr. Forrest in the title role. While in the University Mr. Forrest was prominent in social circles and played tackle on the football team.

'99

William S. Kies, '99, was married to Miss Mabel Best, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilmot Best of Chicago, July 12, 1905.

Albert L. Henning, '99*p*, died at Eugene, Oregon, July 31. He was a former Milwaukee man. Since going west he had taken a master's degree at the University of Oregon. He was extensively interested in lumbering. The body was brought to Iron Ridge, Wis., for burial. United States Assistant District Attorney E. J. Henning, '94, of Milwaukee, is a brother.

Joseph J. Aylward, '99, died in Madison at the home of his brother, Attorney J. A. Aylward, '84, on the 20th of May. Mr. Aylward was an able and industrious student and won distinction in debating and oratory. Since graduating he has been in charge of several of the high schools of the state. He early planned to study law and spent his summer months in reading law in his brother's office. He had thus made up a considerable portion of his work and planned to enter the law school in the fall.

'00

The marriage of Miss Claribel Butterfield of Moscow, Idaho, and Mr. Bernard M.

law firm of which his brother, William F. Wolfe, '91, '93*l*, is also a member. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe will make their home in La Crosse.

Alfred R. Schultz, one of the nineteen who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Chicago University on June 13, at a recent meeting of the Chicago chapter of Sigma Xi was elected a member of that fraternity in recognition of his research work. Mr. Schultz begins work on the U. S. Geological Survey at once and will spend the summer in work in Wyoming.

Sydney H. Ball, '01, holds a position with the United States geological survey, with his headquarters at Washington.

Frederick W. Schule, '01, famous as an athlete, goes to Idaho July 1 to assume the duties of chemist for a large mining corporation.

Miss Leeta A. Harvey, '01, was married to Mr. Carl D. Jackson, of Oshkosh, district attorney for Winnebago county, at the bride's home in Menomonie, Wis., on June 21. The bride was prominent in social circles while her father, L. D. Harvey, was state superintendent of public instruction.

William C. Sutherland, '01, of Madison, was married in June to Miss May J. Kernan at South Chicago. Mr. Sutherland is a graduate of the pre-medical department of the University and while in college was a prominent member of the University crew.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Grace Pettingill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pettingill of La Crosse, to Mr. James Cook Hogan of the same city. The groom attended the 'varsity for two years as a member of the class of 1901 and is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. His father, Mr. J. J. Hogan, was speaker of the assembly during the session of 1891.

'02

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Georgiana Whitcomb, '02, to Roy L. Smith, who graduated from the dairy course in 1899 and in agriculture in 1902. After the wedding, which will occur at Lake Geneva in October, they will reside in Pennsylvania where Mr. Smith is manager of an extensive dairy farm.

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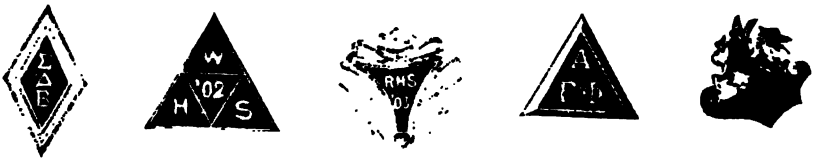

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